AÑO DECIMO. Viérnes 12 de mayo de 1854.—Santo Domingo de la Calzada, confesor. NUMERO 112

DIARIO DE LA MARINA.

PERIODICO OFICIAL DEL APOSTADERO DE LA HABANA.

OBSERVACIONES METEOROLOGICAS.

DIA 11.	BAROMETRO	TERMOMETRO
	PULGADAS INGLES.	DE FARENHEIT.
A las 6 d. la mañana.....	30 05	84
A las 12 del dia.....	30 05	85 5
A las 4 de la tarde.....	29 98	85

DE OFICIO.

Gobierno, Capitanía General y Superintendencia Delegada de Hacienda de la siempre fiel Isla de Cuba.—Secretaría de gobierno.—Seccion primera.—Circular número 33.—El Escmo. Sr. Presidente del Consejo de Ministros con fecha 22 de marzo me dice lo siguiente:

"Escmo. Sr.—S. M la Reina se ha dignado espedir el Real decreto siguiente:

"En vista de las razones que me ha espuesto el presidente de mi consejo de ministros de acuerdo con el parecer del mismo consejo vengo en aprobar el siguiente reglamento para la introduccion y régimen de los colonos en la isla de Cuba.—Capitulo primero.—De la introduccion de los colonos.—Artículo primero.—Los particulares que quieran introducir por su cuenta en la isla de Cuba colonos españoles, chinos ó yucatecos podrán hacerlo desde este dia y por espacio de dos años sujetándose á las condiciones establecidas en este reglamento.—Artículo segundo.—El que haya de importar dichos colonos deberá tener previamente el permiso del gobierno y para solicitarlo presentará una certificacion ó documento que acredite que el buque destinado á la conduccion se halla en estado de emprender la navegacion de que se trata.—Esta certificacion ó documento se especificará si el buque esturiere surto en un puerto estrangero por el cónsul español que en él hubiere y si en puerto de España por la autoridad de marina correspondiente.—Artículo tercero.—No se concederá ninguno de dichos permisos sin que la persona á cuyo favor se espidan se obligue á introducir el número de mujeres que el gobierno determine teniendo en consideracion el de los varones que hayan de ser importados en cada espedicion, su mas ó menos edad y demás circunstancias.—Por las mujeres no pagarán los introductores derecho de tonelada.—Artículo cuarto.—El gobierno al conceder el permiso de que tratan los artículos anteriores podrá exijir de los introductores las demás condiciones que estime oportunas atendido tambien el número, nacionalidad y demás circunstancias de los colonos que hayan de ser introducidos.—Artículo quinto.—Las contratas que los introductores celebren con los colonos estarán escritas en el idioma de estos y serán visadas por el cónsul de S. M. si se celebraren en territorio estrangero, ó por el gobernador de la provincia si se otorgasen en territorio español.—Artículo sesto.—Estas contratas deberán espresar las circunstancias siguientes: Primera. La edad, sexo y pueblo de la naturaleza del colono: Segunda. El tiempo que ha de durar su contrato: Tercera. El salario y la especie, cantidad y calidad de los alimentos y vestidos que ha de recibir: Cuarta. La obligacion de darle asistencia médica durante sus enfermedades: Quinta. Si ha de cesar el salario cuando enferme el colono por alguna causa que no dimane del trabajo ó sea independiente de la voluntad del patrono: Sesta. Número de horas que se obligue el colono á trabajar cada dia, declarándose si el patrono ha de tener facultad para aumentarlas y siguiendo si siempre que compense este aumento con una disminucion análoga en otros: Sétima. La obligacion del colono á indemnizar al patrono de las horas del trabajo que pierda por su culpa: Octava. La obligacion del mismo colono á sujetarse á la disciplina de la finca, taller ó establecimiento en que haya de trabajar: Novena. Una cláusula concebida en estos términos: "Yo N. N. me conformo con el salario estipulado aunque sé y me consta que es mucho mayor el que ganan los jornaleros libres y los esclavos en la isla de Cuba porque esta diferencia la juzgo compensada con las otras ventajas que ha de proporcionarme mi patrono y son las que aparecen de este contrato:" Décima. Las firmas del colono, si supiere firmar, y la del contratista.—Artículo sétimo.—Ningun contrato recibirá validez sin que antes se pueda una copia de su contrato firmada por el contratista.—Artículo octavo.—Si los colonos fuesen españoles y menores de edad no podrán contratarse con los introductores sin el consentimiento de sus padres ó tutores.—Si fueren estrangeros y menores de estos se podrá intervenir en su contrata la persona de quien dependan.—Artículo noveno.—Los importadores de colonos no embarcarán en cada buque mas que una persona por cada tonelada de arqueo, las navegaciones desde los puertos de la Península, una persona por cada tonelada y media en las que se hagan desde los puertos de la China y en igual proporcion calculada la menor distancia en las que se verifiquen desde Yucatan. Artículo décimo.—Será además obligacion de los introductores: Primero. Proveer los boques de agua y alimentos sanos en cantidad proporcionada al número de personas que conduzcan y á la distancia que hayan de recorrer: Segundo. Adoptar las precauciones necesarias á fin de mantener en ellos buques el aseo y la ventilacion indispensables para la salud de los pasageros: Tercero. Llevar médico y botiquin á bordo cuando pase de ciento el número de las personas embarcadas: Cuarto. Sujetarse á su llegada á cualquiera de los puertos de la isla á los reglamentos de sanidad y policía que en ellos rigieren.—Artículo once.—Para asegurar la observancia de este reglamento no podrán ser introducidos los colonos sino por el puerto de la Habana, escepto en caso de naufragio ú otro accidente inevitable que haga forzosa la arribada y desembarco en alguno otro puerto.—Artículo doce.—Dentro de las veinte y cuatro horas siguientes á la llegada del buque, ó á su admision á libre plática en el caso de observacion ó cuarentena, presentará el introductor una lista de los colonos que hubiere embarcado acompañada de sus contratas con espresion de los que hubieren fallecido durante la travesía y de las causas que hubieren motivado su muerte.—El gobernador capitan general en vista de estos documentos y despues de practicar las diligencias que estime necesarias para evitar todo fraude permitirá el desembarco.—Artículo trece. Los introductores de colonos podrán ó deberán ó otros empresarios, ó á hacendados ó part culares, bajo las condiciones que estimen convenientes siempre que estos se obliguen á cumplir las contratas celebradas con dichos colonos y se sujeten á las prescripciones de este reglamento.—Igual facultad tendrán bajo las mismas condiciones los cesionarios de dichos colonos.—Serán nulas las cesiones de colonos que se verifiquen alterando, sin el consentimiento espreso de aquellos, las condiciones de sus contratas primitivas.—Art culo catorce.—Tanto los introductores como los cesionarios inmediatos de los colonos darán parte al gobierno del número de aquellos que cesen ó reciban dentro de la vecindad y cuya cesacion ó admision haga variar el contrato, espresando el nombre, sexo y edad de dichos colonos, el buque en que vinieren, condiciones de la contrata celebrada con ellos, clase de trabajo á que se les destina y punto á donde van á residir. El gobierno entregará estos colonos á su cesionario las contratas que recibió del introductor relativas á los colonos cedidos, dejando nota de su contenido en los libros que para este efecto se llevarán en la secretaría del gobierno superior civil de la isla. Trasladarse la residencia de los colonos de un punto á otro de la isla sin ponerlo previamente en conocimiento del gobierno.—Capitulo segundo.—De las obligaciones y derechos recíprocos de los colonos y sus patronos.—Artículo diez y seis.—El gobernador capitan general de la isla de Cuba será el protector nato de los colonos y ejercerá este cargo en los distritos por medio de sus delegados gobernadores militares y demarcaciones respectivos, que pod á su vez serán auxiliados en este cargo y en la necesidad de delegacion previa por los capitanes de partido.—Estos funcionarios procederán en todo caso bajo la direccion y dependencia de los gobernadores ó tenientes gobernadores.—Artículo diez y siete.—Serán defensores de los colonos en sus negocios de justicia y en defecto de sus patronos en primera instancia los síndicos de los ayuntamientos á los que podrán asociar en los juntas municipales y en segunda los promotores fiscales de S. M.—Artículo diez y ocho. Los protectores delegados velarán por el buen trato de los colonos y el cumplimiento de sus contratas, proponiendo al protector nato las medidas que estimen convenientes para su bienestar y fomento y resolviendo de plano y sin forma de juicio las cuestiones que se susciten entre los colonos y sus patronos.—Si estas cuestiones envolvieren alguna de las de mayor cuantía ó alguna otra de las leyes se decidirá por quien corresponda y segun los trámites establecidos para los pleitos del mismo nombre.—Artículo diez y nueve.—Los colonos si supieren ó aceptarán las contratas con los introductores se entiende que renuncian al ejercicio de todos los derechos civiles que no sean compatibles con el cumplimiento de las obligaciones que contraigan á escepcion de aquellos que por derecho esp cialmente concedido por este reglamento.—Artículo veinte.—Los colonos podrán contraer matrimonio con el consentimiento de sus patronos.—Si un colono mayor de edad intentare casarse con su patrono se exijirá para redimirse de su potestad con las condiciones prescritas en el artículo veinte y ocho ó buscar otro patrono que lo adquiera con las mismas condiciones.—Artículo veinte y uno.—Los colonos ejercerán sobre sus hijos todos los derechos de la patria potestad y sobre sus nupcias los de la potestad marital en cuanto unos y otros sean compatibles con la condicion de colonos y con las mismas leyes y mas prescritas en el artículo veinte y dos.—Los hijos de los colonos seguirán la condicion de sus madres todo el tiempo que dure el contrato de estas si nacieren durante el mismo, pero si algunos hijos y ocho años serán enteramente libres aunque sus madres continuen contratadas. Los hijos menores que tengan las mujeres al tiempo de contraer segunda ó mas nupcias en condicion que las mismas celebren con los contratistas, si nada hubieren estipulado sobre entregarlos libres pero tendrán derecho á los alimentos y vestidos por los patronos de sus madres con las cuales se establecieron para esta hasta cumplir diez años.—Artículo 23.—El mismo

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M.—Artículo diez y ocho. Los protectores delegados velarán por el buen trato de los colonos y el cumplimiento de sus contratas, proponiendo al protector nato las medidas que estimen convenientes para su bienestar y fomento y resolviendo de plano y sin forma de juicio las cuestiones que se susciten entre los colonos y sus patronos.—Si estas cuestiones envolvieren alguna de las de mayor cuantía ó alguna otra de las leyes se decidirá por quien corresponda y segun los trámites establecidos para los pleitos del mismo nombre.—Artículo diez y nueve.—Los colonos si supieren ó aceptarán las contratas con los introductores se entiende que renuncian al ejercicio de todos los derechos civiles que no sean compatibles con el cumplimiento de las obligaciones que contraigan á escepcion de aquellos que por derecho esp cialmente concedido por este reglamento.—Artículo veinte.—Los colonos podrán contraer matrimonio con el consentimiento de sus patronos.—Si un colono mayor de edad intentare casarse con su patrono se exijirá para redimirse de su potestad con las condiciones prescritas en el artículo veinte y ocho ó buscar otro patrono que lo adquiera con las mismas condiciones.—Artículo veinte y uno.—Los colonos ejercerán sobre sus hijos todos los derechos de la patria potestad y sobre sus nupcias los de la potestad marital en cuanto unos y otros sean compatibles con la condicion de colonos y con las mismas leyes y mas prescritas en el artículo veinte y dos.—Los hijos de los colonos seguirán la condicion de sus madres todo el tiempo que dure el contrato de estas si nacieren durante el mismo, pero si algunos hijos y ocho años serán enteramente libres aunque sus madres continuen contratadas. Los hijos menores que tengan las mujeres al tiempo de contraer segunda ó mas nupcias en condicion que las mismas celebren con los contratistas, si nada hubieren estipulado sobre entregarlos libres pero tendrán derecho á los alimentos y vestidos por los patronos de sus madres con las cuales se establecieron para esta hasta cumplir diez años.—Artículo 23.—El mismo Artículo cincuenta y cinco.—Concluido el t'empo de la contrata tendrán los colonos todos los derechos que respectivamente les correspondan segun su origen como españoles, ó como estrangeros sin diferencia alguna entre ellos y los que nunca hayan sido colonos.—Capítulo tercero.—De la jurisdiccion disciplinar de los patronos.—Artículo cincuenta y seis.—Los patronos ejercerán sobre sus colonos jurisdiccion disciplinar en virtud de ella podrán imponerles las correcciones siguientes: Primera. Arresto de uno á diez dias: Segunda. Pérdida del salario durante el mismo tiempo. La primera de estas correcciones podrá imponerse sin la segunda pero esta nunca se podrá aplicar sin aquella.—Artículo cincuenta y siete.—Cuando el patrono imponga á su colono cualquiera de los castigos señalados en el artículo anterior dará parte dentro de las veinte y cuatro horas siguientes al protector respectivo, á fin de que este se entere por sí mismo, si lo creyere conveniente de la falta cometida y reforme si le pareciere injusta la sentencia del patrono. El patrono que omitiere dar dicho parte en el término prefijado deberá ser corregido gubernativamente con multa desde veinte y cinco á cien pesos.—Artículo cincuenta y ocho.—Los colonos podrán en todo caso quejarse al protector de cualquier agravio que les haga su patronos, bien sea castigándolos sin razon, bien imponiéndoles penas que no estén en sus facultades ó bien cometiendo en el trato con ellos cualquiera otra falta. Si el protector hallare culpable al patrono de algun delito lo denunciará al tribunal competente y si solo de falta leve le impondrá por sí una multa que no esceda de cien pesos.—Artículo cincuenta y nueve.—Para asegurar el cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en los dos artículos anteriores podrán los protectores por sí ó por medio de otros funcionarios delegados visitar cuando lo crean conveniente las fincas ó establecimientos en que haya colonos y tomar de ellos los informes que juzguen oportunos.—Artículo sesenta.—Los delegados del patrono en la finca ó establecimiento en que trabajaren los colonos podrán ejercer tambien la jurisdiccion disciplinar, pero bajo la responsabilidad pecuniaria del mismo patrono y sin perjuicio de la penal en que ellos puedan incurrir.—Artículo sesenta y uno.—Serán castigadas disciplinarmente Primero. Las faltas de subordinacion á los patronos, á los gefes de los establecimientos industriales ó á cualquiera otro del gado del patrono: Segundo. La resistencia al trabajo ó la falta de puntualidad en el desempeño de las tareas en ornendadas al colono. Tercero Las injurias que no produzcan lesiones que obliguen al ofendido á suspender el trabajo. Cuarto. La fuga. Quinto. La embriaguez. Sesto. La infraccion de las reglas de disciplina establecidas por el patrono. Sétimo. Cualquier ofensa á las buenas costumbres siempre que no constituya delito de los que no pueden perseguirse sino á instancia de parte, ó que constituyendo delito de esta especie no se querelle de él la parte ofendida. Octavo. Cualquie a otro hecho ejecutado con malicia, y del que se infiera á un tercero agravio ó perjuicio y no constituya un delito de los que pueden perseguirse de oficio con arreglo á las leyes.—Artículo sesenta y dos.—La jurisdiccion disciplinar se ejercerá por los patronos sin perjuicio del derecho de un tercero ofendido para ecsijir que el colono ofensor sea castigado por los tribunales si hubiere lugar á ello. Artículo sesenta y tres.—Todos los casos de responsabilidad penal ó civil en que no sean los patronos jueces competentes segun lo dispuesto en el artículo sesenta y uno deberán conocer los Tribunales ordinarios, á los cuales presentarán los colonos representados en la forma prescrita en el artículo veinte y seis.—Artículo sesenta y cuatro.—Cuando las correcciones señaladas en el artículo cincuenta y seis no fueren bastante para evitar las reincidencias del colono en las mismas ó distintas faltas acudirá el patrono al protector, quien determinará, si el hecho constituye delito segun las leyes, que el culpable sea castigado con arreglo á ellas y en el caso contrario la agravacion de las penas disciplinares.—Artículo sesenta y cinco.—En el caso en que los colonos de una finca se ti subordinaren ó resistieren á vivas fuerza y colectivamente las órdenes de sus superiores podrá el patrono emplear tambien la fuerza para sujetarlos, dando parte inmediatamente al protector delegado á fin de que si la gravedad del caso lo ecsigiere disponga que los culpables sean castigados en el acto á presencia de los demás colonos.—Artículo sesenta y seis.—Quedan derogados los reglamentos vigentes hasta el dia relativos á los colonos chinos y yucatecos.—Disposicion general.—El Gobernador Capitan General de la Isla adoptará las disposiciones convenientes para que todos los años por el mes de enero se formen y circulen por la imprenta de gobierno los estados que deben darse de los colonos que existan en la isla con espresion de su nombre, su sexo, su edad, su nacion, su estado, el trabajo á que estuvieren dedicados, el tiempo de su contrata y el nombre, profesion y domicilio de los patronos respectivos.—La misma autoridad enviará á la Presidencia del Consejo de Ministros un resúmen anual de dichos padrones en que conste el número de colonos de cada nacion clasificados por sexos, por edades hasta que estos pasen desde cumplidos 6 cincuenta y desde esta edad en adelante, por estado, soltero, casado y viudo, por ocupaciones segun sean estas agrícolas, industriales ó domésticas, por los distritos en que residan y por tiempo de duracion de sus contratas, segun sean estas de menos de cinco años, de cinco á diez años, de diez á quince y de quince años en adelante.—Dado en Palacio á 22 de marzo de 1854.—Está rubricado de la Real mano.—El Presidente del Consejo de Ministros.—Luis José Sartorius."

De Real órden lo comunico á V. E. para su conocimiento y efectos correspondientes. Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años. Madrid 22 de marzo de 1854.—*San Luis.*

Sr. Gobernador Capitan General de la Isla de Cuba."

Cuyo Real decreto comunico á V. para su inteligencia y cumplimiento en sustitucion de la Ordenanza provisional vigente, sin otra instruccion ejecutiva por hallarse acorde con todo lo prevenido anteriormente.

Dios guarde á V. muchos años. Habana 10 de mayo de 1854.—*El Marques de la Pezuela.*

Señor.....

Como Secretario por S. M. de este Gobierno Superior, certifico que la precedente circular ha sido espedida en la fecha e tada disponiendo S. E. que se inserte en la Gaceta oficial para conocimiento y cumplimiento de quienes corresponda.—Habana 10 de mayo de 1854.—*José Estéban.*

PUERTO DE LA HABANA.

ENTRADAS DE TRAVESIA.

Mayo 11.—De Portland en 20 dias berg. am. Radius, cap. Stevens, ton. 195 con envases á los Sres. Jim nez y Comp.

De Charleston en 10 dias berg. am. Adel , cap. Byers, ton. 114 con efectos á los Sres. Cabanas H.

De New-Bedford en 14 dias frag. am. Sears, ton. 455 en lastre al capitan.

De Baltimore en 18 dias frag. am. Colu Potter, ton. 390 en lastre al capitan.

De Filadelfia en 13 dias frag. am. Fugate 1746, cap. Cope, ton. 300 con carbon, á D. F. Alvarez y comp.

De Portland en 23 dias berg. am. Young Republic, cap. Levy ton. 193, con envases, á los Sres. Ulrici, P. y comp.

De New-York en 16 dias frag. amer. Charles Jane, cap. Oliver, ton. 499, en lastre, á los Sres. Drake y comp.

De Filadelfia en 29 dias berg. am. Marsellus, cap. Bourner, ton. 300, con carbon á los Sres. Cabanas H.

De Galveston en 9 dias frag. am. Como, cap. Purefoy, ton. 198, con cueros á los Sres. Adot, S. y Comp.

De Filadelfia en 11 dias frag. am. John Bird, cap. Bird, ton. 209, con carbon al capitan.

De Portland en 25 dias berg. am. Dav d Nickels, cap. Swetser, ton. 193, con envases, á D. H. Morlon y comp.

De Sierra Morena en 1 dia frag. am. Medora, cap. Robby, ton. 300 con miel es, á D. R. Morison y comp.

De Port-au-Paul en 21 dias berg. amer. Elmira, cap. Hall, ton. 177, con envases, á los Sres Mauger y comp.

De Cádiz en 40 dias frag. esp. Manuela, cap. Matheu, ton. 376, con frutos, á los Sres. Samá y comp —Pasag. 21.

A pasetas del Sol quedaba por barlav. urca esp. y por sotav. el vapor am. Canawba.

SALIDAS.

Para Southampton vapor inglés Dee, capitan Parker, por D. J. H. Crawford.

Para Matanzas gol. am. Lamartine, cap. Stinson, en lastre, por Sres. Ulrici, P. y comp.

ENTRADAS DE CABOTAJE.

De Remedios g l. Mercedita, pat. Anciano, con 50 cueros, 12 pipas de aguardiente; 12 tercios de tabaco.

Del Mariel gol Justica, pat. Serra, con 180 cajas de azúcar, 18 pipas de aguardiente.

Del Jaruco berg. Napoleon, pat. Mas, con 1293 cajas de azúcar, 40 pipas de aguardiente.

Del Mariel gol. Manuela, pat. Arocha, con 320 cajas de azúcar 7 pipas de aguardiente.

De Sierra Morena gol. Dos Antonios, pat. Santiesteban, con 730 cajas de azúcar.

De Banes gol. Mercedita, pat. Sanchez, con 110 cajas de azúcar 2 pipas de aguardiente.

Del Baracoa gol. Caridad, pat. Hernandez, con 20 bocoyes miel de purga.

De Cárdenas gol. Favorita, pat. Diaz, con 980 cajas de azúcar, 6 de cera.

De Bahía Honda gol. Antonia, pat. Escandell, con 310 cajas de azúcar, 16 pipas de aguardiente.

De la Teja gol. Victoria, pat. Hurtado, con 300 cajas de azúcar del Jucaro gol. Vengativa, pat. Fierro, con 540 cajas de azúcar 8 pipas de aguardiente.

Del Jucaro gol. Genoveva, pt. Pitieito, con 850 cajas de azúcar De Sierra Morena gol. María, pat. Paula, con 550 c. de azúcar.

De Jarisco gol. Ligera, pat. Ojea, con 171 cajas de azúcar.

De Canasí gol. Josefa, pat. Palacio, con 280 cajas de azúcar.

De Matanzas gol. [illegible] con 1000 cajas de azúcar.

Para Copenhague berg. danés Christian, cap. Bohnitz, por los Sres. Balbiani y comp.

1092 cajas de azúcar.

Para Boston gol. am. John Elliot, cap. Wood, por los señores Ulrici, I. y comp.

476 cajas de azúcar—9¼ millares de tabacos.

Para Cowes buerg. sueco Eleonore, cap. Blouguert, por los Sres. Besser y comp.

600 cajas de azúcar.—10 millares de tabacos.

Para Pótland berg. am. Maine, cap. Johnston, por los señores Ulrici, P. y comp.

239 bocoyes de miel de purga.

Para Matanzas frag. am. C. B. Hamilton, cap. Means, en lastre por los Sres. Drake y comp.

Para Matanzas berg. danés Osmond, cap. Arbon, de arribada, por los Sres. Balbiani y comp.

DESPACHADOS DE CABOTAJE

Para Baneo gol. Paquete de Banes, pat. Barceló, con efectos.
Para Sierra Morena gol. Leonor, pat. Cabrera, con efectos
Para el Mariel gol. Quintina, pat. Perez, con efectos.
Para la Orágosa gol. Elvira, pat. Peña, con efectos.
Para Bahía honda gol. Clarita, pat. Ferrer, con efectos.
Para Cabañas gol. Dos Amigos, pat. García, con efectos.
Para Cabañas gol. Caballo Marino, pat. Loreiro, con efectos.
Para Cárenas gol. Regia, pat. Vidal, con efectos.

COMENZARON SU DESCARGA.

Berg. am Rayen Carver, de Jacksonville.
Frag. sicliana Anonima, de Boston.

DEPOSITO MERCANTIL.

Efectos que han salido hoy 11 al consumo de la plaza.
Por D. J M. Morales: 100 @ pimienta de Tabasco.
—Idem para embarcar en el vapor ingles Dee, con destino á Southampton.
Por D. S. Christie: 2116 vs. de bretaña ancha.
—Idem en el berg. esp. Martia con destino á Sisal.
Por D. F. F. Corugedo: 300 dzns. pañuelos de algodon.

MOVIMIENTO DE NUESTROS FRUTOS

ESPORTADOS HOY 11 DE MAYO.

Azúcar, cajas.....	5,075
Miel de abejas, tercerolas.....	259
Tabaco torcido, millares.....	19¼

IMPORTADOS POR CABOTAJE.

Azúcar, cajas.....	6,495
Aguardiente, pipas.....	109
Cera, arobas.....	6
Cueros.....	50
Miel de purga, bocoyes.....	20
Tercios de tabaco.....	12

REGISTRADOS HOY EN LA ADUANA.

Cajas de azúcar.....	4,759
Arrobas de café.....	580
Millares de tabacos.....	461¼
Libras de tabaco en rama.....	6,000
Bocoyes miel de purga.....	144
Pipas de aguardiente.....	83

AUMENTO A LOS DE AYER.

Cajas de azúcar.....	142¼
Millares de tabacos.....	12¾

INTELIGENCIA MARITIMA.

PUERTOS DE LA ISLA—LLEGADAS.

CARDENAS mayo 10—Bergantin americano Paulita, Taylor, de Pindelfia.
Berg. am. Albatross, Peterson, de Bristol.
CUBA mayo 2—Fragata francesa Bella Cubana, Corcelles, del Havre.
SAGUA LA GRANDE mayo 5—Goleta americ. Monica, Rollins de Cárdenas.
Berg am. S. Thurston, Beals, de la Habana.
7—Frag. am. T. P. Woodward, Stanwood, de New-Port.
CIENFUEGOS mayo 5—Fragata americana Douglas, Berwink, de Falmouth.
Berg. ing. Mary, Sullivan, de St Thomas.
SALIDAS.
CIENFUEGOS mayo 8—Goleta americana Justina Baudel, Monzon, para Baltimore.
Berg. am. Gulnare, Carver, para New-York.
TRINIDAD mayo 3—Frag. am. Hound, Spicer, para Cowes.
4—Pol. esp. Arjuana, Botet, para Barcelona.
SAGUA LA GRANDE mayo 5—Fragata am. Harriet Frrances, Reed, para Londres.
Berg. am. Angola, Morton, para New-York.
Frag. am. Carniola, Hoxie, para id.
6—Frag. am. Lunette, Mountford, para Portland.
8—Berg. am. Cárdenas, Hutchinson, para New-York.
Gol. Lansil, Nichols, para Portland.

BUQUES A LA CARGA.

Cienfuegos y Trinidad. Saldrá á la mayor brevedad la velera goleta SEGUNDA JOSEFA, su patron Gomez: admite carga á flete. Impondrá su patron á bordo ó en la calle de la Cuna n. 99 sus consignatarios los Sres. RAVENET Y COMP.

Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Manzanillo y Cuba. Saldrá á la mayor brevedad la hermosa gol. CARIDAD, patron Soler: admite carga á flete. Impondrán los Sres. NORIEGA, Y COMP.

Hamburgo. Se despachará el 15 de mayo la fragata española IGNACITA, su capitan Mesurio: admite á flete la cantidad que le acomode. Para mas pormenores dirigirse á sus consignatarios los Sres. STAHL Y WOLFF. 15-1

Boston. Saldrá el 17 del corriente la nueva y velera frag. amer. SARAH B. HALE, capit. Crowther, forrada y clavetead en cobre: admite carga y flete tabaco en rama y labrado y tambien pasageros, los cuales serán bien alojados y tratados. Impondrán el capitan á bordo ó sus consignatarios los Sres. DRAKE Y COMP.

Santander. Saldrá del 25 al 29 del corriente la frag. española NICOLASA, su capitan D. Julian Fernandez: admite carga ligera á flete y pasageros. Impondrá en la calle de los Oficios núm. 74, su consignatario. D. VALENTIN DE CASTANEDO. 15-10

Remedios. La goleta VERACRUZANA, su patron D. Antonio Gonzalez, admite carga y pasageros debiendo salir á la mayor brevedad. Impondrá su patron a bordo, " 8-10

Veracruz. Ha fijado su salida para el 13 el nuevo y hermoso berg. esp. JOSEFITA: admite un pequeño resto de carga á flete si se presenta para dicha fecha, así como pasageros, para los que tiene una magnífica cámara, bonito alojamiento y el nombrado que tiene acreditado su capitan Gonzalez. Se despacha por D. M. DE SANTELICES 5-10

Nuevitas. Admite carga la pol. esp. MARIA ANGELA, que saldrá á la mayor brevedad. Impondrán en la plaza de San Francisco n. 70 los Sres. GIRAL Y COMP. 10-4

New-York. Saldrá positivamente el 15 del corriente la muy velera barca am. MINNESOTA, su capitan Veacock: admite carga á flete. Impondrán sus consignatarios los Sres. CARUZAO H. 7-5

Burdeos. Saldrá el 15 del corriente la frag. franc. PROQUE, su capitan Liger: es clipper de primer viaje, de un andar sorprendente: admite algunos pasageros si se presentan con oportunidad. Impondrán sus consignatarios los Sres. CAMPBELL Y SIRO. 8 8

Sisal. Fijada la salida del berg. esp. MARTIA, para el dia 13, admite un corto resto de carga así como pasageros, quienes recibirán un comerado trato por su capitan Escalza. Lo despacha en la calle de San Ignacio n. 116 D. M. DE SANTELICES 5-10

Sevilla. Saldrá el dia 15 del corriente la frag. esp. PALMERA DE SAGUA, capitn Anzuétegui: admite un resto de carga ligera á flete. Impondrán en la calle de la Amargura n. 8 M. MARTINEZ Y H. 5-9

New Orleans. Saldrá inmediatamente la velera goleta americana ALICE, capitan Butler: admite carga á flete y pasageros. Impondrán el capitan á bordo ó sus consignatarios los Sres. SOTOLONGO, ASENCIO Y COMP. 8-9

Santa Cruz de Tenerife. Debiendo llegar de aquel puerto en todo el presente mes la acreditada velera berg. esp. MARIA JULIA, su capitan D. Domingo Suris, tercera de su destino á los pocos dias de su entrada: admite reducido flete una parte de cabras y pasageros, los

JUEVES 11 DE MAYO DE 1854.

Ultimas fechas recibidas en esta redaccion.

Madrid, *abril*	8	Nueva-York, *abril*	27
Barcelona, *abril*	12	Nueva-Orleans, *mayo*	4
Cadiz, *abril*	13	Charleston, *mayo*	1
Paris, *abril*	4	Méjico, *mayo*	1
Lóndres, *abril*	14	Veracruz, *mayo*	4
Liverpool, *abril*	15	Valparaiso, *marzo*	14

En la seccion de oficio hallarán nuestros lectores el importante reglamento definitivo espedido por S. M. la Reina sobre la introduccion de colonos en Cuba.

Las noticias de Europa recibidas por un buque de vela, y cuyo contenido damos en otro lugar, adelantan cuatro dias en sus fechas, pero no contienen ni en lo político ni en lo económico el menor rasgo de importancia. Sin embargo la estabilidad de los fondos públicos y la situacion de los mercados hasta donde puede colegirse son síntomas del mejor agüero.

La siguiente comunicacion, que se nos dirige, hace referencia á un debate iniciado ya en nuestras columnas, y cuyo enlace con los intereses principales del país le confiere indisputable título á un puesto de preferencia.

Sres. Editores del *Diario de la Marina*.

Muy Sres. mios: Considero indispensable demostrar por medio de su apreciable periódico las inecsactitudes é inadvertencias en que ha incurrido el que ha facilitado los datos contra el sistema de pesar los azúcares á su entrada en los almacenes de Regla en que se funda el comunicado que con fecha 15 de abril publicaron Vds. en su diario del 4 del corriente.

El documento que dió lugar á ese comunicado, y que es una copia *no del acta* sino de una parte del acta de la sesion de la Junta Directiva de la Compañía de Almacenes del 2 de abril último, fué publicado por acuerdo de la misma Junta.

A los dueños y patrones de barco sé hizo creer que sus descargas se detenian por el peso á la entrada; pero se convencieron de que no era así cuando vieron que en varios dias quedaron todos descargados aun siguiéndose el mismo sistema y á pesar del doble trabajo de pesar tambien á la salida por no haberse pesado con ecsactitud á la entrada.

No fué en marzo de 1851 cuando llegó la ecsistencia en los almacenes de la primera compañía á 187,000 cajas sino á fines de junio de dicho año, lo que hace una enorme diferencia, porque en esta época las entradas de azúcar son muy lentas é importa poco que haya demora en entregar. La ecsistencia á fines de marzo de 1851 era de 96.740 cajas y parte de ellas estaban en los colgadizos mientras en igual fecha de este año era de 190.288 cajas de azúcar y además 11000 barriles de harina, todo dentro de los almacenes, y en ellos habia muchos espacios ocupados con tongas pequeñas sobre las cuales no se ponian mas cajas porque á las de sus respectivos ingenios se señalaron otros edificios, lo que reduciendo el local hizo necesaria la mayor elevacion de las demás tongas.

Ese arreglo se hizo para evitar que los barcos tuvieran que atracar á diferentes puntos para descargar, como sucedia antes de la fusion, cuyo mal se sufria sin quejas. Ha sido un beneficio para los patrones y dueños de barcos, que además han podido cargar con mas prontitud en los puertos de su procedencia por no tener que hacer separaciones de marcas; pero ha contribuido á esa misma aglomeracion y detencion contra la que tanto se ha vociferado.

Habiendo sido la ecsistencia con la harina mas del doble sin parte alguna en los colgadizos en el último mes de marzo, y considerando los muchos espacios perdidos, como se ha esplicado, apesar de que en 1851 solo habia 20 almacenes y ahora hay 33 bien puede asegurarse que en cada tonga debia haber el doble número de cajas, y todos saben que como al entongarlas en cada hilera se pone una menos por cada cabeza que en la inferior la segunda mitad ha de elevarse mucho mas del doble y muy cerca del triple.

Aunque haya sido el cólera causa de la detencion de las descargas y embarques en 1850 el comunicado no niega y yo estoy pronto á probar que tambien la hubo en 1851 sin dicha epidemia, y á tal grado que muchos barcos tuvieron que descargar en la ciudad y otros almacenes de Regla, y como entonces no se pesaba á la entrada sin razon se atribuye á ese sistema la detencion en el presente año.

Tampoco puede decirse que haya sido la causa de tener que dejar azúcares en los colgadizos, pues que en la primera empresa pesándose solo á la salida tambien quedaron en varios años en los colgadizos durante la fuerza de las llegadas.

Si por el antiguo sistema se obligaba á un dependiente á estar precisamente de pié detrás del negro pesador para cerciorarse de que cantaba acorde con la romana, so pena de una multa que se hacia efectiva, nadie se atreverá á decir que no puede hacerse lo mismo al pesar á la entrada, lo que se verifica con menos festinacion que á la salida, y como cada dependiente que marca el peso en la caja está obligado á poner su señal júzguese si de ese modo puede descubrirse mas fácilmente el que no cumpla la órden; queda por consiguiente probado que el responsable es el dependiente, y no el negro pesador, y si este da un paso muy corrido á cada caja temiendo desagradar al estractor, que no sabe quien ha de ser, ¿podrá creerse que no tema á un administrador vigilante que puede y debe descubrirlo, corregirlo y privarlo de la gratificacion semanal que le pasa la compañía?

Puesto que los dependientes y negros se cansan cuando pesan á la entrada porque están de pié todo el dia escepto á las horas de almuerzo y comida debe inferirse que á los que pesan á la salida y acaban á las nueve se les permite quedarse sentados todo el resto del dia. Seria injusta esta suposicion respecto á los demás dependientes, pues estos cumplen con su obligacion y todos, esceptuando los muy pocos que trabajan en el escritorio, tienen que permanecer de pié en las horas de trabajo.

Cuando las cajas no están pesadas la costumbre es calcularlas á 16 arrobas al hacer descuentos, pero si lo están hay posibilidad de averiguar que pesan mas y de obtener adelantos mas crecidos. Los dependientes al efectuar los reconocimientos si tienen órden de notar el peso en la tonga tendrán buen cuidado de hacerlo y siendo durante el dia todos los que han visitado los almacenes saben que no falta claridad.

Tratándose del mayor ó menor gasto de uno ú otro sistema, lo que solo incumbe á los que dirijen la empresa, y no interesa mas que á los accionistas, debo decir que descuidándose el pesar con ecsactitud á la entrada bien claro es que hay que pesar á la salida, y que el gasto es mayor. Como esto ha sucedido en este año nada estraño es que se haya gastado mas en sueldos de dependientes.

Ratifico mi anterior aserto de que un dependiente con el pesador y tres negros pesan mas de 1,000 cajas diarias. Lo han verificado en la segunda Compañía y puede probarse cuando se quiera, por lo cual pesándose con ecsactitud se ahorra el peso á la salida y resulta economía.

Al movimiento de 100,000 cajas en un mes con 189 hombres corresponden 330 hombres para el de 175 mil cajas; pero este cálculo es inecsacto si se esplica que de las 100,000 cajas 67,875 fueron de entrada y en el de las 175,000 hubo mas de 134,000 de entrada y sobre 8,000 barriles de harina, que es mas del doble, y la entrada es el mayor trabajo. Debe tenerse presente que los 189 hombres de la primera Compañía eran todos negros antiguos en los almacenes y de mucha práctica mientras entre los que han trabajado en este mes de marzo habia muchos negros nuevos y 90 asiáticos llegados hace menos de un año, y que aunque cuestan menos no pueden igualarse á los otros en trabajo.

Pero no es esa la única inecsactitud del que ha facilitado los datos, pues que ha dejado de esplicar tambien: 1º que por no haberse hecho con acierto el arreglo esplicado para que los barcos descargasen en un solo punto ha sido preciso emplear muchos brazos diariamente en trasladar muchos azúcares descargados frente á un edificio á los otros que nuevamente se les señaló, y 2º que la necesidad de repesar á la salida ha aumentado el trabajo.

A pesar de todo los que gusten ecsaminar los libros encontrarán que por término medio, é incluyendo las tareas de los entongadores pagados a 4 y 4½ pesos cada 100 cajas, no han trabajado en el mes de marzo último mas que 333 hombres, pues aunque dije á principios de abril que eran cerca de 500 no dije que este número habia trabajado todo el mes de marzo.

Tambien encontrarán que los sueldos y otros gastos de la primera Compañía en marzo de 1853 importaron $5,042—3 y los del mismo mes en este año $8,036—4 y como el movimiento principal, que es el de entrada, ha sido el doble resulta que los últimos son mucho mas moderados proporcionalmente.

Sin necesidad de pasar á los almacenes los señores hacendados deben estar persuadidos de que hay mucha irregularidad en el peso marcado en las cajas al entrar, pues así se publicó en la copia de parte del acta de la sesion del 2 de abril de la Junta Directiva. Por lo mismo se repesan todas las partidas á su salida, lo cual hace inútil el peso á la entrada, y es la razon por la cual se ha suspendido *por ahora*.

Quedo de Vds. atento S. S. Q. S. M. B.—*Eduardo Fesser*.

Habana 9 de mayo de 1854.

Tenemos á la vista periódicos de Nueva Orleans con fechas hasta el 4 del actual en la mañana y en ellos encontramos noticias de Liverpool del 19 del pasado traidas por el vapor de la línea Collins *Pacífic*, cuyos avisos son cuatro dias mas recientes que los que anteriormente teníamos. Damos pues á continuacion los pormenores de algun interés, siguiendo el órden de los partes.

El mercado de algodon en Liverpool habia estado firme y activo, quedando los precios sin cambio, si bien inclinados á favor del vendedor. Las ventas de los dias 17 y 18 llegaron á 13.000 pacas. En el mercado de harinas reinaba tambien bastante actividad y las cotizaciones traidas por el *Pacific* arrojan el alza de 1 á 2 chelines por barril.

Los Consolidados habian esperimentado algunas fluctuaciones, pero no de importancia, y los últimos se hicieron á 87¼.

El *Pacífico* no trae la noticia de operacion alguna importante á orillas del Danubio ni se creia que hubiese tenido lugar aun.

Sir Cárlos Napier desplegaba ya su actividad característica en el Báltico, pues si bien no se sabia que hubiese tenido aun encuentro alguno con el enemigo habia sin embargo apresado varios buques cargados con armas y pertrechos de guerra.

Se anuncia que los circasianos han obtenido sobre los rusos una victoria importante, obligándolos á evacuar varios fuertes y acogerse a sus buques. Esta noticia es probablemente, bajo distinta forma, la que ya teníamos sobre haber evacuado los rusos diversas fortalezas de la costa cuya imposibilidad de conservar era evidente una vez enseñoreados del Mar Negro los aliados.

El parlamento inglés, que suspendió sus sesiones, segun costumbre, con motivo de la Semana Santa y la Pascua, no las habia empezado aun de nuevo.

Continuaban las negociaciones entre Austria y Prusia.

El gran duque Constantino ha tomado el mando de la escuadra rusa (¿del Báltico?)

A orillas del Danubio eran frecuentes las escaramuzas y encuentros de poca importancia, pero se asegura que Omer-Bajá no haria un ataque general mientras no llegaran las fuerzas aliadas.

Se desmiente la noticia de que los austriacos habian penetrado ya en la Servia con motivo de la entrada de los rusos, que se confirma.

Todos los puertos rusos quedaban declarados en estado de bloqueo.

Habia salido de Londres el embajador prusiano cerca del gobierno inglés, pero su marcha tuvo por orígen no causas políticas sino una desavenencia personal. [Los lectores recordarán que las noticias del 15 desmentian el suceso que ahora se repite con la esplicacion ya vista de su causa].

Mas por el Pacífic.—Los griegos insurgentes han sido derrotados en Arneio [?] con pérdida de 300 muertos. Entre sus gefes reinaba la mayor confusion.

Continuaba en Constantinopla la espulsion de los griegos (los que rehusaban colocarse bajo la esclusiva proteccion de la Puerta). Los católicos por el contrario no eran molestados.

Habia llegado á Copenhague una fragata inglesa con varias presas rusas y un número considerable de prisioneros [sin duda las tripulaciones de las mismas].

A última fecha se anuncia que las escuadras aliadas del Mar Negro estaban á la vista de Odessa, donde habia 20.000 hombres de tropa rusa. Los habitantes de la ciudad abandonaban á esta en gran número.

Continuaban los rusos pasando el Danubio sin oposicion.

El 18 de abril se hicieron en París varias prisiones y aun parece que se habia puesto á la guarnicion sobre las armas. En Tolon se formaba un campamento militar permanente.

Los Consolidados se hicieron en Lóndres en la mañana del 19 á 87¼ [el 18 hemos visto ya que cerraron á 87½].

La Prusia en sus negociaciones con el Austria se afirma que persistia en exigir del gobierno de Viena el compromiso de no apartarse de la mas completa neutralidad sin previo acuerdo y asenso del gabinete de Berlin. El Austria no abandonaba con todo su resolucion de reservarse la libertad de obrar para con la Rusia segun le pareciese reclamarlo las circunstancias.

Nueva-Orleans.—Apesar de las noticias favorables del *Pacific* el mercado de algodon estuvo desanimado el dia 2 y solo se vendieron 4.500 pacas á precios favorables al comprador (ordinario 6¾ á 7 cents.. *middling* bajo 7¾ á 7¾, *middling* 7¾ á 8¼, id. bueno 8¾ á 9, *fair* mediano 9¼ á 9¼ y *fair* 9¾). La ecsistencia era de 309,983 pacas.

De azúcar de Luisiana se colocaron 1,500 bocoyes á precios firmes (2¾ á 3¾ c. el *fair* á *fully fair*.

Las ventas de harina comprendieron 3.000 barriles [inclusos 780 de San Luis] á 7$, 300 á 7$ 10 cts.. 300 de San Luis (marca de capricho (*fancy*) á 7'25, 500 de Tennessee á 7'25 la llamada *superfine* y á 8 la *extra* y 200 de id. (*fancy*) á 7'40.

De maiz se colocaron 500 sacos (200 de calidad inferior) á 56 cts. el *bushel*, 600 de amarillo y blanco y 400 de los mismos mezclados á 64, 500 mezclados á 63 y 3,050 de blanco de primera (*prime*) á 65.

Los cambios tenian demanda limitada y se hacian como sigue: Londres 9 á 9¼ y 9¾ por 100 premio: París 5 frs. 5 cénts. á 5'15 por peso: Nueva-York, 60 dias, 1¼ á 2 por 100 descuento: id. á la vista ¼ por 100 premio.

Las operaciones en fletes comprendieron una fragata para Liverpool á ¼ de penique la libra de algodon y un bergantin siciliano á 1¼ c. para Veneca.

No se mencionan ventas de manteca en los dias 1º y 2.

La America Rusa.—La América rusa es uno de los puntos por donde el Imperio del Czar se toca con el de la Reina Victoria. No basta considerar el mapa de Europa para conocer el papel que la Rusia desempeña en el mundo y las rivalidades que su ambicion le puede suscitar; no son únicamente la Turquía y las dos potencias alemanas las espuestas por su vecindad á las maniobras de la política moscovita. La Gran Bretaña, á quien cualquiera supondria dividida de la Rusia con la mitad del continente europeo, está en inmediato contacto con este imperio en la India, en China y en América. Si el gobierno ruso no puede dar el menor paso en Europa sin afectar los intereses comerciales de Inglaterra tampoco puede moverse en América sin tropezar con los establecimientos ingleses.

Esta es la razon porqué los viajeros, encontrando por do quiera rastro del poder británico y del Imperio Moscovita, esclaman que el mundo está dividido entre esos dos colosos. Pero al hacerlo así confunden la grandeza con la estension y son injustos con la Gran Bretaña comparando su riqueza, su industria y la actividad creciente de sus poblaciones libres con la pobreza de un imperio en que se comprime toda iniciativa nacional, y en que solo la administracion da muestras de actividad y movimiento.

Los territorios que la Inglaterra posee en la América septentrional son de una estension considerable. Al Norte del Canadá se estienden hasta lo infinito, bañados por rios, lagos y considerables depósitos de agua formados por la naturaleza, inmensos territorios que encierran hasta un mar, la bahía de Hudson. Este vasto dominio de la corona británica está reservado á los cazadores canadianos, que proporcionan á las bellas de París y Londres las pieles mas preciosas. La energía inglesa no podia estrellarse contra las montañas que cierran esta region; así es que la Compañía de la bahía de Hudson ha franqueado ese obstáculo, asegurándose por medio de él una salida para el Océano Pacífico, y no contenta con eso ha establecido en la costa una serie de depósitos que son otros tantos fuertes. Estos anillos de una cadena que eslabona toda la América inglesa continúan sin interrupcion desde la California, subiendo al Norte hasta los 55° de latitud, en que tropiezan con la América rusa. Como decimos al principio de este artículo las dos potencias se tocan en ese punto; en él se hacen una guerra continua de influencia y de comercio preludio de mas temibles hostilidades.

Hasta los 60° de latitud hasta los 60° están ocupados por los establecimientos rusos; pero su territorio es solo una larga cinta que se estiende á diez leguas. Mas al interior están los establecimientos ingleses de la bahía de Hudson. El gefe de estos establecimientos hacia observar á su gobierno con la mayor sencillez que esa zona de terreno, de ninguna utilidad para la Rusia, era muy apropósito por su posicion para estorbar el comercio inglés y estaria mejor bajo el cetro de la Reina Victoria. En efecto las posesiones rusas elevan una barrera entre el interior y el mar. Los productos de las cacerías inglesas efectuadas á la inmediacion de las regiones árticas no hallan salida en el Océano Pacífico sino descendiendo hasta los fuertes ingleses, situados mucho mas abajo. De aquí que los agentes ingleses se vean en la necesidad de multiplicar sus viajes en un país desierto, desprovisto de vias de comunicacion, y en que los trasportes son muy caros, largos y peligrosos.

Es indudable que en caso de guerra la dominacion rusa se veria comprometida al menos en la parte del territorio americano que impide el fomento de la industria inglesa.

No diremos tampoco nosotros, como sir Jorg Simpson, que la Rusia tiene poco interés en conservar sus posesiones americanas. Los productos que de ellas reporta son de bastante valor y contribuyen á alimentar la gran corriente comercial que el gobierno ruso mantiene con el Asia, la América y la Europa, y la cual la política tradicional de los Czares ha dado un salida por el territorio moscovita. La América rusa exporta de sus posesiones cerca de 10,000 pieles de becerros marinos, 20,000 dientes de ballena, 3,000 pieles de nutria, 12,000 castores y 2,500 pieles de corzo y de marta. Para un país como la Rusia, en que la industria estaba en la infancia, semejante comercio no es de desdeñar.

La Nueva Arcángel, asiento principal de la dominacion rusa en América, es una bonita ciudad edificada en la isla de Sitka. Las casas están construidas de la manera peculiar á las construcciones rusas y no carecen de elegancia. La Nueva Arcángel toma su nombre de Arcángel San Miguel, lo mismo que su antecesora, la San Miguel del Mar Blanco. Tiene una bahía estensa, profunda y segura donde están constantemente estacionados cinco ó seis buques de vela y los dos ó tres vapores de la compañía. Esta flotilla aunque mercante se halla armada bajo el pié de guerra. Los oficiales que la mandan pertenecen al cuerpo de la marina militar y las troneras de los buques pueden dejar pasar la metralla en caso necesario. El establecimiento está igualmente defendido por dos baterías bien servidas. El estrecho de Sitka, que conduce á la ciudad, es de fácil defensa.

Se cuenta un millar de europeos en la Nueva Arcángel y sus inmediaciones. En su mayor parte son agentes de la compañía y podrian en caso de necesidad resistir á una agresion. Pero estos recursos son los únicos con que se puede contar para la defensa de la ciudad. Los indígenas, que campean por su cuenta en el territorio ruso, se consideran como independientes, no tienen por los europeos la menor simpatía y verian en cualquier ataque dirigido contra las posesiones rusas la ocasion de entregarse á la destruccion y al pillaje. En cuanto á los numerosos cazadores que ejercen su industria por cuenta de la Compañía proceden de esa cadena de islas que rodean la embocadura del estrecho de Behring con el nombre de aleucianos. Diestros en perseguir su presa, audaces pescadores y hábiles en aguijonear á las ballenas con sus arpones son estremadamente tímidos en las luchas con los hombres: así es que la Compañía no podria sacar de ellos gran provecho.

Los indios del país por el contrario pertenecen á una raza belicosa; si llegaran á levantarse en masa pondrian en gran conflicto al gobierno de la Nueva Arcángel; así es que para contener sus sentimientos hostiles se ha fortificado con esmero la ciudad. La Compañía se contentaba anteriormente con mantener en la costa puestos avanzados; pero como tenian que sostener continuos sitios con los indios el gobernador de las posesiones rusas en América se vió en la necesidad de concentrar en un solo punto las fuerzas, que diseminadas eran á cada momento objeto de continuos ataques.

Comenzó por mandar contra los agresores un corto ejército compuesto de 800 aleucianos y algunos soldados rusos. Pero la timidez de los primeros comprometió la espedicion é hizo cuanto estaba de su parte por evitar todo choque con los indios, volviendo al campo sin derramar una gota de sangre. El conde Baranoff era demasiado hábil y valiente para dejar espuesta la influencia rusa en América á tales azares. Embarcó pues sus tropas y sus colonos en tres navíos armados y se presentó delante de Sitka. La poblacion indígena estaba dispuesta á recibirle: hallóla pues apostada en las orillas y perfectamente cubierta con parapetos que las tropas de desembarco se esforzaron inútilmente en forzar. Despues de varios asaltos infructuosos los rusos se retiraron á bordo de su navíos, que hicieron sobre los indios un fuego mortífero, vomitando multitud de balas de cañon y de obus con el mejor écsito. Las flechas y los cuchillos de los salvajes nada pudieron contra semejantes proyectiles. Los desgraciados esperimentaron enormes pérdidas mientras los sitiadores quedaban incólumes al abrigo de sus buques. Sin embargo de tantas desventajas los indios se mantuvieron firmes durante el dia; mas llegada la noche evacuaron sus toscas fortificaciones y no hubieran logrado los rusos este resultado si la noche no inspirase á los salvajes un terror supersticioso de que participan en mayor ó menor grado todas las tribus indígenas del Oceano Pacífico.

Al dia siguiente ocuparon los rusos la isla de Sitka, en donde han construido la Nueva Arcángel. La interesante obra de Mr. Duflot de Mofras contiene una vista de esa ciudad y de la bahía que la avecina, comprendiendo los principales edificios, elevados sobre rocas abiertas á pico, y una parte del paisage que la rodea.

No bastaba con fundar una colonia en Sitka; era necesario alimentarla. El cabrito abunda en aquellas comarcas y el pescado y principalmente los arenques y el salmon hormiguean en la costa; pero su suelo no es á propósito para la produccion de cereales. Los rusos como nacion agrícola consideran el pan como el principal alimento; así es que para aprovisionar la nueva colonia la compañía organizó caravanas que iban á buscar el trigo en las llanuras del Asia central, en el fondo de la Siberia. Salian de Kiatka para las fronteras de la China y descendian el curso del Lena hasta Yakoutsk, empleando en esta primera caminata 500 leguas. En Yakoutsk cargaban los trigos en caballos, conduciéndolos así por medio de la Siberia oriental hasta Ochostck en el Océano Pacífico. Este trayecto es de 250 leguas. Desde allí no habia mas que embarcarlos y conducirlos á Sitka.

La estension y las dificultades de un viaje semejante hacian inciertos y dispendiosos los medios de alimentar la colonia, que las mas de las veces estaba espuesta á los males del hambre, y que no obtenia sino á precio muy considerable el consuelo de mitigarla. Un sucesor del conde Baranoff, Mr. Von Resanoff, concibió la idea de establecer en una region mas meridional de la misma América una colonia agrícola que alimentase á su predecesora.

En marzo de 1806 se presentó con este objeto ante el rio Columbia, cuya barra no le fué posible franquear: descendió pues mas y concluyó por establecer sus colonos en un fértil valle de California. Aquella parte pasaba por estar sujeta al dominio de los españoles; pero el gobierno de estos tenia en aquella época demasiados cuidados para oponerse á la intrusion de los rusos ó aun para apercibirse de ella. Los últimos construyeron dos fuertes y emprendieron el cultivo de aquel fértil territorio, que pagó con usura sus desvelos; pero no tardaron en desviarse de su primitivo ejercicio para entregarse al de una industria mas lucrativa, aunque menos útil y duradera.

El territorio que se acababa de ocupar abundaba en caza de toda especie; encontrábanse allí animales cuyas pieles tienen un valor considerable. Los nuevos colonos abandonaron la agricultura por la caza é hicieron en ella tales destrozos que las razas de las focas, de las martas y de otros animales cuyos restos se envian á Europa desaparecieron por completo de la comarca. Baste decir que en pocos años envió á Rusia la sola colonia fundada por Von Resanoff 80.000 pieles de nutria y un número proporcionado de todas las demás.

La fertilidad de la tierra era estremada y á pesar de la negligencia de los cultivadores distraidos en la caza, producia cereales en cantidad suficiente no solo para el alimento de la colonia sino tambien para el de la ciudad de Sitka.

Aunque la corte de España no estaba entonces en estado de oponerse al establecimiento de los rusos en el territorio de la California Von Resanoff comprendió la necesidad de regularizar la existencia de la colonia que habia fundado y con este objeto se dirigió á San Francisco, en donde habia comenzado una negociacion con el comandante del distrito. Este oficial, que se llamaba Argüello, tenia varias hijas y una de ellas, llamada Concepcion, produjo un efecto estraordinario en el alma del gobernador ruso. Mr. Langsdorff, escritor de mérito, ha hecho de esta jóven española el retrato siguiente: "Era delgada y sumamente viva: sus ojos eran á la vez brillantes y voluptuosos; tenia bellísima dentadura, facciones agradables y espresivas, precioso talle y mil otros atractivos, distinguiéndose sobre todo por su sencillez y naturalidad."

Von Resanoff no dejó de comprender que serviria á la política de su amo casándose con Concepcion. Era una especie de alianza doméstica que hubiera consolidado las buenas relaciones entre la América rusa y la América española, ó que por lo menos aseguraba á la colonia rusa de California los buenos oficios de la autoridad española del distrito.

Von Resanoff no era un enamorado vulgar; así es que supo inspirar la pasion que él mismo sentia. Todo iba á las mil maravillas; pero era necesario vencer un obstáculo: Von Resanoff pertenecia á la iglesia griega y Concepcion era católica. En su posicion oficial el gobernador ruso no podia sin el asentimiento de su amo el emperador casarse con una persona que profesaba la religion romana. Las pretensiones de los Czares al papado son tan antiguas como su mando y se muestran tan celosos de su autoridad espiritual como de su autoridad temporal, porque la una sirve para engrandecer y consolidar la otra. A su vez el comandante Argüello no creyó que debia otorgar al mismo tiempo que su hija el permiso para que la colonia rusa se estendiese sin obtener el permiso de la corte de España. Acordóse que Von Resanoff iria á San Petersburgo y de allí á Madrid para vencer todas las dificultades. Partió en efecto, pero su viaje no fué de mucha duracion, porque apenas habia corrido algunas postas en Siberia cayó del caballo y murió en Krasnoyarsk. El escseso de su impaciencia le fué fatal.

Concepcion aguardó mucho tiempo á su prometido sin saber su muerte. Cuando le fué conocido este acontecimiento entró en un convento, donde sin pronunciar ningun voto se consagró á la educacion de los niños y al cuidado de los enfermos. Sir Jorge Simpson tuvo la suerte de verla treinta años despues. "No le faltaba, dice, mas que la juventud para realizar el retrato que Langsdorff habia hecho de ella. Conservaba todavía la afabilidad en el trato, la gracia y la espresion en las miradas." El gobernador de los establecimientos ingleses de la bahía de Hudson apesar de las tendencias demasiado positivas de su espíritu no ha podido resistir al encanto de esa historia de amor, que cualquiera creeria sacada de los libros de caballería. Nada falta en ella, ni el ardor del amante al desafiar las fatigas y el peligro, ni la constancia de la dama en aguardar la vuelta de su caballero, ni lo trágico de su fin, ni la toma del hábito. Estas cosas no se ven sino en la otra estremidad del mundo.

La colonia rusa en California acabó por tener un fin semejante al de los amores de su fundador. Estirpada la raza de los animales cuyas pieles tenian inestimable valor se ha reconocido que los establecimientos moscovitas en California costaban mas de lo que valian. Todavía no se habian descubierto las minas de oro cuando en '43 y '44 resolvió el gobierno ruso abandonar aquellas latitudes. Se concluyó un ajuste con la compañía de la bahía de Hudson, que se comprometió á proporcionar á la colonia de Sitka cierta cantidad de trigo todos los años. Asegurada de este modo la existencia de Nueva-Arcángel la Rusia cedió á un suizo sus establecimientos de California despues de haberlos evacuado. Los colonos fueron trasladados á Sitka, donde residieron hasta el descubrimiento de las riquezas minerales del país.

En el dia todas las fuerzas productivas de la Rusia en América están reconcentradas en las regiones septentrionales.

CRONICA LOCAL.

Vacuna.—Mañana viérnes se administrará en la sacristía de la iglesia de Jesus María de 11 á 12 del dia.

Quietismo general.—Jamás se ha visto un quietismo mas completo ni mas desconsolador para los pobres localistas que el que actualmente reina en la poblacion la mayor parte de los dias de la semana, y que parece tener su orijen en los abrumantes calores con que ha entrado á reinar el mes de las flores. Los teatros sobre estar regularmente soñolientos en las noches de funcion, y sobre ofrecer pocas ó ningunas novedades, han acortado el número de funciones á la semana en gracia del quilo de los amantes del espectáculo: los dueños de los establecimientos mercantiles medio se duermen tras el mostrador: los sastres en vez de cortar casacas cortan *sayos*; los barberos se quejan de que en estos dias crece muy lentamente la barba: los zapateros se figuran que sus parroquianos andan en el aire para no romper zapatos: los herreros machacan en hierro frio para no perder la costumbre de machacar: los legistas tienen una multitud de pliegos escritos hasta el *Digo que*, esperando que llegue algun próximo que quiera decir algo, y así de lo demás en la tierra y en el cielo, pues anoche hasta la luna y las estrellas estuvieron perezosamente ocultas tras una perezosa capa de nubes que cubria al firmamento entero. La animacion se ha refugiado no sabemos donde, si ya no es que se ha marchado con algunas familias á los pueblos de temporada de baños, y la ausencia de la animacion tiene en verdadero conflicto á aquellas plumas que se mojan en ella únicamente. Pero como no hay mal que dure cien años esperamos que esta somnolencia general pasará pronto y será reemplazada por la natural animacion de esta floreciente ciudad.

Defuncion.—No sin pesar anunciamos el fallecimiento del respetable y virtuoso anciano Sr. D. José María de Cárdenas y Chacon, miembro de una de las mas ilustres familias de esta capital, y cuya vida publica y privada fué ejemplar, valiéndole el mas alto aprecio de cuantos le trataron y la estimacion del público en general. Así se demostró no solo en los tristes momentos en que se hallaba en el lecho postrado por la enfermedad, durante la cual se vió asiduamente rodeado de sus estensas relaciones de todas clases, sino en su entierro, de cuyo lucido y numeroso cortejo formaba parte el Escmo. Cuerpo Capitular, al cual pertenece uno de los estimables hijos del difunto. Deseamos al alma de este la recompensa de sus virtudes en el cielo y acompañamos en su justo sentimiento á su apreciable familia.

Accidente.—Ayer se le ocurrió á un caballo que tiraba de un tílbury tomar las de Villadiego por la calle de la Lamparilla sin mas direccion que su voluntad; pero le sucedió poco mas ó menos como á ciertos individuos poco avezados á llevar casacas, que van *azorados* de sí mismos y tropiezan con todo el mundo: desgraciadamente para el caballo y para su dueño uno de los sostenes del andamio de una fábrica en dicha calle se interpuso en la carrera del primero y le dijo: "de aquí no pasará," y en efecto el animal cuyo cuan largo era, rompiéndose además una barra del tílbury.

Una pregunta.—Una *suscritora* nos escribe participándonos que en una numerosa tertulia á que asistió noches pasadas una señorita hizo la siguiente pregunta: "Una gallina ha puesto un huevo y otra gallina lo encubó y sacó un pollo. ¿Cual de las dos gallinas será la madre del pollo?," y que no hallándose ninguno de los presentes capaz de contestar categoricamente acude á nosotros por si acaso podemos hacerlo así. La *suscritora* nos dispensará que confesemos esplícitamente nuestra ignorancia acerca de un asunto que tiene alguna analogía con la cuestion de las dos madres que tan sabiamente decidió Salomon, pero en gracia de su deseo publicamos su pretension por si algun otro descendiente de Adan versado en derecho gallinaceo puede y quiere dejarla satisfecha.

Era de esperarse.—¿Que cosa era de esperarse?—Que las lindas petacas de capricho que espende para las damas la acreditada fábrica de cigarros "La Honradez" se hicieran de moda en poco tiempo, lo cual ha sucedido ni mas ni menos. No es decir esto que las bellas fumadoras anden con dichas petacas por todas partes, pero en cambio si se tiene bastante confianza con alguna de ellas examinesele el costurero y entre sus objetos se verá figurar un baulito, una cajita, un globito etc. etc. procedente de la fábrica citada. El dato mas seguro del favor con que han sido acogidas las lindas petacas es el poco número que queda de ellas, si bien de un momento á otro se espera nueva remesa.

Suspension.—Segun un aviso de la empresa del Gran Teatro se ha suspendido la funcion anunciada para esta noche por indisposicion de una de las personas que tomaban parte en ella.

Cerro.—Corre el rumor, aunque vagamente, de que se trata de establecer para esta temporada de baños una sociedad de recreo en el Cerro, pueblo que se hizo en otro tiempo célebre por sus diversiones en tal época del año, y que de improviso se vió privado hasta de bailes. Tambien parece que ecsiste el proyecto de construir una glorieta á semejanza de la de las Puentes, para lo cual un apreciable vecino de dicho punto parece que facilita el terreno necesario. En ese caso creemos que por suscricion pudiera reunirse bien pronto la cantidad suficiente á sufragar los gastos de construccion. A la verdad es cosa notable que el Cerro no tenga lo que posee en el dia hasta el mas pobre pueblo del campo, un lugar destinado espresamente á bailes.

Comunicacion.—Hemos recibido la siguiente: El segundo domingo del mes de mayo se celebra en varias capitales de la Península á la Santísima Vírgen María bajo la tierna advocacion de Madre de Desamparados, razon porqué su Real y Muy Ilustre Archicofradía establecida en la iglesia de Monserrate ha determinado celebrar tambien á su Santísima patrona con solemne salve el sabado 13 a la hora de costumbre y al siguiente dia á las 9 misa y sermon que se empeñará el Pbro. don Pablo Valle, lo que se avisa para conocimiento de los cofrades de ambos sesos y los devotos en general. Habana 11 de mayo de 1854. —José M. Manzano, mayordomo."

Corridas de toros.—Segun se nos acaba de participar además de la corrida de toros que tendrá efecto el domingo en la plaza de Belascoain se dará otra el lunes en la plaza de Regla con la misma cuadrilla de Lavi y toros de los mismos que se lidiarán en la primera. Tambien se nos dice que Lanceta está con el vómito aunque ya se halla mejor.

Baile.—El domingo lo habrá en "La Garita" dado por el jóven don Lucio Ibañez y como de costumbre con ejercicios gimnasticos.

Movimiento de la poblacion en todo el mes de abril próximo pasado.

PARROQUIAS.	MATRIMONIOS. De blancos.	De color.	Total.	BAUTISMOS. De blancos.	De color.	Total.	ENTIERROS. De blancos.	De color.	Total.
Iglesia Mayor	1	....	1	8	5	13	2	4	6
Espíritu-Santo (1)	2	....	2	12	29	41	15	32	47
Santo Cristo	8	1	6	4	9	13	8	7	15
Santo Angel	....	....	....	12	9	21	10	9	19
Monserrate	15	1	15	30	24	60	32	30	62
Guadalupe	8	1	9	25	24	49	30	31	61
Jesus María	4	2	6	17	14	31	22	35	57
San Nicolás de Bari	4	1	5	15	7	22	24	14	38
Totales	39	6	45	143	121	264	181	163	344

Diferencia en contra de la poblacion 80.

(1) Aquí van inclusos los 70 cadáveres que han salido del hospital de San Francisco de Paula.

NOTICIAS RELIGIOSAS.

Santos del dia.—Santos Domingo de la Calzada y Nereo y Archiléo, mártires. Desde niño dió el primero indicio de la gran santidad á que arribó: repartió su patrimonio á los pobres, se retiró á una selva, edificó una capilla en honor de la Santísima Vírgen y una celda para su habitacion y construyó una calzada, de lo cual viene llamarle Domingo de la Calzada. Fué visitado por Sto. Domingo de Silos y murió el 12 de mayo del año 1.109. Entre los muchos paganos que se convirtieron en Roma por la predicacion del apostol San Pedro se cuentan dos eunucos llamados Nereo y Archiléo, camareros de Flavia Domitila. Todos tres fueron cruelmente martirizados aunque no en un mismo dia.

Tambien se menciona á los Stos. Epifanio, German y Modoaldo, obispos, Felipe, pbro., Rictrudis, abad, y todos confesores.

Misas solemnes.—El sábado: En San Felipe á la Divina Pastora y San Juan Nepomuceno á las 7½. En la Catedral á Nuestra Señora de Loreto á las 6½ y la de Tercia á las 8. En Santa Catalina á las 6½. En Santo Domingo y en el de Guanabacoa y en San Nicolás á las 7 y en el Potosí de 7½ á 8 al Rosario. En la Merced, Belen, y Parroquia de Guanabacoa á las 7. En Guadalupe y en Regla de 7½ á 8 á la Patrona. En Paula la de la novena á las 7. En Santa Clara á las 6½. En San Francisco de Guanabacoa de 7½ á 8 á la Purísima. En Santa Teresa y Jesus María al

Newspapers contain-
ing Cabinet Decree
ee. - To be return-

Wm. L. Marcy-

Senate Chamber
Washington
May 22. 1854.

My dear Sir,

I have perused with great satisfaction the papers which you so kindly sent to me in regard to the slave trade in Cuba. There will return them, hoping that you will speedily bring them before the Senate. I hope to see them with others called for —

Faithfully Yours
John M. Clayton —

His Excellency
John F. Crampton
&c. &c. &c.

Read 7. Feb. Ans. Mar. 8

Rome N.Y. July 3 1854

Recd in Consular Bureau
in 1855

Sir:

I find, among some Statistics I have in relation to the island of Cuba an estimate made in 1848 of the value of the property appertaining to the Crown I have thought that it might prove of some interest if lodged in the State Dept. and therefore take the liberty to send to you a Copy.

For what particular purpose the Estimate was made I have not ascertained, but will endeavor to do so if desired. The items show that they have been obtained from official records. It would require some time to decide how far the estimates in round numbers can be relied upon; but from my knowledge of some of the property I do not think the

former would prove sufficient. They are probably as near an approximation as can be had under the instructions for a recent estimate.

I have taken the opportunity to append our general estimates of the expenses attending a contemplated reinforcement of from a few thousand troops in the year 1850. but partially carried into effect. This paper is of no particular importance. It will serve however to exhibit the probable expenses attending the maintenance of sovereignty of the islands, which altho' paid from the Treasury of the islands debarks nevertheless from the surplus available from the Home Govt.

I am Sir
Very Respectfully
Your Obt Servt

Benjamin H Wright

Hon Wm L Marcy

Benjamin H. Wright
Rome
N. York 3 Feb. 1854

Statistics relative to the
value of the island of Cuba

July 28th 1853 = No 50. Should not be published - it would place Mr Robertson in a bad position - destroy his usefulness here, both officially & personally. The other letter of same date (about Lady Suffolk) may be sent in if deemed proper - I believe it has already seen the public light, published by Judge Sharkey in N York.

Augt 3d 1853 - The last paragraph may be sent in.

" 5th — " We have no copy of any despatch of this date =

Novr 21 — " and 2 } May be sent in, if deemed
Dr " 23d — " } necessary.
" 27 — "

Decr 21 - 26th & 29th — } only the 2nd paragraph, as the first concerns a different subject - may be published - the enclosure with that of the 26th, may be sent in, leaving out the signatures.

Jany 5th & 12th 1854 = May be published =

" 27th — " ditto. ditto, but the words "to the Director of the Royal Economical Society of Friends to the Country", "of that corporation", and "a prominent planter and lawyer" must be left out - publish the circular but do not give the party to whom it is addressed =

Feby 7th — " may be published, leaving out the last paragraph =

Benjamin H. Wright

Feby 14th 1854 - 2 letters - publish them if you think proper - also the long document about the Jasper, alluded to in one of them, which was afterwards forwarded with Despatch of 19th March 1854 =

March 20th - " have no objection to its publication

April 8th " No despatch was written on this date =

April 13th - " The part therein referring to Mr Lavery's petition may be published, if thought proper

April 21st & 26th } May 7th & 10th } we have no objection to these being sent in =

May 11th = leave out all but the first paragraph =

May 27th - may be published, but of course leaving out names of persons

June 7th = 11th & 14th = } may be sent on, if it is deemed proper =

All the no objections are expressed above to the publication of these despatches, we must confess that we cannot perceive the utility of divulging a correspondence sent to the Government in the understanding that it was confidential, for its own information it is very true that in a Republican country all information that reaches the Govt which is in any way interesting to the people, ought to be laid before them - but at the same time the publication of many things may prove injurious to the people, as you cannot

lay them before the people without bringing them also to the knowledge of their enemies. However, the Government at Washington are capable to judge what is proper them we are - if it is deemed proper to publish these letter, well and good, but for God's sake do not divulge directly or indirectly the Name of parties appearing in said letter, who have furnished me the information therein given - the New York Herald, the papers here, and probably a number of our own press will in all probality come out contradicting much that I have communicated, and challenge the Consulate to prove the statements - many of these were based upon official documents, copies of which were laid before the Dept + Col Mann - but others again cannot be made evident, because the parties furnishing them, cannot come out with the proofs, without endangering their lives, fortune and happiness of their families. As Mr Robertson generally communicated to the Dept most of

the intended measures of this
Government before they were
published, this circumstance
may give weight to his other
statements without having
to produce evidence of their
truthfulness -

private papers.

I beg you to convey to the President the assurance of my highest esteem, my admiration of the manner in which he has presented the Cuban question to the consideration of Congress and my best wishes for his personal happiness & for the success & stability of his administration; and believe me

cordially & respectfully
Yr obt svt

Edwin Boswell.

Hon
Sidney Webster, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Havana 29th May 1854

Chas. J. Davis Esq.
Washington.

My dear Sir & esteemed friend.

The Cahawba must arrive to-morrow, and by her I expect to receive from you the desired tidings, which are the more anxiously looked for as circumstances are becoming more & more sad and afflictive for this unfortunate Island.

The Government has at last published the order to arm the negroes & mulatoes, as You will see in the paper herewith enclosed. Several other orders are about to be published, amongst them that for equalizing the races, and every thing announces to us the immediate developement of abolition in Cuba. In such a desperate situation, what are the United States doing? what are we doing to save ourselves? Tomorrow I expect to learn through you if that Government is resolved to proceed; but in the possible case that the President & the entire confederacy

should abandon the idea of prevent-
ing in time that Cuba be African-
-ized, the greatest favor that this
Island might expect from the United
States would be to frankly & openly
make it known; as then, being
abandoned to our own resources
and to despair, we would concentrate
all our efforts and rush into a
revolution even with the risk of
all of us perishing in it; and this
we would do from the intimate
conviction we have that this is the
sole recourse left to us not to perish
under the hands of the negroes. Should
the U. States back out or retard
their coming, thereby allowing our Go-
-vernment to promulgate the abolition
decree, as it will very soon do it,
as every thing indicates, how
many evils would be brought
upon us by the federal Republish
with ~~boxing~~ making us believe
that they would never permit the
africanization of Cuba!

I accompany you an article made
by our Government and ordered
to be published in the Diario de las

Marina, in the editorial part - In that article is made a complete mockery of the President, the Government, and the American people - and besides it is said therein as you will see, that "Spain has a destiny to fulfill" in Cuba. Read it well, & let me know if there exists any clearer manifestation of the abolition of slavery.

But all time employed in discourse is lost - they could not diminish the dangers - all delay is an evil. The Country has received a poison and passiveness or inactivity is sufficient to make it succumb.

I bid you good bye for today, my friend - if your letter that I expect to receive tomorrow, announce to me, an immediate, very immediate aid, the hopes of salvation will increase. If on the contrary the assistance is postponed to a later day, or perhaps for an undetermined time, then in that case we will turn our eyes to God, and throw ourselves into the arms of Fortune.

Asking that you are well, I
repeat myself your
very attentive Servt & friend.
to to to
(signed) Juan Ellartiner

To the Chief

Mr. Rob

No. 223, wh

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Attorney G

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THE MERCANTILE WEEKLY REPORT.

Vol. XXXVII. HAVANA, Saturday 24th November 1855. Nº 1696.

ENTERED

JOSEFITA, *Span brig*, 252 *tons*, *Zuazo*, *Liverpool*, *ar.* 11*th inst*, 57 *days*. *J. M. Picabia.*

3000 doz spools thread, 12 casks linseed oil, 200 cs tin sheets 60 pkgcs hardware, *To the Consignees*, 591 doz cotton hdkfs, 5196 vs cotton drill, *G. Sthamer & Co.*, 10 cs & 6 hhds sugar mill machinery, *R. Morison & Co.*, 50 copper sheets, 7 cs do 7 casks paint, 13 rolls wire, 28 pkgcs hardware 121 pkgcs paint, 50 cs tin sheets, *Mangoaga & Co.*, 496 pcs cotton indianas 12 pcs shoe-cloth, *Balbiani & Co.* 1500 doz cotton hdkfs, *F. Alvarez & Co.*, 1080 pcs cotton indianas, *Johnston Harvey & Co.*, 1480 vs linen drill, 13,231 vs muslin, 1200 doz spools thread 3200 cotton blankets, 70 doz woollen stockings, 5572 vs cotton listadoes, 2 cs hdkfs; 23,328 vs cotton ginghams, *Clarke & Co.*, 216 bbls ale, 43,200 vs maddapollams, 1700 pcs cotton indianas, 21,600 vs muslins, 10,924 vs packing canvass, 6 cs cotton, hose, 690 pcs linen platillas 5443 vs silesias, 2847 vs linen drill, 1189 vs estopillas 56,511 vs linen indianas, 6199 vs silesias, 358 pcs estopillas, *Vignier Robertson & Co.*, 9072 vs cotton indianas, *Johnston, Harvey & Co.*, 1 cask hardware, 30 iron sheets 62 crates earthenware, 4 casks gas fixtures, 2295 iron bars, 424 pkgcs do do, 16 pkgcs hardware, 6 casks linseed oil, 200 doz cotton towels, 91 pcs woollen stuff, 449 pcs muslins 85 pcs camblet, 100 vs merino, 1 case cotton hdkfs, 100 cs tin sheets, 400 iron pipes, 4 cs fancy articles, 3812 vs Brussels camblet, 3 cs sundries, *to Sundries*.

JOVEN MARIO, *Span. brig*, 98 *tons*, *Bastarrechea*, *Santander*, *ar.* 13*th*, *inst.* 58 *days*. *Rebuelta, Demestre & Co.*

1010 bbls, 62 hf do & 110 bags flour, 3 bbls wine, 2 m. bricks, *To the Consignees*.

ANITA, *Span. schr* 110 *tons*, *Sagarra*, *Santander*, *ar.* 14*th*, 56 *days*. *G. L. Martinez.*

1059 bbls, 86 haf do & 100 bags flour, *A. de la Torriente*.

JOVEN MARIA, *Mexican. schr* 73 *tons*, *Larrondo*, *Tabasco*, *ar.* 14*th*, 10 *days*. *M. Santelices.*

400 qtls logwood, 878 hides, *To the Consignees*, 2247 hides 3 pkgcs, *to Sundries*.

HENRY CASTOFF, *Amer. schr*, 90 *tons*, *Gardner*, *Newport*, *R. I. ar.* 15*th*, 13 *days*. *J. C. Burnham & Co.*

551 bbls potatoes, 103 do onions, 14,900 strings ditto, 8 m. wooden hoops, 650 cabbages, *To the Consingnees*.

ANITA, *Span. placre*, 153 *tons*, *Masnau*, *Santander*, *ar.* 15*th*, 56 *days*. *F. Alvarez & Co.*

1324 bbls 20 half do & 362 bags flour, *To the Consignees*.

PIRRO, *Span. brig*, 212 *tons*, *Guardiola*, *Barcelona*, *ar.* 15*th*, 64 *days*. *J. Mazorra & Co.*

190 pipes & 20 tierces wine. 100 cs soap, 124 cs brandy, 400 demijohns ditto, 240 reams wrapping paper, 1000 jars oil, 50 qtls tallow, 4 bales goods, 50 m. bricks, *To the Consignees*, 20 cs paper, 25 bales hemp, 40 pkgcs sparto grass, 27 bales thread, 151 cs preserved fruit, 47 casks wine, 60 bbls olives, 50 qtls tallow, 150 doz sheepskins, 44 do calfskins, 3 trunks shoes, 124 cs brandy, *to Sundries*.

CARMENCITA, *Span. ship*, 205 *tons*, *Salas*, *Malaga*, *ar.* 15*th*, 51 *days*. *Sama & Co.*

50 pipes & 200 bbls wine, 12,000 jars oil, 150 bags garvanzoes, 20 bbls birdseed, 91 bales paper, 200 cs prunes 500 cs raisins, 50 bbls pepper, 201 doz water jars, 200 melons, 3 cs leeches, 20 doz spoons & sundries, *To the Consignees*.

SOMORROSTRO, *Span. ship*, 233 *tons*, *Arriaga*, *Antwerp*, *ar.* 15*th*, 68 *days*. *Balbiani & Co.*

1150 pcs sheetings, 2070 vs osnaburgs, 3 pcs canvass 460 pcs packing canvass, 9120 vs cotton drill, 200 doz cotton hdkfs, 92 muslin dresses, 1190 qtls rice, 850 demijohns gin, 700 qtls nails, 2 cases cordials. *To the Consignees*, 1200 pcs sheetings, 120 do packing canvass 29,047 vs linen osnaburgs, 120 pcs ravensduck, *Busing Stahmer & Co.* 200 cs gin, *H. Rottmann*, 21 cs sheetings, *Steil & Wolff*, 120 pcs sheetings, *G. Sthamer & Co.*, 310 qtls rice, *Ed. Meert & Co.*, 315 qtls zinc, 18 cs colored paper, *R. Morison & Co.*, 1012 qtls nails, 33 cs chopping knives, 2 cs fire arms, 1 case hosiery, *Mangoaga & Co.*, 1 church organ, 1 case walking sticks, 3 cs fancy articles, 4 cs glassware, 74 bales printing paper, 30 pcs shirting, 60 cs window glass, 407 iron bars 245 bundles do, 2 cs hardware, 4 cs sundries, *to Sundries*.

MARIA WHITE, *Amer. briy*, 247 *tons*, *Nickerson*, *Bangor*, *ar.* 15*th*, 13 *days*. *Adot, Spalding & Co.*

120 m. feet boards, *To the Consignees*.

ALMA, *Amer. barque*, 641 *tons*, *Allen*, *Newport*, *ar.* 15*th*, 62 *days*. *J. B. Hamel.*

875 tons coal, *J. T. Crawford.*

WAR EAGLE, *Amer. brig*, 246 *tons*, *Brown*, *Pensacola*, *ar.* 16*th*, 8 *days*. *Puig & Co.*

123,946 feet boards, 1250 lbs salt fish, *To the Consignees*.

CLEARED.

Nov. 17th.—Clementine, French ship, Touret, Havre, with 393 boxes sugar, 6½ ar. coffee, 4343 m. segars, & 20,045 lbs tobacco, by *Mangoaga & Co.*

—Winter Moych, Amer. schr, Morrow, N.-York, with fruit, by *Ulrice*, *Playle & Co.*

—Procer, Span. brig, Millet, N.-Orleans, in ballast, by *Sama & Co.*

—Dorotea, Span. polacre, Ferrer, N.-Orleans, in ballast, by *Sama & Co.*

—Indian Queen, Amer. ship, Manson, N.-Orleans, in ballast, by *J. B. Hamel.*

—Mexico, Span. steamer, Villamore, Veracruz & Tampico, with 37 boxes sugar, 6 pipes rum, 2309 ar. wax & 2 m. segars, by *Noriega*, *Olmo & Co.*

—Nuevo Leon, Span. brig, Landeta, Cabañas, in ballast, by *San Pelayo*, *Pardo & Co.*

—Pelegrina, Span. polacre, Gury, N.-Orleans, ballast, by *Comas & Viada.*

20th.—Ocean Bird Amer. steamer, Graham New-York, in ballast, by *J. C. Burnham & Co.*

—Richmond, Amer. ship, Smith, Havre de Grace, by *J. B. Hammel.*

—Piedad, Sapn. brig, Garay, Falmouth, with 780 boxes sugar, by *Aqueche & Brother.*

—Jason, Belg. ship, Schotter, Antwerp, with 1679 boxes sugar, 22 tierces honey, 304 m. segars, 38,849 lbs tobacco, by *J. B. Hamel*

21st.—Clara B. Williams, Amer. ship, Olmstead, N.-York, with 2358½ m. segars & 141,989 lbs tobacco, by *Herrera*, *Meyer & Co.*

—Catalina, Span. ship, Garriga, N.-Orleans, in ballast, by *Sotolongo*, *Ascencio & Co.*

—Zuiderzee, Dutch brig, De Jong, Amsterdam, with 742 boxes sugar, 146 m. segars & 33,386 lbs tobacco, *Drake & Co.*

—Arada, Guatem. schr, Sabio, N.-Orleans, with 652 ar. coffee & 1 m. segars, by *J. Fonts.*

—Henrry Castoff, Amer. schr Gardner, Mobile, in ballast, by *J. C. Burnham & Co.*

23rd.—Solent, Brit. steamer, Jellicoe, Veracruz, with sundries, by *J. T. Crawford.*

—Isabel, Amer. steamer, Rollins, Charleston, in ballast, by *Drake & Co.*

STATEMENT OF THE EXPORTS OF PRODUCE FROM HAVANA FROM 1st JANUARY.

COUNTRIES.	Sugar, boxes.	Coffee, arrobes.	Molasses hhds.	Honey, tierces.	Wax, arrobes.	Tafia, pipes.	Segars, mille.	Tobacco, lbs.
U. S. 17th to 23rd inst	....	652	....	....	....	....	2,360	141,989
Previously	190,574	5,105	31,574	116	254	840	96,945	1.935,935
Great Britain do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously	26,643	48	405	....	716	2,419	21,285	136,086
Cowes & Falmouth do	780	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously	199,498	67	12	278	6	1,080	1,793	23,602
Baltic do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously	33,177	12	171	....	....	6	1,774	....
Hamburg & Bremen do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously	53,397	65	..	649	....	790	24,802	1.284,871
Holland do	742	....	....	....	....	....	146	33,386
Previously	12,546	4	....	367	....	2	2,751	105,304
Belgium do	1,679	....	....	22	....	....	304	38,849
Previously	30,353	132	....	263	....	....	4,293	103,351
France do	393	7	....	....	....	....	4,343	20,045
Previously	148,174	96	190	....	....	2,113	47,466	270,207
Spain do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously	194,966	14,701	164	94	10,327	11,194	4,905	2.086,661
Trieste & Venice do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously	17,948	....	....	12	....	....	2481	....
Italy do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously	6,769	36	....	....	....	93	188	....
Gibraltar & Market do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously	9,495	..	....	....	....	162	552	35,600
British America do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Previously do	257	4	1,530	....	....	....	7	....
S. America & Mexico	37	....	....	....	2,309	6	1,550	345
Prviously	13,361	1,350	....	2	34,432	757	3,470	483,987
TOTAL	940,792	22,279	34,046	1,803	48,044	19,462	221,415	6,700,218

EXPORTS FROM MATANZAS.

COUNTRIES.	Sugar, boxes.	Coffee arrobes	Molasses hhds
U.S. 16th to 20th inst.	....	....	....
Previously	123,287	6	34,199
Great Britain do	....	....	....
Previously	28,118	....	17,554
Cowes & Falmouth do	....	....	....
Previously	82,540	12	8,567
Baltic do	..	....	....
Previously	5,691	....	....
Hamburg & Bremen do	....	....	....
Previously	4,782	....	457
Holland do	....	....	....
Previously	2,554	....	....
Belgium do	....	....	....
Previously	3,605	....	....
France do	....	....	....
Previously	10,890	....	921
Spain do	....	....	....
Previously	44,338	489	15
Trieste & Venice do	....	....	....
Previously	2,030	....	....
Italy do	....	....	....
Previously	....	....	....
Gibraltar & Market do	....	....	....
Previously	14,900	18	8
British America do	....	....	....
Previously	5,529	....	7,87
South America do	....	....	....
Previously	3,216	....	36
TOTAL	331,480	525	64,?

—Granada, Amer. steamer Smith N.-Orleans, *Drake & Co.*

—El Dorado, Amer. steamer Schenk, Aspinwall, with 1546¼ m. segars, & 345 lbs tobacco, by *Drake & Co.*

—Solomon Piper, Amer. barque, Mac Clure, Charlestom, in ballast, by *R. Morison & Co.*

—Rosarito, Span. brig, Garcia, Santander, in ballast, by *G. Madrazo.*

ENTERED AT MATANZAS.

14th.—Muskingum, Amer. barque, Dickin, 226 tons, Warren, to *Bayley & Traub.*

—Elizagrieve, Brit. barque, Brin, 149 tons, St. John, to *Roget & Co.*

—Helen A. Guerrero, Amer. barque, Chase, 260 tons, Portland, to *Bayley & Traub.*

15.—Pepito, Span. brig, Mas, 217 tons, Barcelona, to *F. Aballi.*

—Louisa, Amer. brig, Kelly, 166 tons, Richmond, to *Aranzable Labayen & Co.*

16th.—Tigre, Span. pol., Oliver, 139 tons, New-Orleans, *C. E. Poujaud & Co.*

—Williams Amer. barque, Gray, 176 tons, New-York, to *Bayley & Traub.*

17th.—Emma F. Chase, Amer. barque. Brown, 270 tons, Portland, to *Bayley & Traub.*

18th.—Judith. Amer. brig. Bartlett, 241 tons, N.-York, to *Drake & Co.*

19th.—Prentis Hobbs, Amer. brig, Carver, Boston 198 tons, to *Bayley & Traub.*

21th.—J. Harton, Amer. brig Bazic, 180 tons, Bangor.

CLEARED AT MATANZAS.

14th.—Enock Prat, Amer. brig, Brightman, Mobile, in ballast, by *Bayley & Traub.*

17th.—Tigre, Span. pol. Oliver, Barcelona, by *C. E. Poujaud & Co.*

ENTERED at ST. JAGO DE CUBA.

7th.—Marver, Amer. brig. Jarman, Philadelphia, to *T. Brooks & Co.*

—Duke of Northumberland, Brit. ship, Hudson, Swansea, to *P. Ferrer & Landa.*

—Roderick Dhu, Brit. barque, Northwood, Swansea, to *Vinent & Co.*

9th.—Underley, Brit. barque, Darling, Swansea, to *P. Ferrer & Landa.*

—Tres Hermanas, Span. schr, Tur, St. Thomas, to *Sallés & Co.*

11th.—Chistopher. Amer. schr, Avery, Wilmington, to *T. Brooks & Co.*

12th.—Kunigunde, Brem. brig, Lorenzen, Cardiff, to *L. Ros & Co.*

13th.—Brillante, Span. schr, Veres, St. Thomas, to *Pons & Ziegler.*

SAILED from ST. JAGO DE CUBA.

7th.—Dantes, Dutch schr, Curiel, Curacoa.

—Joven Emilia, Span. schr Mitjans, Charleston.

10th.—Henrietta, French ship, Broun, Swansea.

13th.—Francis Fabars, Amer. brig Turk's Island,

14th.—Ranger, Brit. brig Painter, Halifax.

ENTERED at CARDENAS.

18th.—Angeline Avery, Amer. brig, Haskill, Boston, to *Churchill & Co.*

19th.—Maria Hersey, Amer. ship, Creech, Portland, to *Churchill & Co.*

20th.—Taylor, Amer. brig, Burther, Teneriffe, *to the Master.*

21th.—Castillian, Amer. brig, Pintcham Portland, to *Safford & Co.*

SAILED from CARDENAS.

21st.—Wappoo, Amer. ship, Coombs, Portland.

—White Hall, Amer. brig, Peterson, N.-York.

ARRIVED AT CIENFUEGOS.

Nov. 13th.—Aureale, Span. brig, Millet, Barcelona.

16th.—Transito, Span. brig, Barcelona.

18th.—Maria, Span. brig, Maristany. Malaga.

—Larzebal, Amer. brig Merriman, St. Thomas.

CLEARED AT CIENFUEGOS.

Nov. 15th.—George Leslie, Amer. barque, Hall, New-York.

Nov. 19th.—Larzebal, Amer. brig, Mobile, in ballast.

LIST OF VESSELS IN PORT.

NAMES & NATIONS.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE BOUND	WHEN TO SAIL.	CONSIGNEES.

SHIPS & BARQUES.

Cornelia	Amer. 306	White	New-York	loading	Drake & Co
Johannes Hage	Dan. 257	Lorenzen		discharging	Do.
Forest States	Amer. 849	Pollister		do	Do.
Sofie	French 257	Panchevre	Havre	soon	R. Morison & Co.
Somorrostro	Span. 233	Arriaga		discharging	Balbiani & Co.
Elvira	Span. 215	Galindez	Cadiz	cleared	Gutierrez & Casal.
Speedwell	Amer. 580	Higgins		discharging	Adot, Spalding & Co.
Hebron	Amer. 383	Shepherd	Mobile	cleared	C. Tyng & Co.
Alma	Amer. 641	Allen		discharging	J. B. Hamel.
Havannais	French 300	Jubin	uncertain	uncertain	Zangroniz, Brother & Co
Louise	French 575	Moulonguet	do	do	Do.
Jacques Langlois	French 383	Masson		discharging coals	Do.
Mathurin Cor	French 359	Bourdin		about discharging	Do.
Quebec	Amer. 650	Emerson		do	J. T. Crawford.
John Farnum	Amer. 245	Wright	New-York.	loading	Herrera, Meyer & Co.
Maria Agustina	Span. 418	Cursi	Cadiz	do	Peñasco, Marsan & Co
Dos Hermanas	Span. 181	Morales	Canaries	do	F. Alvarez & Co.
Providencia	Span 425	Morey		waiting	Sama & Co.
Jessie	Brit. 444	Colman		discharging	Do.
John Harris	Amer. 415	Mack		do	Do.
Simoda	Amer. 944	Nason		do	Do.
Paquita	Span. 223	Rigal		do	Do.
Josefina	Span. 252	Zuazo		do	Picabia & Co.
Maria	Span. 159	Mercero		do	J. Lleunda.
Hermosa Trasmiera	Span. 280	Lastra	Santander	cleared	A. de la Torrfente.
Narramasic	Amer. 299			discharging	Fontanills & Llanuza
Rosa & Carmen	Span. 402	Maristany		do	Do.

TOTAL 27 ships & barques.

BRIGS.

Marie White	Amer. 247	Nickelson		discharging	Adot, Spalding & Co
Isabel Eleuteria	Span. 116	Galdis		do	Do.
Ntra. Sra. del Cármen	Span. 174	Giralt		about discharging	Mangoaga & Co.
Guillaume	French 192	Philifort	uncertain	uncertain	Zangroniz, Brother & Co
Prosper	French 185	Selier	do	do	Do.
J. Laure	French 207	Heinsman		discharg. ballas.t	Do.
Don Francisco	Span. 220	Rementeria		discharging	Balbiani & Co
Hollander	Dutch 129	Housten		do	Do.
Oceano	Span. 192	Goicoechea		do	Scharfenberg, Tolme & Co
Eleonore	Hamb. 200	Von Benthan	Hamburg	Sunday	Steil & Wolff.
Iris	Amer. 224	Hosmer		discharging	Mauger & Co.
Xenophon	Amer. 245	Doak		do	Do.
Thomas Achorn	Amer. 247	Hastings	Philadelphia	soon	Cahuzac Brothers.
W. Clark	Amer. 149	Simpson	New-Orleans	Tuesday next	Do.
Daniel	French 183	Lesage	Havre	soon	Campbell & Caro.
Nueva Carmencita	Span. 159	Alday		about discharging	Do.
Fernax	Amer. 149	Gardner	New-York	loading	Herrera, Meyer & Co.
Adams Gray	Amer. 138	Henry	New-Orleans	do	Do.
Latonero	Span. 165	Arriandiaga	Liverpool	about loading	Clarke & Co.
Crawford	Amer. 187	Small	Tabasco	loading	C. Tyng & Co
Geo F. Williams	Amer 176	Hutchinson		discharging	Do.
Ann A. Tyng	Amer. 199	Stow		do	Do.
Orizaba	Amer. 174	Staples		do	Do.
Chimbo	Span. 147	Arritola		discharging	Cuesta & Co.
Eulalia	Span. 115	Coll	Barcelona	loading	Puig, Brothers & Co.
War Eagle	Amer. 245	Brown		discharging	Do.
Essex	Amer. 279	Sinnet		do	Do.
Abaurrena	Span. 150	Beovide		discharging	Aqueche & Co.
Wild Pigeon	Amer 191	Radovich	New-Orleans	cleared	Anguera & Martinez.
Juanito Segundo	Span. 98	Rosch		discharging	J. Pastor.
Paula	Span. 234	Maristany		do	Sama & Co.
Carmen	Span. 205	Salas		do	Do.
Julito	Span. 236	Font		do	Do.
Soberano	Span. 412	Colome		do	Do.
Solitario	Span. 168	Ferrer		do	Do.
Aurora	Span. 232	Echavarria		do	Do.
Anita	Span. 153	Manau		do	F. Alvarez & Co.
Pirro	Span. 212	Guardiola		do	J. Mazorra & Co.
Mercedes	Span. 145	Duran		do	Do.
Felipe	Span. 238	Coll		about discharging	Do.
Mi Dinero	Span. 135	Uribarren		discharging	Romero & Aleisnelles
Nuevo Felix	Span. 180	Escofet		do	Noriega, Olmo & Co.
Trinidad	Span. 222	Mendez		do	Do.
Gibaro	Span. 102	Mendezona		about discharging	Gutierrez & Casal.
Severina	Span. 115	Martinez	Corunna	cleared	Carsi, Mauri & Co
Concha	Span. 137	Prats		discharging	Llanusa Telarroja & Co.
Josefita	Span. 161	Gonzalez	Veracruz	loading	M. Santelices.
Joven Mario	Span. 98	Bastarrechea	Bilboa	do	Rebuelta & Co
Ivizeneo	Span. 225	Dorantes		discharging	A. Millet
Catalina	Span. 148	Company		do	S. Alemany
Pelayo	Span. 145	Granada		do	Do.
Jose Maria	Span. 145	Arriaga	Cadiz	loading	G. Gabancho.

TOTAL 52 brigs.

SCHOONERS.

Carthagena	Amer. 146	Huxford		freight or charter	Drake & Co.
Wye	Amer. 76	Cummings	Key West	soon	Do.
Relief	Amer. 149	Showey		discharging	C. Tyng & Co
Abott Devereux	Amer. 118	Atchorn	Savannah	loading	Herrera, Meyer & Co.
Joven Maria	Mex. 73	Larrondo		discharging	M. Santelices.
Anita	Span. 110	Sagarra		do	G. L. Martinez
L. C. Watts	Amer. 173	Hyler		do	Roig, Sala & Co.

TOTAL 7 schooners

HAVANA, PRICES-CURRENT, SATURDAY 24th NOVEMBER 1855.

CORRECTED ACCORDING TO THE LAST TRANSACTIONS YESTERDAY UP TO 2 O'CLOCK.

Forwarded by

The Duties of 35½ *and* 29½ *per cent, are on* foreign goods, imported in foreign vessels, *from* foreign ports, *on the specified valuations.—In* Spanish vessels, *from* foreign ports *and on* foreign produce and manufactures imported directly from the Peninsula, in Spanish vessels *however, those at* 35½ *per cent, pay* 10, *and those at* 29½ *per cent,* 8 *per cent* less.—*Spanish productions and manufactures, of the same class as those charged* 35½ *per cent from* foreign ports, *imported from the* Peninsula *in* foreign vessels, *pay* 16 *per cent less, and in Spanish vessels* 26 *per cent less,* and *those of the same description as the foreign articles, which are charged* 29½ *pay* 13 *and* 20 *per cent less, excepting rice, which is charged* 30 *per cent less, and flour* 2$ *per brl.—Wine, Brandy and all kinds of Liquor pay besides the mentioned an* additional *Duty of* 50 *cents per pipe,* 25 *cents per half pipe or Hhd. and* 12 *cents per doz Jars or Bottles.—All* Imports & Exports *pay besides the mentioned duties,* 1 *per cent* Balanza *upon the said duties, except, Spanish flour, cordage, tafia, molasses, sugar & segars.*

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.			
LINEN GOODS.	Per.	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per ct.	VALUE. $	Cts.	
Britannias Irish, wide	pce	2	..	3		29½	2	25	} out of use
——ditto narrow	do	1	2	2	..	do	1	50	} out of use
Bramantes unbleached & cold.	vara	....	1½	....	1¾	35½	4 vs	75	none
Canvass Wesphalia, 30 in 40 vs.	pce.	10	4	11	..	do	vara	25	do
——English 24 & 30 in. nº 5 to 1	do	9	4	14		do	do	do	small sales
——Russia 30 in	do	15	..	20	..	do	do	do	small sales
Creas a la Morlaix 72 varas	do	10		14	..	29½	13	do	arrivals
Diaper 16 in 24 vs. Rus & Scot.	do	2	4	2	6	35½	1	50	
Dril English white and colored.	vara	....	2	....	4½	29½	0	37½	abundant
——ditto drab. and brown	do	....	1½	....	2	do	0	....	almost unsaleable
Estopillas batiste, Irish	pce.	2	1	3	4	do	3	do	sales of fine
——Clarines	do	1	6	2	5	do	2	50	
Gants unbleached and col'd	vara	....	2	....	2½	35½	0	18¾	scarce
Hdkfs., lawn, wh. ⅛ & ¼	doz	1	3	4	0	29½	4	0	over supply, low sales
——Do. do. printed, ¼	do	2	4	5	..	do	do	0	do do
Hessians 40 varas	pce.	3½	..	5	..	85½	3	0	scarce
Linen, printed, 27½ inches	vara	....	1½	....	1¾	29½	0	25	abundant
—Do. do. 30 a 33 inches	do	....	1¾	....	2½	do	0	31½	sales
—Do. Lawns, printed, 26 a 27½	do	....	1¾	....	2¼	do	0	25	abundant & neglected
Listadoes Germ. 48 varas	pce.	8		8	4	do	8	0	demand scarce
——Do. Flanders	vara	....	1¾	....	2	do	vara	25	small sales
——English 48 varas	pce.	7	..	7	6	as	ger.	man	no demand
Osnaburgs wh, & strip Dowlas.	vara	....	1½	....	1½	35½	0	12½	scarce
——do blue stripe d	do	....	1½	....	1¾	do	0	6½	do
Platillas German white	pce.	5	4	8	4	29½	7	....	common scarce
——————brown	do	4	6	5	4	do	4	50	unsaleable.
——English white 35 yds	do	7	2	10	..	} as	ger	...	low scarce
——————brown	do	4	..	5	6	} as	ger	man	unsaleable
Ravens duck Russia & English.	do	5	4	7	4	35½	4		small sales
Rouans 55 varas	do	13		19	..	29½	13	0	dull
Sheetings Belg. & Russia 37 yds	do	9	¼	11		35½	7	50	arrivals & sales
——English 35 yds	do	7	4	8	2	do	do	do	do do
——Do. 37 „ heavy	do	9		10	4	do	do	do	do do
Shirting, Irish 17¼ yds	do	5	..	8	..	29½	vara	50	} sales, good supply
——Irish 25 yds	do	9	..	13	..	do	do	do	} sales, good supply
Stockings thread S. fine	doz	5	..	10	..	do	4	0	small sales
——ditto half do	do	2	4	5	..	35½	2	0	do
Ticking 40 vs	pce.	6	..	8	..	do	6	0	} no demand
——do, 56 and 66 inches	vara	....	2	....	5	do	0	62½	} no demand
Thread wh. brown Nº 30 to 40.	lb.	....	2½	....	4	do	....	37½	scarce
COTTON GOODS.									
Blankets 50 by 72 inches	pce.	....	6	1	2	35½	1	25	sales
Calico mid. to fine pce 28 yds.	do	2	¼	3		do	2	50	arrivals
——Furniture do 28	do	2	4	3	6	do	2	50	sales large stock
Cambric 12 yds. 6–4	do	1	6	2	4	do	vara	15½	small sales
Coverlets 1¼ by 2 yds unbleac.	do	....	3	....	3½	do	do	31½	scarce
Creas 28 a 30 inches 70 varas	do	6	..	7	4	do	do	15¾	no demand
Drill, cold cheeks and Stripes.	vara	....	1	....	1¾	do	....	12½	over supply, dull
Ginghams dk. gds. 12 yds 27 in	pce.	1	1	1	2	do	4 vs	37½	sales of fine 1¼ rs.
Handkerchifs Pulicat 4–4	doz	1	1	1	2	do	4	12	dull
——Imitation Madras	do	1	..	1	2	do	do	0	little used
——Do, printed 26 & 30 inches	do		7	1	1½	do	do	0	sales
Jaconets, white, 20 yds 6–4	pce.	2	2	3	4	do	vara	25	sales of fine
——9–8, 24 yds printed	do	2	4	4	..	do	4 vs	15½	abundant, low sales
Lace white & black 8–4	vara	....	2½	....	3	do	0	62	dull
——under 2 inches	do	....	½	....	1	do	0	3	} very dull
——above 2 inches	do	....	¾	....	1¼	do	0	12½	} very dull
Listadoes 48 varas	pce.	3	..	5	2	do	4 vs	37½	} litte used
Maddapollams, 24 yds	do	1	3	1	5	do	do	25	} litte used
Muslin im Swiss 10 yds 6-4 wh	do	1	1	2	..	do	vara	15½	abundant, low sales
—printed ditto 6 yds 9-8	do	....	6	1	2	do	do	do	do
—Swiss, flushed, checks or stri	pce.	....	7	1	4	do	do	do	little used
French s. f. 33 inches prd	vara	....	1	....	2½	do	do	1ç¼	superior scarce
Platillas 25¼ inches 35 yds	pce.	1	5	1	7	do	4 vs	25	} dull
——do.....do 30 yds	do	1	4	1	5	do	do	37½	} dull
Quil ting, fine only	vara	....	5	....	7½	do	vara	do	small sales
Rouans 40 inches & 55 varas	pce.	4	6	5	4	do	4 vs	do	
——33 & 36 inches 40 yards	do	3	..	4	2	do	do	do	sales 37 in 30 rs.
Shawls 56 & 60 in woven checks	doz	5	..	8	..	do	4	50	scarce
Do 56 in prd. with & without fr	do	3	2	3	6	do	.....	....	old stock selling off
Shirting 40 yds. 33 and 36 inch	pce.	2	7	3	2	do	4 vs	37½	sales
Stokings English and Germ.	doz	1	5	7	..	do	3	50	sales of common
—— half do	do	1	..	4	..	do	2	0	sales of English
Umbrellas 28 a 50 inches	do	5	..	6		do	6	0	abundant, low sales
Thread 500 yds Ivory reels	doz	....	7	....	8	do	0	25	sales
Ticking 55 inches	vara	....	1¼	....	2¼	do	vara	25	dull

IMPORTS.		PRICES.				DUTIES.			
SILK GOODS.	Per.	D.	R.	D.	R.	Per ct.	VALUE. $	Cts.	
Crape French and Italian 13 vs	pce.	3	..	4	..	29½	3	0	} all silks equally dull
Damask chiefly crimson 18 yds	do	25	..	27	..	do	20	0	no demand
Hkchfs Foulards Ger and Eng.	doz	5	..	10	..	do	6	0	sales of superior
Laces assorted	vara	....	1	....	5	do	0	12	unsaleable
Ribbons satin of 11 vs. N. 1 a 5	pce	....	1	....	2	do	.....	.....	very dull
Satin French stout. 26, 29 inc.	vara	....	6	1	2	do	0	62½	} no demand
——Do light 18 a 20 inches	do	....	2½	....	3	do	0	37½	} no demand
——China, choice colours 29 i.	pce	24	..	26	..	do	vara	87½	} no demand
Serge wide black Malaga	vara	....	7	1	1	do	0	75	abundant, dull
Sewing silk, imn. Spanish	lb.	4	..	6	..	do	3	0	
Shawls crape 7–4, plain	ea	2	4	2	6	do	2	0	} large supply
——20 a 40 oz. embroid'd	do	25	..	60	..	do	4	50	} no demand
Stockings ladies English	doz	8	4	13	4	do	9	0	sales
——do French	do	6	4	7	..	do	6	0	little used
Taffeties black & cold 26, 36 in	vara	....	1¼	1	..	do	0	50	abundant
Umbrellas, 26 to 30 inches	ea	2		2	4	do	2	0	dull
Velvet 22 a 24 inches	vara	1	1	1	6	do	0	75	very dull
WOOLLENS.									
Alpaca, black & coloured	vara	....	2	....	4½	35½	vara	25	dull
Baizes red, blue and green	vara	....	2½	....	3	35½	0	31½	low sales
Blankets Negro	ea	....	5½	....	6½	do	0	75	large sales of old stock
Cassimeres fine only	vara	....	4	1	4	do	0	75	
Cloth wide French	do	2	6	6	4	3rd on $11	2d on 24	$5-33¼ on 4	Almost unsaleable
——German	do	1	4	3	..				
——English superfine	do	4	4	6	..				
——fine	do	2	6	3	2				
——ordinary	do	1	4	1	7				
——Ladies fine	do	1	..	1	4				
Flannel 50 varas fine	pce	12	4	.....	..	35½	vara	21½	dull
Flushings or Dreadnoughts	vara	....	3½	....	4	do	0	50	large sales
Merinos, Saxon & French 6–4	do	....	6		7	do	.....	....	dull
EARTHEN & GLASSW.									
Bottles	doz	....	..	....	4	29½	0	37½	sales
Demijohns 4½ a 5 Gallons	ea	....	3½	....	3¾	do	0	37½	abundant, arr.
Earthen Ware*	ert.	45	..	80	..	do	45	0	sales
Tumblers ½ & ¼ pints English.	doz	1	..	2	..	do	0	75	} sales
——do Germ. ½, 1, 1½ pts	do	....	1¼	....	4	do	0	50	} sales
HARDW. & NAVAL ST.									
Chopping knives, Bisc. *Ger.	doz	2	4	3	4	35½	3	75	sales, *unsal.
—Do Germ. 3 chld blds & sths	do	4	2	5	2	29½	3	0	sales
Coal, best English	ton			7		.....	.....	.....	sales
Copper Braziers	ql.	28	..	.....	..	29½	37	0	sales
——Sheets 18 to 24 oz	do	38	..	40	..	35½	25	0	sales
——Nails	do	34	..	35	..	29½	do	0	sales
Cordage Russia super. quality	do	....	..	....	..	35½	12	0	none
Iron bars assorted	do	3	..	3	2	do	3	25	sales
——hoops	do	4	..	5	4	29½	3	75	sales & plenty
——wire Nº 15 to 21	do	9	..	10	..	do	2	0	
——sheets	do	5	..	5	2	35½	5	....	
Lead in sheets, thin	do	6	..	7	..	29½	6	0	
Nails rose heads 2 a 12 inches.	do	5	2	*6	..	35½	7	0	*1½ to 6 inches, sal.
——do 1 and 1½ alone	do	7	4	9	..	do	do	0	little used
——cut 3 to 12..do	do	6	4	7	..	do	do	0	sales
Oil linseed raw & boiled	do	15	4	18	..	do	8	0	scarce
——turpentine spirits of	do	9	4	10	..	do	do	0	sales abundant
——whale, refined	do	15	..	16	..	do	10	0	sales in demand
——sperm	do	16	4	17	..	do	do	0	dull
Paint, white lead in oil, Eng.	do	7	4	.....	..	do	8	0	} sales, plenty & dull
——other colours..do	do	7	..	9	..	do	do	0	} sales, plenty & dull
——do,..do..dry, wh. & red	do	6	..	6	4	do	6	0	} sales, plenty & dull
Pitch	bbl.	3	1	4	4	do	3	0	sales
Shot assorted	ql.	5	..	6	..	do	5	0	dull
Steel German	do	6	..	6	4	35½	8	0	abundant and dull
——do. C. S. Eng. bar	do	9	..	12		.....	.....	.....	
Tar	bbl.	5		6		29½	3	0	sales abundant
Tin plates	box	13	..	14	..	do	14	0	very abundant
——Block do	ql.	18	..	20	..	35½	20	0	
LUMBER.									
Hoops	m.	40	..	43	..	29½	30	0	dull
Boards Portland W. P	m.ft.	24	..	25	..	do	24	0	} in demand
——other eastern ports	do	26	..	28		do	do	0	} in demand
——Lumber Pitch pine	do	28	..	28	..	do	do	0	in demand
Hhd. shooks with headings	ea	2	4	2	6	do	1	0	sales
Shingles	m.	2	2	5	..	do	3	75	do
Sugar box shooks	ea	....	6	..	..	do	...	75	sales very dull

*The crates are valued at 55 cubic feet and if over day in proportion.

IMPORTS. GROCERIES and PROVIS.	Per.	PRICES. D.	R.	D.	R.	DUTIES. Per et.	VALUE. $	Cts.	REMARKS.
Ale light and brisk, English...	doz.	2	6	3	4	35¼	3	0	stock reduced
Almonds shelled, sweet.....	ql.	18	..	20	..	do	16	0	sales
Beans white.....	ar.	....	4	2		do	....	0	sales
Beef, N° 1, prime and mess...	bbl.	12	..	15	..	do	9	0	sales
—jerked Brazil and Montev..	ar.	3		3	4	29¼	1	37½	nominal
—Do. Nueva Barcelona.....	do	...		....	..	do	1	50	
—Do. New-York and Boston	do	....	..	..	..	do	1	62½	
—smoked.....	ql.	8	..	10	..	35¼	7	....	dull
Butter American yellow.....	do	24	4	30	..	29¼	16	....	in demand
—European.....	do	26	..	..		do	do	....	last sale
Candles mould.....	do	17	..	17	6	35¼	12	....	10' & last sales
—Sperm.....	do	38	..	40	..	29¼	32	....	4' 5' & 6' sales
—Composition.....	do	30	..	38	6	do	28	....	arrivals sales
Cheese American.....	do	10	..	16	..	do	10	....	sales,
—Dutch round and patagras..	do	19		22	..	do	12	50	cargo sold
Cider.....	doz.	3	3	3	6	35¼	3	....	sales
Cinnamon.....	lb.	....	4*	....	7	29¼	1	50	abundant, *in deposit
Cloves.....	do	....	2	....	2¼	do	....	37½	dull
Cocoa Caracas.....	ql.	17	..	23	..	do	16	....	none
—Guayaquil.....	do	9	4	11	6	do	6	....	*in deposit
Codfish in hhds.....	do	5	2	6		do	3	50	sales
—in boxes, European.....	do	....		8	..	do	do	....	cargo arrived
Corn, Indian, shelled yellow...	ar.	....	4½	....	4½	35¼	....	50	do
Flour Philad. & Baltimore..	bbl.	....	..	....	..	For.	9	50	vessels
—New-Orleans.....	do	....	..	....	..	Sp.	8	50	in bond
—Spanish.....	do	14	6	15	2	For.	6	..	no arrivals
Hams European.....	ql.	24	..	27	..	35¼	10		last sale
—American Eastern.....	do	15	..	16	..	do	do	....	sales
—New-Orleans.....	do					do	do	....	sales
Herrings smoked.....	box	....	6	....	7	do	1	25	sales abundant
Lard Amer....in kegs.....	ql.	18		19		do	12	....	
New-Orleans, bbls.....	do	16		17		do	do	....	
Mackerel N° 3.....	bbl.	3	..	3	4	29¼	4	50	last sales
Oil salad French.....	doz.	3	4	4	4	35¼	3	....	last sales
—Ditto Spanish.....	ar.	3	2	3	2¼	do	2	....	sales in demand
Olives.....	do	....	4	....	5	do	1	....	sales
Onions.....100	Bun	5	4	6		do	2	bbl.	sales do
Pepper black.....	ql.	15		17		do	12	....	scarce
Pork, prime Eastern and mess.	bbl.	14	6	18	..	do	12	....	last sales
—ditto New-Orleans.....	do					do	do	....	
—clear.....	do	14	..	....	..	29¼	9	....	
—do in boxes New-Orleans...	ql.	13	..	14		do	do	....	sales
Porter London.....	doz.	3	..	*4	..	35¼	3	0	*sales of pints
Potatoes.....	bbl.	3	4	4		29¼	2	50	arrivals
Raisins Malaga.....	box	1	6	2	..	35¼	1	0	sales
Rice.....	ar.	1	4½	1	7	do	1	25	abundant
Saffron fresh and dry, Spanish.	lb.	5	4	6	..	do	5	0	sales
Soap Castile.....	ql.	7	4	9	6	do	8	0	sales
—Yellow.....	do	7	..	7	4	do	do	0	
Tobacco Kentucky in hhds....	do	8	2	*9	..	4	6	0	sales
Chewing Tobacco ounce plugs.	do	15	4	17		35¼	18	0	sales, dull
Tea, gunpowder.....	lb.	....	5½	....	6½	29¼	....	37	dull
Vermicelli ‡Cadiz *Genoa....	ql.	7	2	8	2	35¼	8	0	sales, abundant

IMPORTS. SPIRITS and WINES.	Per	PRICES. D.	R.	D.	R.	DUTIES. Per et.	VALUE. $	Cts.	REMARKS.
Spirits brandy Cognac.....	doz.	4	2	4	4	35¼	1	50	sales
—Gin German & Dutch in jars	do	1	7	2	1	do	1	87	do
—in cases.....	do	3		3	6	do	2	25	do
—in pipes.....	gal.	....		....		do	0	50	none
—in Demijohns of 22 bottles.	dem	4	1	4	2	do	2	25	sales
—Spanish brandy white.....	pipe	...	..	.....	..	do	1	75	none
—Teneriffe in demijohns....	dem	4½	..	6	..	do	2	0	sales
Bordeaux claret.....	cask	22	..	45	..	do	26	0	sales
—ditto in cases.....	ca.	2	3	2	6	do	3	0	scarce
Marseilles.....	cask	....	..	....	..	do	18	0	none
Catalonia wine.....	pipe	53	..	54		do	1	0	sales
Champaigne.....	doz.	7	4	*8	4	do	8	0	sales, superior
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Bricks, 11 a 12 inches.....	m.	34	..	.....	..	35¼	12	0	sales
Chairs, cane bottom.....	doz.	21	..	24	..	do	25	0	sales
—do. wooden do.....	do	11	..	14	..	do	15	50	sales
Glass, crown. Germ. bx 100 ft.	box	4	6	5	4	29¼	7	50	large arrivals, dull
Gunpowder F. F. and F.....	ql.	17	..	18	..	29¼	18	0	dull
Paper post and foolscap.....	rm.	1	4	2	..	35¼	2	50	dull
—Wrapping.....	do	....	4½	....	4½	do	0	50	large and small
—Spanish florete.....	do	2	4	3	..	do	3	0	sales
Skins Calf, German & French	doz.	13	4	25	..	29¼	16	50	sales of supertor
—Morroco red and green....	do	5	..	7	..	do	7	50	
Tallow, South America.....	ql.	15	..	15	4	do	7	50	sales,
Tiles 9 inches square.....	m.	16	..	20		35¼	12	0	abundant

EXPORTS.						Duties additional included, Cts.			
Aguardiente or Rum.....	pipe	42	43	....	....	....	free.		White $44½
Cochineal in deposit.....	ar.	....	....	....	....	....	50	ar.	none here
Coffee 1 st quality.....	ql.	....	....	....	....	....			
——2nd and 3rd.....	do	11	4	12	..	....	20 cts	per	very scarce
——triage.....	do	8	4	9		....		ql.	
Hides Tampico.....	ea.	2	....	2	4½	....	7½	50	
Honey.....	gal.	....	....	....	....	1	36	hhd.	none
Indigo in deposit assorted.	ql.	....	....	....	....	0	2	lb.	
Logwood Campeachy.....	ql.	1	3	1	4	0	2	ql.	scarce
Molasses keg of 5¼ gallons	keg.	....	6	....		0	free.	hhd.	very scarce
Sug. assorted ½ white. ½ brown.	ar.	8½	10½	9½	11				
—— white alone.....	do	....	10	....	12				
——yellow.....	do	....	9	....	10		87½	box.	incl. Derosne's
——brown alone.....	do	....	8½		8¾				
——Cucurucho.....	do	....	7¾	....	8½				
——Muscovado.....	do	....	....	....	....				low to prime qualities
Segars.....	mil.	13	....	60	....	....	75	m.	
Tobacco windward.....	ql.	13	....	21	....			ql.	
——V.-Abajo injuriado 1..	per ser 80 ma.	120	....	160	....	1	75	0	
——2.		100	....	150	....			0	
——3.		90	....	140	2			0	
Wax white.....	ar.	10	2	10	4	1	30	ql.	9¼ to 10 for P. Ppa
——yellow.....	do	7	6	8	¢	0	87	do	
Sarsap. Honduras in dep..	ql.	24	....	25	....	1	19	do	dull

HAVANA 24th November 1855.

Sugar. *The sudden and extraordinary rise of this article reported from Great Britain by last advices, has produced much sensation in our market and were it not for the shortness of our stocks a considerable movement would have taken place. However, at an advance of ½ to ¾ rials per arrobe, about* 10 *to* 12,000 *boxes, mostly from second hands have been realized within the latter part of this week. Regular quotations cannot be easily given today, but from the transactions made, we would place them more or less as follows: viz:*

Whites, inf. to florete 10 to 12 rs = 28s 10d a 33s 7d
Yellows, ditto .... 9 to 10 rs = 26s 5d a 28s 10d
Browns D.S. N° 11-12 8½ to 8¾ „ = 25s 3d a 25s 10d
Cucuruchos, N° 8-10 7¾ to 8¼ „ = 23s 6d a 24s 8d
Stg. per cwt f. o. b. at 11 per cent premium of Exchange

for qualities of the season more or less damp, as tolerably dry lots are no longer to be found.

Since Friday last only 3631 *boxes have been shipped from this port, as follows;*

	fm Havana.	
to Falmouth.....	780	boxes
Amsterdam.....	742	„
Antwerp.....	1,679	„
Havre.....	393	„
Veracruz.....	37	„
total shipped this week	3,631	boxes.

The stock today is computed at about 32,000 *boxes mostly in second hands.*

It is reported that a contract has been closed for about 9 *to* 10,000 *boxes crops of* 4 *estates belonging to one owner at* 6½ *rials for browns averaging about N° 12 D. S, at* 7¾ *rs for yellows, averaging about N° 16 to 17 D. S. & at* 9¾ *rs for good Whites, without advance. Planters generally have become extremely exngaine in their pretensions for contracts owing to the late accounts from Europe.*

The weather keeps as yet unfavorable for the ripening of the cane and this will undoubtedly retard the crop.

Of Muscovadoes *some more contracts at* 6 *rials for good refining qualities are said to have been made deliverable at Sagua.*

Molasses: *some sales of new clayed at Cardenas and other ports have been reported at from* 4½ *to* 5 *rials keg of* 5½ *gallons and at* 6 *rials for Muscovado, to be delivered in December January and February.*

Codfish *is scarce and in demand; we note sales of* 50 *tierces Halifax cod received via Philadelphia at* $5½ *and* 5 *casks and* 19 *cs hake, same class at* $5½ *qtl.*

Rice: *some few lots from Store have been retailed at* 15 & 14½ *rials arrobe and* 180 *casks from Savannah fetched* 14½ *rials. We note besides sales of* 30 *casks inferior from Philadelphia at* 12¼ *rials and* 310 *bags from Campeachy at* 12¼ *rials. The market continues dull.*

Flour: *the following cargoes have been purchased by speculators at prices not made public, but supposed to have been at from* $14¾ *to* $15 *per bbl: polacre Anita* 1515 *bbls, schr Anita* 1200, *brig Soberano* 3100, *ship Paquita* 1800 *and brig J. Mario* 1090 *bbls. The cargo of the ship Maria* 1006 *bbls obtained* $15½, 1 *to* 3 *months. There are several other cargoes remaining unsold but prices are likely to be sustained.*

Potatoes *are in fair demand: the sales include* 79 *bbls, rather inferior at* 3½ *and* 935 *bbls at* $4.

Lumber: *the cargo of white Pine per brig Maria White from Bangor sold at* $25. *We have now unsold five cargoes and the article is declining. Of Pitch Pine a cargo from Pensacola, good dimensions sold at* $29½, *another from Mobile per Ann A. Tyng brought* $26. *Other cargoes for contracts have arrived likewise and the article is not so brisk as it was. Several lots of new box shooks of superior quality have been sold at* $1 *cash, they are not in much demand. Old continue quite neglected. Hhd shooks are abundant, some lots of superior class per schr Carthagena and barque Forest States sold at* $3. *Empty hhds are in demand at from* $3½ *to* $3½. *Hoops R. I.* 12 *feet* $37 *and* 14 *feet* $43.

FREIGHTS: *there has been a rather more lively demand for shipping during the week; for the North of Europe three Spanish vessels were taken at* £2.17.6 *direct & £3 for orders. one for Alicante at* $2½ *per box and one for Mobile & Barcelona at* $1¾ *per cwt cotton.*

For the United States we hear of but one charter at a rate equal to 75 *cents per box. We regulate our quotations as follows:*

Cowes & a market	£3. to £3.5
Great Britain direct. ..	£2.15 to £2.17.6
Hamburg & Bremen.. ..	£2.15. to £3. Nomin
Mediterranean.....	£3. to £3,10 do
France.....	Francs 60 to 75 do
Spain.....	$2 to $2½, little doing
United States.....	$0.75 to $1 per box Sugar
	$3 to $4 „ hhd do
	$1 to $2 „ „ Molasses.

EXCHANGES: *little doing at following rates; viz:*

London.....	10½ to 11 per cent preminm
Spain.....	3 to 5 per cent prem.,
New-York....	¼ to ½ „ „ premium
Boston..... Philadelphia.....	par to ½ „ „ „
Paris.....	1½ to 1½ „ „ discount
Antwerp.. .:.	1½ to 1½ „ „ „
New-Orleans..	2½ to 3 per cent prem., short sight

Memorandum of cases contained in copies of documents sent to the President on the 5th May 1854. being the third series in answer to the House Resolution of March 10th calling for the "Black Warrior correspondence, and "also "any information in "reference to any other "violation of our rights "by the Spanish Authori- "ties."

Correspondence in the case of Vice Consul Crosfs, from 1841 to 1845.

Do. Do. Do. of C. Borne.
" N Bisby.
H J. Cavalier,
M. Hogan.
J. Moffatt.
T. Savage.
J. Thompson
E Wolfe.

in 1844.

Case of W. L. Bush in
1848. 1849.

Case of P. A. Giraud. 1850.

Case of the Bark "Empress."
in 1843 at Malaga.

Washington May 22nd 1854

Hon: William L. Marcy,
Secretary of State,

Sir,

Immediately upon the receipt of my appointment as Agent to procure information, on the Island of Cuba, as to the supposed intention of the Government of Spain in regard to the Africanization of that Island, I proceeded to the execution of my delicate mission - and the results thereof I now beg leave to submit to your attention as briefly and accurately as possible.

The Official Gazettis of Cuba, of last December, furnish undeniable evidence that all the negroes who, under the name of "Emancipados", were held in Slavery on the Island, were declared free, and forthwith placed under the Special protection of the Government; and when it is remembered that this important step, preceded, accompanied, and succeeded by others no less remarkable, the conclusion is irresistible that the emancipation of the Slaves and consequent Africanization of the Island is the true object had in view, and to which the March is as rapid as circumstances will allow.

The Mother Country fearful that Cuba might imitate the example set by her other Colonies, resolved to grant no political rights to the inhabitants, and convinced that her feeble power had not strength sufficient to maintain her dominion at so great distance by the influence of the bayonet alone, she felt impelled to prevent the increase of

the White population, and protect, even in the face of her treaties, the introduction of Negroes consigned to Slavery, believing that the dread of an insurrection of the latter would prevent the Cubans from an attempt at Revolution.

Such has been the system adopted and followed out with uncommon tenacity for many years, and especially from the last period of the Government of Don Francisco Dionisio Vives. Every attempt to increase the white population, or demonstrate that it was not impossible to substitute White for black labor in rustic pursuits, has met with insuperable, although secret obstacles. All persons who felt disposed to fit out expeditions for Africa were certain that so far from meeting with any, even the slightest obstacles, they might calculate on toleration, or rather with the dissimulated protection of the Government in despite of existing treaties, or, the representations of the powerful nation with which the treaties had been celebrated. While those persons who were justly alarmed at the dangerous prospect before them, and who attempted to call public attention to the risk of augmenting so indiscreetly the Negro race were at first called disaffected towards the Government, and afterwards treated as conspirators - the Negro traffickers were protected, and even admitted, in preference to the private counsels of the Captain Generals. Considering these facts, so notorious to all

dwellers on the Island that there rests not a doubt, and, are matters of public notoriety - and contrasting this, with the conduct of the Govern=ment so resolutely preventing any other emigra=tion than the African slave - and the sudden violent change - such as the public proclamation of liberty for the "Emancipados", who have been kept, contrary to all justice and the most sacred prom=ises, in the most galling slavery; and seeing also the protection so suddenly given to the emigration of Asiatics, Yucatecos and Gallegos, and the regula=tions published recently establishing the apprentice system, and, finally, seeing that a considerable num=ber of Africans seized recently in an expedition near Trinidad, when according to the old treaties they should have been declared "Emancipados". There can be no doubt that said Treaties have lately received con=siderable alterations, Is it not necessary to come to the conclusion that Spain has been obliged to yield to the requirements of England? And when it is known that these requirements have had for their only object the em=ancipation of the Slaves - there can be no doubt as to the stipulation imposed on Spain by the new Treaties. Emancipation, emancipation only of all Slaves intro=duced since the year 1820 can have fulfilled the requirements of England. We have seen the English papers teeming with abuse of Spain for nonfulfilment of her Treaties; and when after an English Minister on the floor of Parliament said he expected that every thing would be satisfactorily adjusted - we see to some

extent these criminations cease, and the Cabinet of Madrid suddenly adopting a system entirely at variance with that followed out with so much constancy - it follows that the new policy must be the result of a Treaty whose only object must be the realization of the Emancipation of the Negros - for on any other ground the conduct of both Nations would be inexplicable

About the middle of the year 1853 it began to be rumored that a secret convention had been signed with that object in view; and that, as a preliminary act, the liberty of the Emancipados would be proclaimed, and at the end of that, or, beginning of the present year the liberty of the Emancipados should be secured. That the apprentice system should begin, that the emigration of free laborers should be protected; and that for the purpose of realising these views a Captain General of abolition tendencies would be sent out. The Marquis Pezuela has the reputation of being such and he is the present Governor in Cuba; the Emancipados, the "Emancipados" have been declared free within the prescribed time, the decrees in relation to apprentices and colonists have been published and are now punctually enforced; and in one of these same decrees is the following expression "that they shall be applicable to analogous cases which will occur hereafter" - pointing as plainly as language can make it, that after the freeing of the "emancipados" there can occur no other analogous case except the emancipation of the Slaves introduced since the year 1820. There is

to my mind no doubt as to the truth of the rumours put in circulation.

That the Slave trade has continued in despite of the Treaty of 1817 is a fact scandalously notorious; and it is well known to have been carried on with the connivance and even protected secretly by the Spanish authorities of the Island, and with a full knowledge of the Supreme Government. Documentary evidence of course in proof of this cannot be procured; but the belief is irresistible, and no one could be found ignorant of it; many persons are pointed out who have made colossal fortunes in the trade, and on the Island hundreds of thousands of Africans bear proof in their age, filed teeth and scarifications of the face that they have been introduced long since the year 1820. As to the connivance, or, rather the secret protection of the Government, any one at all informed as to the manner in which the Island is ruled must know that it is altogether impossible that vessels could be fitted out, that they could sally out in quest of Slaves, return with their loads, could discharge unmolested, sell with all security and tranquility and afterwards enter the same ports from whence they sailed or others of the Island without its being well known, tolerated, and protected by the authorities; but why should this be questioned when it is notorious that every Captain General with only two exceptions have received the price of their toleration and protection? Can any one be ignorant that formerly four dollars and twenty five cents per head was the price paid at the introduction; and

afterwards the Captain General's part was advanced to five ounces or Eighty five dollars.[2] The whole Island knows that many distinguished persons, Officers, and even a member of the Royal family Cristina the Queen Mother through her Agent Mr. Parreja have been largely engaged in the commerce and have realized enormous profits. Every one is a witness through a long series of years to the impunity given by the "Tribunal Mixto" to the merchants, Captains, and Crews of slave vessels which have been sometimes taken by the English Cruizers and delivered over for trial to said Tribunal.

It is not possible that this could have occurred thro' a long series of years without the arquiescence of the Government

As to the number of Slaves now on the Island and introduced since 1820 it has been impossible to obtain any exact information.

The Statistics published in 1852 by permission of Genl. Concha is as follows.

Whites	457. 132
Free Negroes	164. 411
Slaves	323. 897

Mr. Wilson an Englishman long resident on the Island in a pamphlet published in New Orleans in 1850 gives the following estimate.

Whites including troops &c	605. 560
Free Colored	205. 570
Slaves	436. 100

Although the local authorities and the Supreme

Government authorized the slave trade, the well founded remonstrances of the English were dreaded and consequently the subject was veiled in all possible mystery. Another reason for concealing the number is the fear of a capitation tax. and as few of the "bozales" or recently introduced negroes are to be found except on the interior or remote estates the masters have been able successfully to conceal their numbers.

According to the last census it appears that the number of blacks do not reach the number of four hundred thousand - this for reasons stated is far, very far, from the truth - many very intelligent gentlemen, Creoles, Spaniards, and foreigners, have assured me that by an examination of the reports published periodically in the official papers of births and deaths, it will be seen, that in both of these the number of Negroes is vastly greater than those of the Whites, and of course shew a pro=portional difference in the whole number of inhabitants; and if this appears in the cities and small parishes it is reasonable to infer that the proportion must be vastly greater in the country, and in the sugar districts where it is well known that only a very small number of individuals of the white race reside to control the labor of immense numbers of the blacks.

It would not therefore be an exaggeration to say that the blacks exceed the whites by more than one half and taking the number of the latter at five hundred thousand - the number of the former would be not less than eight-hundred thousand - and this is the number generally supposed to exist on the

Island. If from this last number a deduction is made of two hundred thousand free or in process of immediately being freed (although the Census does not give this number) there remain six hundred thousand slaves, and although we should still deduct one hundred and fifty thousand for those born on the Island and those who were there previously to 1820, there still will be four hundred and fifty thousand introduced since that year and to be emancipated forthwith. Considering the great mortality to which the negroes are exposed on board ship and the great numbers who have dies during acclimation, and from being unaccustomed to labor, I am convinced that it is a safe calculation to say that to obtain the number given above, double the number must have been introduced, or, more than twenty thousand every year since 1820.

Should the emancipation be carried out (as it undoubtedly will be,) of Slaves imported since the year 1820, its inevitable immediate result will be the destruction of the wealth of the Island, a disastrous bloody war of the races, a step backwards in the civilization of America - and, in a commercial view, an immense loss to the United States; it being one of the best markets for their produce - and in a political view its loss would be incalculable as it would be a never ending source of embarrassments and danger to the whole Union.

Thirty four years have elapsed since Slaves could be legally introduced into the Island, and as the severe

labor to which they have been subjected on the sugar estates has reduced the number very materially of those who were on the Island previous to that time - I think a fair estimate from my personal observation on the states would be about five per cent for those who would be retained in slavery as having been born on the Island of mothers who were slaves legally. I have been surprised at the small number of old Negroes that I have met on my travels and I found very few who said that they had been born on the Island.

I have been informed from good authority that among the latest cargoes of blacks landed on the South side of the Island, are some who speak English - this is a circumstance which I should not have referred to - but since my return to the United States I have seen an article in the Union of Friday Morning April 28th which may explain it: An English gentleman states that the Negroes at the Sierra Leone Colony sell their Children to the traders - and they are carried into the interior from whence they may be taken to Cuba.

The emancipation of men destitute of every thing like education, ignorant, immoral and superstitious, for whom nothing has been done to soften their customs and neutralize the ferocious tendencies which are the patrimony of all savage races, and more particularly of the Africans, and when their character has been hardened by bad treatment and by compulsion to labor, to which they are naturally indisposed, would

be to destroy at one blow the productions of the Island and place in the hands of the incendiary the lighted torch and to deliver the knife to the assassin. They would not only immediately abandon the estates which are associated in their memories with misery and suffering - but would destroy them, so inclined are they to put afar off the danger of return - They would attack the whites they hate, and whose superior civilization they fear, and would not rest until they destroyed them or forced them to leave the Island. This danger is the more to be dreaded from the neighborhood of a Black Empire whose example they would feel proud to imitate and whose asylum they could fly to in case they were conquered. Should the United States remain passive spectators of the consumation of the plans of the British Ministry the time is not distant in which they will be obliged to rise and destroy such dangerous and pernicious neighbors.

In the year 1844, a Royal order was issued, requiring the Corporate bodies of the Islands to inform the Government whether in their opinion it would be advisable to stop the Slave trade. But inasmuch as the opinion and interests of those in power was well known to be in favor of its continuation no one was found bold enough to give their real opinions on the subject but answered ambiguously - therefore the Government desired a frank expression of their views and said whatever they might be, they would obtain from the Government a calm consideration - confiding

in this many persons and corporations came out em-
-phatically and almost unanimously in opposition to
the continuance of the traffic. Notwithstanding this,
the trade has flourished and many of the corporations
and individuals received the disapprobation of the
Government and have been persecuted ever since-
The lawyer Don Manuel Martinez Serrano who
drew up the very strong remonstrance on behalf
of the "Junta de Fomento" expiated his crime by
a long imprisonment from whence he was brought
out only to be interred. From the above case it will be
apparent (without referring to any others which are
abundantly to be found) that the Spanish Government
was perfectly aware of all that passed in Cuba, that it
authorized it, and that when other nations had their
attention called to it, that it sought to excuse itself
in the necessities of the Island.

In relation to the apprenticeship of Native Africans
there can now be no doubt on the subject as in the
"Gaceta de la Habana" the Official paper - is a list
of Native Africans apprenticed to various persons for
the term of one year and signed by the Secretary Estera
and published by order of the Governor Captain General
for the information of all concerned-

Two black regiments were raised while I was in
the Havana, amounting to two thousand men - and
the black fire-men six hundred strong are drilled
as soldiers - the Sergeants of the black regiments at a
junta were told that they were to be increased to
ten thousand.

5

A mixed commission will soon arrive from Europe composed of Englishmen and Spaniards whose duties will be to visit the estates and examine the titles, by which the negroes are held.

A large number of Chinese are being introduced into the Island by English Merchants. they are bound to serve eight years and receive four dollars per month. there is a diversity of opinion in relation to their value. but they are considered to be very good hands in the sugar house and three of them in the field are said to perform as much labor as one Negro. They are much dissatisfied, and give much trouble on the estates. they say they were cheated in the contract. believing that a dollar would buy as much in Cuba as in China. very many of them have committed suicide

I have not seen many Yucatecos, and but few of them will be introduced as they amalgamate too readily with the Creoles.

Don Urbano Feijo de Sotomayor has made a Contract with the Government to introduce fifty thousand Spaniards from the province of Gallicia. who are to serve ten years. at the end of which time they are to be reshipped to Spain, and replaced by others. they are not allowed to marry on the Island or intermix with the people. they have a Military organization, and I saw the Captain General examine the teeth of five hundred of them at a review to see if they could bite off the end of a cartridge.

A copy of the Ordenanza in relation to emancipados I beg leave to append as a part of this report. The first article of which says "all negroes known under the appelation of emancipados are free".

I also beg leave to append a copy of a secret circular of the Captain General dated Oct 29th 1853. also a private letter from an English gentleman long a resident of the Island. and a person who from his position and intelligence is entitled to be considered an impartial witness.

I was informed that a Treaty offensive and defensive was signed by Santa Anna and the Captain General at the country seat of the latter and Mr. Rives former Mexican Consul at the Havana was sent to Madrid to procure his approval by the Supreme Government.

I regret the haste with which I have been obliged to make this report.

I have the Honor to be Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Most Obt. Servant.

Tha. W. Davis

PARTE OFICIAL.

GOBIERNO Y CAPITANIA GENERAL

LA SIEMPRE FIEL ISLA DE CUBA.

SECRETARIA POLITICA.

El Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Capitan General se ha servido mandar publicar en la Gaceta del Gobierno la siguiente

ORDENANZA DE EMANCIPADOS.

ARTICULO 1º

Los negros conocidos con el nombre de emancipados, son libres todos. Los que lleven cinco años en poder de la Autoridad y hayan cumplido diez y seis de edad, obtendrán sus cartas de libertad y los que permanezcan en la Isla, dispondrán del jornal á que tienen derecho, sin mas que el descuento para el depósito de una parte que nunca pasará de la cuarta.

ARTICULO 2º

Los que no lleven cinco años se diferencian solo de los anteriores, en que no disponen del fruto de su trabajo, el cual está bajo administracion durante su aprendizage.

ARTICULO 3º

Administrará esos fondos y cuidará de los emancipados en la forma que en este reglamento se establece, una junta nombrada por el Gobernador General, de que harán parte precisamente los Síndicos del Ayuntamiento de la Habana y que se denominará "Junta protectora de los negros emancipados."

ARTICULO 4º

Asi que el Gobierno decrete la manumision de emancipados que salen de aprendices, convocará por medio de la Gaceta Oficial á los patronos que los tengan para que los presenten en el improrogable término de cinco dias si se hallasen en la Capital, y de quince si estuviesen fuera; en el concepto de que terminado dicho plazo, incurrirán en la multa de cincuenta á cien pesos los que no lo hubiesen verificado, cuya multa será cobrada sumaria y ejecutivamente, sin perjuicio de mayor pena y de recogerlos por cuenta de los morosos de quienes ya la experiencia ha enseñado á la Autoridad, lamentables abusos que está decidida á extirpar á toda costa.

ARTICULO 5º

El liberto se contratará bajo la intervencion del Gobierno con su patrono por el término de un año, con las condiciones y en la forma que expresa el siguiente modelo de contrata.

Yo emancipado liberto, de nacion número perteneciente al buque declaro: que me he contratado libre y expontáneamente con el Gobierno por el término de años á trabajar en lo que se me ordene en las horas del dia que son de costumbre, sujetándome á la persona á quien se traspase esta contrata [con mi anuencia], y á los encargados por esta del trabajo, á los cuales obedeceré y respetaré, pudiendo compelérseme á cumplirla por la via legal que corresponda, en conformidad de lo prescripto en la ordenanza de colonos. Se me abonará en retribucion de mi trabajo pesos fuertes al mes, de los que se descontará la cuarta parte que percibirá el Gobierno para atender á las indemnizaciones del ramo: se me alimentará y dará dos mudas de ropa al año, curándoseme y asistiéndoseme en mis enfermedades, sin obligárseme á trabajar hasta que no esté enteramente restablecido, rebajándoseme del jornal los dias que perdiere por esta causa, no pudiéndoseme tampoco compeler á trabajar los domingos y dias festivos de dos cruces, porque estos puedo emplearlos en mi provecho. En fé de lo cual otorgo esta contrata ante el Sr. Presidente y Secretario de la Junta protectora de emancipados que á nombre del Gobierno lo suscriben, signándolo yo con una cruz por no saber escribir. Habana de de 185.

El Presidente

Secretario

provechoso efecto hacia [illegible] la eleccion mas conveniente de patronos. Todas las instancias en solicitud de libertos se dirigirán al Gobierno, el cual las pasará á la Junta, y esta las devolverá, informando lo que estime justo para la concesion ó negativa.

ARTICULO 8º

Si alguno de los emancipados contratados quisiese por cualquiera causa variar de patrono, la junta oirá su queja, y si la hallase justa, la participara al Gobierno para la providencia conveniente. Será tambien el órgano de toda reclamacion á la Autoridad, aplicándose por ella en todos los casos análogos cuanto previene la ordenanza de colonos.

ARTICULO 9º

Si los patronos quisiesen continuar por otro plazo igual con el liberto contratado, y este fuese anuente, podrán verificarlo por medio de una anotacion al pié de la contrata anterior: pero con intervencion de la Autoridad mas inmediata, que dará cuenta al Gobierno, y este aviso á la Junta para su debido conocimiento.

ARTICULO 10.

Los emancipados aprendices serán contratados en la misma forma, pero se preferirá su acomodo en la Capital ó sus inmediaciones para que estén mas á la mano de la junta protectora, y sus jornales serán pagados á esta por cuatrimestres adelantados.

ARTICULO 11.

Habrá un tesorero para el cuidado de estos fondos y de todos los demas que se recauden, el cual será un caballero individuo de esta benéfica junta y nombrado por el Gobierno á propuesta de ella, como lo serán tambien su Presidente y su Secretario.

ARTICULO 12.

Tambien habrá un Administrador del Depósito, que no será individuo de la junta, y que disfrutará un sueldo proporcionado á su trabajo que le asignará el Gobierno, á propuesta de aquella.

ARTICULO 13.

Si algun otro empleado fuese indispensable, lo propondrá tambien la junta, teniendo presente cuan económica y sencilla debe ser la administracion de los bienes del pobre.

ARTICULO 14.

El Administrador del depósito pasará dos veces á la semana á la junta un estado clasificado de alta y baja de los emancipados. Esto no le impedirá dar parte tambien al Presidente de cualquiera novedad extraordinaria que ocurriese en el deposito.

ARTICULO 15.

Dicho Administrador permanecerá en él con la mayor asiduidad posible, y permitirá visitarlo, revistar á los depositados y tomar nota á todos los que se presenten con órden escrita del Sr. Presidente que les autorice á ello.

ARTICULO 16.

Para las indemnizaciones de justicia que la junta hubiere reconocido á los patronos por cualquiera de los casos á que dé lugar el cumplimiento de este Reglamento, la Secretaría de Gobierno expedirá el correspondiente libramiento autorizado por el Gobernador General, sin cuyo requisito no se hará este ni ningun otro pago.

ARTICULO 17.

La Junta nombrará todos los meses un vocal que pase visita á los emancipados que permanezcan en el Depósito, se informe por sí mismo de los que no tengan salida, ya sea por su avanzada edad, achaques, mala conducta ú otra causa, y dé cuenta á la Junta para que esta proponga al Gobierno la resolucion que le parezca conveniente.

ARTICULO 18.

El valor de los jornales que hayan de ganar tanto los libertos cuanto los aprendices, será siempre igual entre todos los de cada clase. La Junta lo señalará cada año teniendo en cuenta el mayor ó menor precio de los brazos que se aplican al trabajo. Y respecto de los menores procederá siempre, prefiriendo al interes, la benéfica proteccion que reclaman

obedeceré y respetaré, pudiendo compelérseme á cumplirla por la via legal que corresponda, en conformidad de lo prescripto en la ordenanza de colonos. Se me abonará en retribucion de mi trabajo pesos fuertes al mes, de los que se descontará la cuarta parte que percibirá el Gobierno para atender á las indemnizaciones del ramo: se me alimentará y dará dos mudas de ropa al año, curándoseme y asistiéndoseme en mis enfermedades, sin obligárseme á trabajar hasta que no esté enteramente restablecido, rebajándoseme del jornal los dias que perdiere por esta causa, no pudiéndoseme tampoco compeler á trabajar los domingos y dias festivos de dos cruces, porque estos puedo emplearlos en mi provecho. En fé de lo cual otorgo esta contrata ante el Sr. Presidente y Secretario de la Junta protectora de emancipados que á nombre del Gobierno lo suscriben, signándolo yo con una cruz por no saber escribir. Habana de de 185.

El Presidente

Secretario

Traspasamos esta contrata á nombre del Gobierno á favor de D quien firma en señal de que la acepta y de quedar obligado á cumplirla religiosamente, pues de lo contrario será compelido á ello por los medios indicados en la ordenanza de colonos. Habana de de 185

El Presidente

Secretario.

ARTICULO 6º

El patrono entregará al liberto mensualmente su jornal con arreglo á contrata, y al depósito la cuarta parte por año adelantado.

ARTICULO 7º

Para que las consignaciones tengan el mas cumplimiento de este Reglamento, la Secretaría de Gobierno expedirá el correspondiente libramiento autorizado por el Gobernador General, sin cuyo requisito no se hará este ni ningun otro pago.

ARTICULO 17.

La Junta nombrará todos los meses un vocal que pase visita á los emancipados que permanezcan en el Depósito, se informe por sí mismo de los que no tengan salida, ya sea por su avanzada edad, achaques, mala conducta ú otra causa, y dé cuenta á la Junta para que esta proponga al Gobierno la resolucion que le parezca conveniente.

ARTICULO 18.

El valor de los jornales que hayan de ganar tanto los libertos cuanto los aprendices, será siempre igual entre todos los de cada clase. La Junta lo señalará cada año teniendo en cuenta el mayor ó menor precio de los brazos que se aplican al trabajo. Y respecto de los menores procederá siempre, prefiriendo al interes, la benéfica proteccion que reclaman estos desgraciados.

ARTICULO 19.

En obséquio de ellos en particular, y en el de toda la clase de emancipados en general, se invertirán precisamente todos los sobrantes que la sábia economía de la Junta pudiese reunir despues de cubiertas sus forzosas atenciones.

Habana 1.º de Enero de 1854.

El Marques de la Pezuela.

Es copia.—*José Estévan.*

El Excmo. señor Gobernador Capitan General se ha servido disponer que se de publicidad por medio de la Gaceta oficial á la siguiente determinacion que se ha servido adoptar.

Considerando que el poco aseo con que en algunos establecimientos se conservan las vasijas y otros instrumentos de cobre, ha perjudicado mas de una vez la salud pública y deseoso de cortar por cuantos medios sea posible tan funesto resultado, accediendo á lo que sobre el particular so-

...—Se nos ha asegurado, escriben de Málaga, que en la cortijada de Tiene ha fallecido recientemente una criatura de 114 años atacada de viruelas. Está visto que de nada se está libre en este mundo.

—*Nuevas fábricas harineras.*—Escriben de Rioseco:

El domingo 13, se echaron á andar las dos fábricas para harinas que la compañía del canal ha construido en esta, las que como nuevas aquí, estuvieron todo el dia llenas de curiosos que admiraron la regularidad de su marcha por lo bien ajustado de sus excelentes máquinas, producto de la fundicion de los Sres. Cardailah y Aldea de Valladolid, que en sentir de los inteligentes nada dejan que desear de las mejores del extrangero. Las fábricas han tomado el nombre de Primera de Rioseco y Aurora: he tenido ocasion de ver los resultados de la elaboracion de esta, y creo que sus harinas podrán competir con las mejores, y debe suponerse que la primera dará iguales resultados: consta cada una de ocho piedras, y se ha calculado que entre las dos podrán moler de 1,000 á 1,200 fanegas de trigo diarias.

El lúnes se hicieron operaciones de trigo por seis barcadas á 38 rs. fanega de 90 libras, y el 17 se vendieron una barcada á 36½ rs. fanega del mismo peso y 1,000 fanegas á 36, tambien de 90 libras. Hoy no hay tomadores á este precio y el menudeo sigue estacionado á 36 rs. fanega de 94 libras.

—S. M. la Reina Cristina acompañada de sus hijas visitó ayer tarde el Museo naval, que tanto llama la atencion por el gran número de ricos y preciosos objetos que en él se han reunido.

Inauguracion del museo naval.—Como anunciamos en nuestro número de ayer, el domingo último se verificó este acto con una inusitada solemnidad, realzada por la presencia de la Reina que se presentó acompañada de su augusto esposo.

A las cuatro de la tarde llegaron SS. MM. al edificio del ministerio de Marina donde les esperaban el presidente del consejo, el Sr. marqués de Molins, el capitan general de la Armada, Sr. Ulloa, varios generales de Marina, y cuantos oficiales del arma se hallan en Madrid. Al entrar en el edificio una de las músicas de la guarnicion tocó la marcha Real.

Al anunciar á SS. MM. salieron á recibirles las personas antes citadas, y en el acto de entrar en el Museo el ministro de Marina les presentó unos ejemplares del catálogo de los objetos que iban á examinar lujosamente dispuestos por el director, Sr. D. Juan Nepomuceno Martinez, y tambien el *Canto Marino* compuesto para esta ocasion por el Sr. D. Manuel Eulate.

La visita empezó por el salon titulado *Arsenales*, que lo forman los diseños de los tres que hay en la Península, y los de Ultramar: de varios buques metidos en los diques: de innumerables ejemplares de madera de construccion, y de porcion de tejidos y manufacturas de cáñamo de las que se fabrican en el arsenal de Cartajena. El marqués de Molins, iba haciendo á la Reina una explicacion detallada de los objetos que examinaba, mostrándose sumamente complacida de todo. Al llegar al grupo de banderas y cañones que hay en este salon, de los cogidos á los moros cuando la toma de Joló y Balanguingui, el ministro de Marina presentó á SS. MM. los generales Apodaca y Quesada que eran comandantes generales del apostadero de Filipinas en la época en que nuestras tropas consiguieron tan señalados triunfos.

En el segundo salon titulado de *Colon*, paró la Reina la atencion en el enorme modelo del palo mayor que allí hay del navío *Santa Ana*, uno de los que con tanta gloria combatieron en Trafalgar. Despues subió al segundo piso y examinó la carta del piloto Juan de la Cosa, y los muchos objetos de mérito que constituyen el gabinete de descubridores y sabios marinos.

En la sala de los generales que murieron en acciones de guerra, se detuvo ante el cuadro de Trafalgar y ante los retratos de Gravina, Churruca, Alsedo, Alcalá Galiano, Concha y otros, que tan brillante página ocupan en nuestros fastos navales. Luego vió la bandera que en el año de 1808 quedó en poder de los españoles, cuando el contra- almirante Rosilly se rindió con su escuadra en Cádiz. Examinó la que en Trafalgar sirvió de insignia al valiente Gravina, y el cuadro ametrallado que iba en la popa del navío *Real Trinidad*, el dia aciago de aquel combate terrible.

Inspeccionó despues los demás salones, en los que hay infinitos objetos que admirar cuya enumeracion seria larguísima. En el gabinete que sirve de despacho al director, que se hallaba iluminado con mucho gusto, habia una elegante mesa dispuesta para que SS. MM. tomasen un helado. La bajilla, que es muy elegante, hecha en una de nuestras fábricas, contenia en todas sus piezas un ancla dorada y un buque á la vela en diferentes posiciones. La habitacion está adornada con sencillez, pero con elegancia, y en sus paredes se ven cuadros con modelos de barcos de vela y de vapor.

La visita régia se prolongó hasta bien entrada la tarde; cuando se retiraron SS. MM. salieron acompañadas hasta el pórtico del edificio por varios ministros y una porcion de generales y oficiales de marina, todos de gran gala.

El museo seguirá en lo sucesivo abierto al público dos dias á la semana, mártes y viérnes. Creemos que cuantos vayan á examinarlo saldrán altamente complacidos de un establecimiento digno de la nacion.

Idem 2 de Diciembre.

Anoche se constituyó la comision de presupuestos nombrando su presidente á don Alejandro Llorente y secretario al Sr. Orobio.

—De Vigo recibimos ayer la siguiente comunicacion fecha 25 del pasado noviembre, dándonos noticia del viaje que acaba de hacer desde la Habana el vapor *Fernando el Católico*.

"En este momento, dice la carta, que son las cinco de la tarde, hemos dado fondo en esta ria con toda felicidad, aunque con un penoso viaje de 21 dias en que no hemos experimentado desde la Habana hasta las Terceras ni un solo dia de tiempo regular sino solos vientos duros de proa con mucha mar.

—*Fiestas.*—Sevilla ha festejado con regatas en el Guadalquivir, cucañas, unzales, fuegos artificiales, músicas, danzas, iluminaciones y otros espectáculos, la

...la Lonja ha dado un beneficio de 6½ p... 65,000 duros.

—Las obras del ferro-carril de Játiva avanzan ... rapidez, siendo las mas importantes obras termin... estos dias ó á punto de terminarse, el puen... de ... ro sobre el Júcar, la estacion de Carcagente, el pu... obre el Albaida, los desmontes del Carraixet y l... tacion de Játiva.

—El 25 finalizaron las juntas generales de A... que se han ocupado principalmente en fomentar ... mo de consumos nacionales, concediendo fondos ... continuarlos, comenzarlos y hacer otros nuevos; ... concedido tambien el establecimiento de una casa ... delo de agricultura.

—Parece que todo cuanto se ha dicho sobre el d... graciado Arban es un cuento fantástico; pero lo pec... que la desgraciada familia del intrépido aereonauta, ... sidente en Lyon, ha pasado con este motivo la ... terrible ansiedad.

Sobre esto dice *Las Novedades* lo siguiente:

"Hemos recibido una atenta carta del director ... *Courrièr de Lyon*, periódico frances, en que nos ... que habiendo copiado la noticia que nosotros dimos ... la reaparicion y vuelta de M. Arban, el intrépido ... reonauta, su familia que reside en Lyon, y que igno... absolutamente el paradero de M. Arban, se halla en ... estado indescriptible de ansiedad. Nosotros no rec... damos á punto fijo, y esto lo comprenderá muy bi... el que tenga idea de los trabajos de una redaccion, ... periódico de provincia que dió primeramente esta n... ticia, y del cual la trasladamos á nuestras columnas ... con nosotros todos los de la córte. Segun nuestros ... gos recuerdos, el tal periódico sale á luz en uno ... nuestros puertos del Mediterráneo, que debe ser V... lencia, Alicante ó Almería.

Rogamos pues á cualquiera que haya sido el p... riódico que dió esta noticia, se sirva esclarecerla co... datos mas positivos y terminantes, ó rectificarla sino e... cierta, en lo que hará un servicio á la humanidad ... mas particularmente á la esposa de M. Arban, que hoy llora inconsolable su desapariciou y á sus tiernos hijos huérfanos."

Ponce [*Isla de Puerto-Rico*] 16 *de Diciembre.*

A pesar de que nada todavía ha venido á interrumpir la paralizacion en que desde tanto tiempo yace este mercado hoy nos cabe la satisfaccion de poder esperar que de ntro de poco principiará de nuevo el movimiento de nuestra plaza, supuesto que ya á la hora en que escribimos deben estar moliendo tres ó cuatro haciendas, al paso que otras se están preparando para principiar en seguida.

Todavía ninguna transaccion se ha hecho en café. No faltan órdenes para comprar; pero á límites que no alcanzan los precios pedidos para los tenedores del campo, de los que algunos pretenden hasta 10 pesos y lo que mas valiere hasta Enero.

En Aguadilla se han efectuado transacciones de importancia á 9½ pesos y lo que mas hasta fines del mes. En Mayagües no hay precios todavía, y las ventas se realizan al valor que tendrá el fruto en Enero.

No podemos señalar ninguna llegada de buques de travesía, y de la costa solo ha habido la de la bal. *Tres hermanos* que trajo unos cueros y 50 barriles harina de trigo. De Santómas el *Paquete de Ponce* descarga mercancías secas, víveres y quincalla, para los SS. Coronas, Marchena, Leon, Molina, Masdeu, Tirado y Chardon, Becerra, Ferrer Prats y Ca., Bas, Tarrats, y Leandri de Juana Diaz.

Los precios por menor de esta plaza son como sigue: Bacalao 5½ á 5½$ muy escaso; pescada 4½$ no buena y escasa; macarelas y arenques no hay; arróz del pais 5$, baja escasamente lo suficiente para el consumo; mantequilla, manteca, belas sebo, belas esperma, harina americana, pasas, jamon, tocino, carne de vaca, galletas, galletitas, papas y cebollas no hay; harina de maiz 5½$ barril no abunda; quesos americanos 22$ no falta; queso holandes 1½$ no faltan; belas composicion 36$ hay bastante; harina de trigo esp. 20 pesos barril, no abunda; jabon 9 á 10$ no falta; aceite botijuela 18 á 19 rs. abunda; aceite pescado 9 reales escasísimo; ginebra 22 reales escasea; anisado legítimo no hay; sal 2½ á 3½$ segun procedencia escasea; ajos 7 á 8 reales escasos; vino tinto 40$ pipa escaso; vino Málaga 28 por arroba no falta; arcos 60$ faltan; paquetes 22 reales faltan: pichipen y pino blanco 45$ faltan; tejamanis 8$ faltan.

A continuacion damos la nota de nuestras exportaciones hasta 1.° del corriente:

	Azucar.	Melaza.	Café.	Tabaco.
Estados-Unidos.....	22418221	125526	1500	12[illegible]
Posesiones Británicas.	2669912	60415	2267	....
Gran-Bretaña y Cowes...	2290201	....	68372	183289
Mediterráneo	....	....	15[illegible]	....
Santómas....	33540	....	150[illegible]	27[illegible]
Hamburgo....	....	....	91[illegible]	85[illegible]
Francia.....	392395	....	....	....
	27804269	1316176	17[illegible]	66[illegible]
En la misma fecha de 1852.	22577781	1004620	161[illegible]	69[illegible]

Ponce 16 de Diciembre de 1853.

NOTICIAS ESTRANGERAS.

PORTUGAL.

La Prensa portuguesa da pormenores sobre la muerte de Da. María de la Gloria. Parece tenia hace tiempo el presentimiento de ella, y dos dias antes, asistiendo á la representacion de la ópera *Hernani*, esta drama fantástico y lúgubre le causó inmensa y dolorosa sensacion. (P. N.)

GACETIN LOCAL.

Teatro de Villanueva.—La comedia en un acto *Marquis*, que se sustituyó á la zarzuela: *Tranquilo y...*

tenía en todas sus piezas un ancla dorada y un buque á la vela en diferentes posiciones. La habitación está adornada con sencillez, pero con elegancia, y en sus paredes se ven cuadros con modelos de barcos de vela y de vapor.

La visita régia se prolongó hasta bien entrada la tarde; cuando se retiraron SS. MM. salieron acompañadas hasta el pórtico del edificio por varios ministros y una porcion de generales y oficiales de marina, todos de gran gala.

El museo seguirá en lo sucesivo abierto al público dos dias á la semana, mártes y viérnes. Creemos que cuantos vayan á examinarlo saldrán altamente complacidos de un establecimiento digno de la nacion.

Idem 2 de Diciembre.

Anoche se constituyó la comision de presupuestos nombrando su presidente á don Alejandro Llorente y secretario al Sr. Orobio.

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—*Fiestas.*—Sevilla ha festejado con regatas en el Guadalquivir, cucañas, anzales, fuegos artificiales, músicas, danzas, iluminaciones y otros espectáculos, la llegada de la Reina María Amelia. Estas fiestas han coincidido con la funcion solemne por el aniversario de la entrada del santo Rey San Fernando III de Castilla, verificada en 1148. Con motivo de hallarse en la capital el Sermo. Sr. Duque de Montpensier, llevó en la procesion de Tercia la espada que el Santo Monarca usó en toda la memorable guerra que sostuvo contra los sectarios de Mahoma, recibiéndola el Sr. Duque en la capilla Real, previa la obligacion por escritura pública de devolverla al mismo sitio y con igual ceremonia, luego que concluyó la misa mayor, en la cual pronunció el panegírico el sabio orador cristiano Dr. D. Rafael de Lavin, Pbro. Catedrático de aquella universidad. La Srma. Sra. Infanta Da. María Luisa Fernanda y S. M. la Reina Amelia contribuyeron con su asistencia á la mayor suntuosidad de la funcion, al que tambien concurre el Excmo. Ayuntamiento, por voto que hizo en el citado año.

Idem 3 de idem.

El sábado último terminaron los trabajos preliminares que ha hecho la casa Clavé y Girona de Barcelona para levantar los planos y formar el presupuesto de las obras de aquel puerto. La casa Clavé y Girona en cuyo nombre figura al frente del Banco de Barcelona, que es uno de los principales accionistas del ferro-carril de Barcelona á Granollers, que construye por su cuenta el de Moncada á Tarrasa, y á cuyos esfuerzos se debe el

dos.....	22418221	1256261	1200	12000
Posesiones Británicas.	2669912	60415	2767	.....
Gran-Bretaña y Cowes...	2290201	....	568372	163389
Mediterráneo	....	....	254636	....
Santómas....	33540	....	3500	2700
Hamburgo...	....	....	947095	485662
Francia.....	392395	....	....	....
	27804269	1316176	1777570	664551
En la misma fecha de 1852.	22577781	1004620	1619592	693716

Ponce 16 de Diciembre de 1853.

NOTICIAS EXTRANGERAS.

PORTUGAL.

La Prensa portuguesa da pormenores sobre la muerte de Da. María de la Gloria. Parece tenia hace tiempo el presentimiento de ella, y dos dias antes, asistiendo á la representacion de la ópera *Hernani*, este drama fantástico y lúgubre le causó inmensa y dolorosa sensacion. (P. N.)

GACETIN LOCAL.

Teatro de Villanueva.—La comedia en un acto *Maruja*, que se sustituyó á la zarzuela: *Tramoya* por indisposicion de uno de los actores que debian tomar parte en esta, unas *Boleras á seis* seguidas del *Ole de la sal*, la pieza titulada: *La Apuesta*, y los *Ejercicios acrobáticos* de la familia Lee, compusieron la funcion ejecutada el viérnes en el teatro de Villanueva ante una concurrencia bastante escasa. En el desempeño de las dos comedias se distinguió el Sr. Bleu encargado del papel del recluta elevándose á mucha altura sobre sus compañeros. La Srta. Muñoz caracterizó con naturalidad á la lugareña convertida en condesa. Lo que mas agradó de todo fué el *Ole de la sal* bailado con mucha cantidad de ella por la Srta. Bustamante aunque á nuestro modo de ver no con tanta como en la *Madrileña*. Sin embargo desplegó mucha gracia que le valió estrepitosos aplausos y el honor de la repeticion. Los ejercicios de la familia Lee con que concluyó el espectáculo, gustaron como siempre mereciendo los preciosos niños y Mr. Lee inequívocas señales de aprobacion.

Comunicacion.—Hemos recibido la siguiente: "Real Archicofradía del culto continuo de la Santísima Vírgen ó Córte de María: El domingo 1.° de Enero se celebra la misa solemne mensual en la iglesia de San Felipe á las siete y media de la mañana, costeada esta vez por una señora perteneciente al coro quinto de la Archicofradía. En lo sucesivo se anunciara en las noticias religiosas la imágen que corresponda visitar."

Diversiones hoy.—No se quejarán los amigos de

Gob.no y Cap.n Gral de la Isla de Cuba.

Circular reservada

Cerciorado el Gob.no Superior de que los traidores enemigos de S. M. proyectan invadir nuevamente esta Isla con fuerzas consederables, alentados por la magnanimia indulgencia con que hasta ahora los ha tratado la Reyna nuestra Sra y protegidos semuladamente por la nueva administracion de los Estados Unidos; convencido asi mismo por la necesidad de reprimir con mano fuerte las tendencias revolucionarias de los naturales del pais, ordeno a V. S. bajo la sancion del Supremo Gob.no, y ademas de las disposiciones reglamentarias comunicadas con fecha 3 de Mayo, 15 de Julio y 30 del mismo del corriente año, egecutará V. S. oportunamente y sin demora ni consideracion de ninguna clase las prevenciones siguientes:

Artículo 1º A la primera noticia de que cualquier desembarco de Piratas se efectue, se reintera la orden de 3 de Mayo sobre acuartelamiento de toda fuerza de que el Gob.no puede disponer en este punto, haciendo tomar las armas y regimentar a todas las clases pasivas de la policia, bomberos, milicias y matriculos que se hará estensiva a formar tambien compañias sueltas de todos los Mozos y dependientes peninsulares, y del Comercio en que podran admitirse a los naturales reconocidamente adictos á la justa causa de S. M.

Art.o 2º Simultaneamente sin perdida de tiempo y mandando la fuerza armada si es necesario, hará V. E. conducir

a la casa de Gobº a los principales criollos anteriormente designados en lista por V.S. a este Gobº Superior como personas influyentes por su saber, riquezas y esperiencia revolucionario y reunido allí, les hará V.S. firmar una esposicion conforme a la plantilla que remití a V.S. de 30 de Julio ultimo, disponiendo la inmediata publicacion, y teniendo cuidado de anadir en ella á la oferta general de vida y hacienda que allí se espresa, la particular de todo el efectivo que cada uno tenga á juicio de V.S.

Artº 3º Desengañado como esta este Superior Gobº de que no puede contar con la eficaz adhesion de los peninsulares, y del Comercio y persuadido asi mismo de que los criollos todos son enemigos, o por lo menos indiferentes al triunfo de la sagrada causa de S.M. y que sus caudales á la larga iran a servir á los traidores revolucionarios, procurará V.S. recoger de dicha reunion de criollos todo el efectivo que tuviera como emprestido forzoso y en cumplimiento de la oferta especial ó individual de numerario que habran suscrito antes.

Artº 4º Teniendo presente la penuria del erario de S.M. por consecuencia de los grandes aprestos militares que el Gobº se ha visto en la necesidad de levantar por la desafeccion de los hijos del pais, autorizo a V.S. en nombre de S.M. para que en caso necesario exija de los peninsulares del comercio en calidad tambien de emprestito forzoso dos millones de pesos para el sostenimiento de la guerra, y como estos ultimos son los unicos adictos con que cuenta el Gobº y no es justo que sean ellos los primeros que se arruinen en premio de su lealtad, se les dará por el Gobº local bonos o cupones

remitidos en los terminos acostumbrados en tales casos, los cuales hará V.S. suscribir y garantizar mancomunada y solidariamente por todos los criollos que compongan la reunion de que se habla en el articulo 3º

Artº 5º. Para asegurar la ejecucion de las disposiciones precedentes dispondra V.S. que una guardia custodie y vigile dicha junta de criollos para que ninguno pueda por ningun motivo ni pretesto sea el que fuere, separarse del punto en que V.S. designare como cuartel general. A dicha guardia se le dara por objeto ostensible el amparo á esos criollos de la venganza de sus compatriotas y por lo tanto se les tratará aparentemente con las mayores consideraciones, procurando hacer creer, si es posible, que todo se hace por su bien y seguridad personal

Artº 6º. Como puede llegar a ser necesario que V.S. se traslade á diversos puntos de esa jurisdicion segun los acaecimientos de la guerra, en ningun caso dejará V.S. atras á los mencionados criollos, sino que los llevará consigo a cualquiera parte para no perder la fuerza moral que en aparente cooperacion dará el Gobº impidiendo al mismo tiempo el partido que de ellos pudieran sacar los enemigos de la causa

Artº 7º Siendo tan marcada la desafeccion de los naturales, y siendo indudable, que algunos de la referida junta de criollos haran los mayores esfuerzos para burlar la vigilancia y desertar del lado del Gobº reprimirá V.S. con mano severa cualquiera tentativa que tenga ese objeto, o cualquiera espresion de descontento por las anteriores medidas gubernativas; y en el caso de que estime necesario un

escarmiento ejemplar para imponer respeto y absoluta sumision, hará pasar por las armas á uno ó mas de entre ellos, poniendo en ejecucion precisamente cuando se halle distante de la ciudad, y estando las tropas en marcha.

Artº 8º Siendo importantísimo para el triunfo de la causa Real asegurar los resultados que el Gobº se propone obtener de estas disposiciones, en particular le encargo á V.S. el secreto y la mas completa ejecucion de ellas, bajo la estrecha responsabilidad de su vida y empleo, previniendo á V.S acuse recibo de esta comunicacion por la via reservada Dios Guarde á V.S muchos años. Habana y Octubre 29 de 1853. Valentin Canedo = Señor Gobº de [illegible]

However secret it may be desired to keep any grand design, the numerous parties necessary for its accomplishment, renders it impossible that it can be kept from the public, the moment that the least movement is made to carry it into effect. The secret is then passed from one to another, until it is known by the generality of those interested in it. Denied it may be by those most desirous of its secrecy; and scouted by many as a fabrication, still the calm observer penetrates the mist that obscures the truth, and reads the whole as if represented before him.

These preliminary remarks, will serve me in giving the results of my observations, in regard to the apprenticeship scheme; which, has only been ~~only~~ denied, as entertained by certain interested publishers of journals in the United States. Lord Howden's letter, which by some was considered as a plain refutation of the assertions made in regard to it, if well considered has no reference to it. The press of England has been silent, the Govt of Gt Britain has denied that it has made any engagement with Spain, but ever prudent, has made no confession of having some influence in the matter or of having given advice to Spain, and thus we see only the movement, whilst the operators are screened. As far as the press of this country and that of Spain is concerned, everything published in reference to

the subject, has demonstated, that the intention of the Spanish Govt is to make the black population free. That fact has never been denied by it.

Some twelve years since, there were rumors in Cuba, that Great Britain proposed bringing about the emancipation of the negro slaves in Cuba. This led to a stricter observance of the treaty between that country and Spain, relative to introducing negroes, and for several years, comparatively few blacks were born from Africa. During the last few years, we have been aware of very numerous importations, and the business is still brisk, as they will be landed, either as slaves, or as apprentices, as circumstances may permit. In the former case, the Captain Genl it is whispered, will receive eighty five dollars per head, in the latter the benefits in part arising from their apprenticeship. The press of the United State, unwittingly perhaps, up to within a short period, was made indirectly, the instruments of a sad outcry about the enormity of importing slaves from Africa into Cuba. This was made and promptly by information from the British functionary here who has his agents all over the island, but latterly as silence on the subject has suited his purpose, the correspondents of the press of the U. S. in Cuba have not been furnished with any more landings from that quarter. This accounts for the barrenness lately, of news letters, on that subject. The activity of the British having ceased so suddenly, is very significant. All has been obtained that was desired!!!

To give the truth more plainly, whilst it was to the interest of the British Govt or it thought it was so, to menace Spain, its agents from all parts furnished information to the Consul General, which he dealt out for publication as I have related, but now that it is the wish of England to be quiet, we are left in the dark, in regard to the landing of negroes.

During the troubles of 1851, a certain British functionary, in speaking of them, in the Govt house in Havana, remarked, that the British Govt would assure the island to Spain, should she emancipate the slave population. At that time the idea was scouted. Then commenced British menace and coercion. The possession of the island to Spain being threatened from the disaffection of the Creoles and the view of assistance from their friends in the United States. The Spanish Govt between two fires, was at last obliged to encumb to the desire of Gt Britain, as her last resource; That is, to retain the island as a black colony or lose it altogether.

It was last summer soon after this victory had been gained, that it was intimated to me from the most reliable source, that General Canedo had received a communication on the subject from the home Govt. After several months, the affair became generally known here — General Pezuela arrived, and the orders and edicts be published confirmed the reports to all except the wilfully

marvelous, and the last order with the date of the 10th of April, relative to 576 apprentices, must even silence their objections, for now the fact is fully established.

In conclusion, I have to say that the mass of the white population of Cuba is too apathetic to view the subject with much interest. To many it appears to be the road to their own freedom, and others are in favor of negro emancipation. The majority of those holding property, are opposed to it, still, I am acquainted with some of this class who are abolitionists, but opposed to it, to be brought about by European intrigue. I asked today, a very intimate friend, a man of property, allied to the best and most intelligent of the Cubans, himself a man of education, who in his youth resided in the U.S., to give me his opinion in relation to the apprentice scheme. His reply was "You apply to the wrong person for success, I combat the abolition of slavery at present, as far as it is in opposition to the emancipation of my country, but, at heart I am an abolitionist, not a propagandist. but, "No slavery is my motto." "

I have, I consider, spoken in strict regard to truth, and I consider also, that should the U.S not take the matter seriously into consideration, and act with energy, that this island will be converted into a loathsome sore, on the side of that country prejudicial alike, to the North and South.

PARTE OFICIAL.

GOBIERNO, CAPITANIA GENERAL

Y SUPERINTENDENCIA DELEGADA DE HACIENDA

DE LA SIEMPRE FIEL ISLA DE CUBA.

SECRETARIA DE GOBIERNO.

Seccion primera.

Relacion de los Sres. á quienes se han conferido en aprendizage por el término de un año los negros bozales aprehendidos en la jurisdiccion de Trinidad el mes de Marzo próximo pasado.

Al Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Capitan General,—1 de 7 años	
Don Francisco Maestu Eraso	25
Excmo. Sr. Conde de O-Reilly	45
Excmo. Sr. Conde de la Fernandina	35
D. Raimundo Garrien	12
D. Policarpo Urbazos	6
D. Cárlos Benitez	30
D. Felipe Arango	8
D. Felipe Alum	10
D. Evaristo Lamar	6
D. Luis Leiras	2
Excmo. Sr. D. Gregorio Piquero	20
D. José Bruzon	12
Brigadier D. Santiago Fortun	4
Doña Rita Lamar	2
Excmo. Sr. D. José Cadaval	12
D. N. Gaston	10
D. Joaquin Palma	12
D. Félix Cabello	4
D. Manuel Quevedo	4
Doña Encarnacion Palomino	1
D. Cándido Pequeño	6
D. Tomás de la Peña	6
D. Miguel de Castro Palomino	2
D. Manuel Anselmo Chaple	7
D. José Laureano Quitar	5
D. Guillermo Gonzalez	20
San Pelayo, Pardo y compañía	60
D. Domingo Martinez	2
Excmo. Sr. D. Antonio Juan Parejo	55
D. Eustaquio Estanillo	2
D. Manuel Santos Lamadrid	5
D. Ramon Montalvo	15
D. Miguel Patiño	6
D.ª Clara Abril	3
Hospital de Manzanillo	2
D.ª Benigna Aparicio	2
D.ª María Jesus Lamar	3
D.ª Cármen Pontois	1
D.ª Camila Montaño	2
D.ª María del Cármen Noriega	2
Doña Antonia Ameneiro	2
El Sr. Marqués Du-Quesne	30
D. Juan Agustin de Ferrety	20
D.ª Rosario Montero Espinosa	2
D. Francisco de Paula Michelena	2
D.ª Merced Araoz	2
D. Isidro Hernandez y Jimenez	1
D. José Ramon Cabello	4
D.ª Magdalena Herrera	1
D.ª María Antonia Valdes	1
D. Manuel Acevedo	5
Excmo. Sr. D. Joaquin Roca de Togores	1
D. Eduardo Fesser	35
D.ª Antonia Valdes Mendoza	2
D.ª Mariana Cantini	2

Lo que de órden del Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Capitan General se inserta en la Gaceta oficial de Gobierno para conocimiento de los Sres. interesados.—Habana 10 de Abril de 1854.—*José Estéban.*

Marzo de 1852 reiterada en 3 de Mayo de 53 y 27 del último Febrero, que la correspondencia oficial que se dirija al Supremo Gobierno, cuyo franqueo se abona en certificaciones, vaya con esta circunstancia; y debiéndose repetar únicamente como tal, la que tenga estampada los sellos de las autoridades y oficinas que la remiten y que se entregue á la mano en las respectivas administraciones del ramo, se ha servido disponer el Excmo Sr. Gobernador Capitan General tenga cumplido efecto la mencionada Real Orden, y que con este fin se llenen al propio tiempo las formalidades que quedan indicadas.

Lo que de órden de S. E. se publica en la Gaceta Oficial para inteligencia y cumplimiento de quienes corresponda.

Habana 7 de Abril de 1854.—El Secretario de Gobierno, *José Estéran.*

A fin de que la explotacion de las canteras situadas al Sur del pueblo de Regla se verifique sin peligro alguno para el vecindario inmediato, ha tenido á bien resolver el Excmo. Sr. Gobernador Capitan General, despues de oido el parecer del cuerpo de Ingenieros, que para lo sucesivo se observen las prevenciones siguientes:

1ª—La carga máxima de los pistoletes será la de una y media libra de pólvora.

2ª—El que explotase las canteras quedará obligado á indemnizar los perjuicios que por cualquiera evento causen las voladuras en los edificios inmediatos, ó en cualquiera otro objeto próximo.

3ª y última. El Celador de policía mas inmediato, cuidará del exacto cumplimiento de las anteriores disposiciones.

Lo que de órden de S. E. se inserta en la Gaceta para general conocimiento del público.

Habana 8 de Abril de 1854.—*José de la Pezuela.*

Conforme á lo dispuesto por el Excmo. Sr. Superintendente general delegado de Real Hacienda á consecuencia de la licencia que S. E. ha concedido para pasar á la Península al Ilmo. Sr. Intendente general de Ejército de esta Isla y Real Hacienda de este Departamento Occidental D. Perfecto Valdés Argüelles, ha entrado ayer á ejercer ambos destinos el Sr. D. Ramon de Bernete á quien como Contador general de ejército corresponden, segun lo resuelto por S. M. (Q. D. G.) Y por disposicion de Su Señoría se publica para general inteligencia.

Habana 8 de Abril de 1854.—*Santiago Valdés*, secretario.

Habiendo tomado posesion en el dia de ayer el Sr. Intendente de provincia honorario D. Luis Navarro, del destino de Administrador general de Rentas Reales Terrestres de esta capital que S. M. (Q. D. G.) se ha dignado conferirle, se publica de órden del Ilmo. Sr. Intendente General de Ejército de la Isla y de Real Hacienda de este departamento para general inteligencia. Habana 6 de Abril de 1854.—*Santiago Valdés*, secretario.

Secretaría del Obispado de la Habana.

No habiendo aun presentado la mayor parte de los Mayordomos de fábrica que fueron en el año próximo pasado las cuentas de sus respectivas Mayordomías como debian haberlo verificado dentro del mes de Enero del presente año, conforme á lo que les está prevenido en la Circular número 42, el Excmo. é Ilmo. Sr. Obispo Diocesano ha dispuesto que por tres números consecutivos de la Gaceta Oficial de esta Capital se les haga este aviso á fin de que en todo el corriente mes las presenten, evitando de este modo el que S. E. I. adopte otras medidas.—Lo que por disposicion de S. E. I. se anuncia al público para inteligencia de las personas á quienes concierna.

Habana 10 de Abril de 1854.—*Domingo García Velayos*, Secretario.

Sala Capitular.

Administracion General d... ritim...

Desde el juéves de la ... hasta el lúnes de la siguiente ... cerrado el despacho de es... lemnidad de dichos dias y l... derse operar, por entenderse ... muelle. Y de órden del Sr. In... Hacienda lo aviso al comerc... da anticipar sus operacione...

Habana 10 de Abril de ... general, *Joaquin Roca de To...*

Administracion general

Con el objeto de la con... y muelle, se denuncia com... ria situada en los terrenos d... la jurisdiccion de Villa Cla... si alguno se considerase c... en aquel punto, ocurra á e... ras de despacho á deducirl... blico, admitiéndose las rec... rante treinta dias, por disp... de Ejército sobre las diligen... 3 de Abril de 1854.—El Ad... cia.

Por disposicion de la I... esta provincia, se anuncia ... que tiene hecha el remate d... en Matanzas en el parage ... eadores en la costa de sotav... taller del maestro mayor de ... el cual se ofrece los cien p... efecto de que ocurra á esta ... mejorar la espuesta proposic... te todavia durante treinta di... ofertas por escrito Habana ... El Administrador general, ...

Administracion de Ren... tób...

Por disposicion del se... Real Hacienda y en cumpl... la Instruccion sobre el proc... tendrá efecto el sábado qui... de la mañana el remate de ... de cuatro caballerías de tier... cas situada en la hacienda ... fueron del extinguido conv... la Habana, de la propiedad ... deros avaluado en doscient... conocen dichos terrenos dos ... á favor de la Real Hacienda ... blico á quien se advierte que ... efecto en los portales de est... constar en un solo acto. Y no... finitivamente hasta la aprobaci... neral.—San Cristóbal y Abril ... *Mendizabal.*

Por disposicion del señor ... y Real Hacienda y en cumpli... de la Instruccion sobre el proc... tivo tendrá efecto el sábado q... diez de la mañana el remate ... puesta de cuatro caballerías d... y cercas situada en la hacienda ... fueron del extinguido convento ... la Habana, de la propiedad de ... avaluado en ciento veinte y nu... dichos terrenos dos mil pesos d... la Real Hacienda, lo que se a... se advierte que dicho remate h... portales de esta Administracio... solo acto. Y no se entenderá ... hasta la aprobacion de la Inte... Cristóbal 1º de Abril de 1854.—

Por disposicion del señor ... Real Hacienda, y en cumpli... la Instruccion sobre el con... tendrá efecto el sábado ... de la mañana el remate ... dos caballerías de tierra ... que fueron del extinguido ... de la Habana, de la pro... las que reconocen mil ... la Real Hacien...

Moran cita en dicho barrio ca-
por el Sr. D. Antonio Zambra-
por ante el Br. D. Bernardo del
convoquen á las personas que
ocediera el hecho y quienes fue-
dicaron los cuales iban vestidos
azul y alto de cuerpo, el otro
que dentro de 9 dias despues
n en el juzgado por conducto
por los particulares que se es-

C 3—O

o D. Lorenzo de Busto, y por
ha dispuesto á consecuencia
un relox á D. Bartolomé
a tapa, que tenia colgado en
halla en el comedor de dicha
mero 53; se convoque en 3
as personas que puedan dar
e, para que el segundo dia
parezcan en el Juzgado por
examinados por los particu-

C 2—O

ayor tercero, y por ante el
ten á las personas que pue-
ue á las 6½ de la noche del
na pedrada al moreno Bo-
reenal frente á la pila, con
cabeza; á fin de que se pre-
vinto dia á ser examinados
en oportunos.

C 2—O

municacion dirigido por
lenas; ha dispuesto el Sr.
Zambrana, y por ante el
números de la Gaceta ofi-
odriguez Llano, para que
posterior al último anun-
le está prevenida.

C 2—O

teniente Gobernador poli-
Antonio, con consulta del
nio de Porto, en los crimi-
ontrado muerto en el pozo
uterio de la Hoz, situada
esta referida villa, a su de-
tá mandado se convoque á
noticias de como acaeció
os Revilla, y quienes fueron
Juzgado dentro de tercero

C 2—O

lde mayor segundo y por
o encargado de la del di-
tá mandado se convoquen
as que se consideren con
José Casales que se haya
San Juan de Dios el cual
o soltero, de 26 años de
nil de condicion libre y de-
e esta plaza para que al se-
ncio se presenten en el juz
declarar lo conducente.

C 1—O

ENTES.

chas promovidas por D. Jo-
sion de bienes á sus a-
mo. Sr. Capitan General, con
ditor de guerra, que por tres
e haga saber á D. Jose y Don
de la fonda del citado Gon-
dio, que ocupaban un puesto
Santo Cristo, acreedores del
dicho Sr. auditor, con objeto
dispuesta.—Antonio María Mu-

C 2—1

NO OFICIAL.

de Abril de 1854.

NACIONALES.

Madrid 22 de Febrero.

celebró en la universidad cen-
ad, la ceremonia de la toma de
ctor, el señor don Tomás de
rincipió por un sentido dis-
pronunció el rector saliente
, á la vez que presentó á su
dr áticos que llenaban el gran
En seguida el señor Corral
breve, pero adecuado á la ce-
n. El señor marqués de Mo-
habia ofrecido al señor
la, le llevó luego en él
ses señores ministro y
Jus gados del ramo de

córtema de una pulmo-
dar Escudero, hija
ro, ministro del
ada esta

que coronan sus crestas.

—Un pastor de las cercanías de Langres llamado Santiago Choeur, acaba de construir un aparato tan sencillo como ingenioso, con cuyo auxilio se eleva por los aires y vuela lo mismo que un pajaro. Si su sistema llegára á generalizarse, el cuerpo humano podria cambiar de naturaleza y trasformarse en volátil, si bien con algun riesgo.

—Empieza á llamar la atencion en algunas sociedades de esta corte un nuevo artista, niño de siete años, que dicen demuestra una disposicion prodigiosa para tocar el violin. Esta precoz notabilidad es el niño N. Sarasate.

(P. N.)

VARIEDADES.

Un globo sin igual.—Una circunstancia fortuita é inopinada, la fundicion de las campanas de la iglesia de Lignieres, hizo encontrar en un granero donde habia mas de veinte años estaba arrinconado sin que nunca se hubiese sospechado su gran mérito, un globo terrestre, de metal compuesto, grabado á la mano y ejecutado con admirable perfeccion.

Una familia de Lignieres tenia en Paris un tio muy erudito, el abate Lecuy, el cual ha dejado sus bienes á sus parientes de Lignieres.

M. Rubí, juez de paz, su sobrino, ha heredado el globo, pero sus conocimientos artísticos no le han permitido apreciarle en su justo valor. Habiendo mandado comprar el cura de Lignieres todo el cobre viejo que se pudiese encontrar, M. Rubí llevó al almacen su globo y le vendió en 7 francos 50 c. El fundidor de campanas tuvo noticia de él y le examinó sin reconocer precisamente todo su mérito; sin embargo comprendió que aquel trabajo debia tener cierto precio, por lo cual ofreció 3 francos de utilidad. Los curiosos le estudiaron entónces con mas detenimiento, y á medida que mas lo examinaron mas bellezas encontraron en él hasta que al fin se convencieron de que era una verdadera obra maestra.

El globo tiene en grandes caracteres admirablemente grabados la siguiente inscripcion *Solus suy generis.*

No se puede decir que valor tiene, por que cuanta destreza, cuanto esmero y cuanto tiempo se habrá necesitado para grabar todo aquello á la mano de un modo tan correcto? Las tierras, los mares, las olas, los buques, los peces, y particularmente Neptuno, armado de su tridente están allí representados. Tambien se descubre una Tétis representada en un carro en forma de concha tirada por delfines.

Nuevo sistema motor.—En los periódicos ingleses encontramos algunos pormenores llenos de interes relativos á un nuevo invento que podria muy bien, realizando lo que promete, efectuar una considerable revolucion en la navegacion por vapor.

En este nuevo sistema quedan suprimidas las ruedas y hélices siendo la atraccion motora enteramente interna; los remolinos se evitan, hasta la agitacion del agua es imperceptible salvo considerada como el resultado de la marcha del mismo buque; todo choque procedente de la máquina desaparece y todo esto sin disminuir en nada la fuerza ni la velocidad, pero sí ocasionando un considerable ahorro de combustible.

La invencion de este nuevo sistema de impulsion es debido á MM. Ruhveu de Edimburgo; ha sido aplicado á un bergantin cuyo aspecto exterior en nada revela un buque de vapor; parece una embarcacion de vela si se exceptúan dos tubos externos que tiene detrás.—Sus mástiles son como los de un buque de vela tambien.

El invento consiste en una caja á prueba de agua colocada en el fondo de la cala, la cual comunica con el agua mediante varios agugeros practicados en el fondo del buque y constantemente abiertos.—El agua se introduce por medio de dichos agugeros en la caja dentro de la cual hay una rueda motora horizontal: tan luego como el vapor se pone en comunicacion con la rueda, lo que se consigue por medio de un tubo de dos pistones, dicha rueda gira rápidamente é impele el agua en los dos tubos que la viertan por la popa del buque; de este modo, el agua que hace salir de la caja la rueda se encuentra reemplazada á consecuencia de la presion del buque sobre el agua.

Por medio de un movimiento de rotacion parcial comunicado á los dos tubos á solamente á uno de ellos se consiguen diferentes efectos: como una adicion á la fuerza impelente, una disminucion de rapidéz en la marcha, ó viraduras rápidas y segun se quiere.

El bergantin tiene cien pies de largo y su máquina la fuerza de treinta caballos únicamente. Se destina á las pesquerias de Escocia. Aun cuando no se contase con la velocidad al construirle segun el expresado sistema, no por eso deja de andar once nudos

debiamos pasar juntos, se decidió celebrarlo de una manera memorable. Las mesas se iluminaron y decoraron con pinturas de nuestros artistas del entrepuente, que representaban el buque en sus peligrosas posiciones en el mar Polar; pero el adorno principal consistia en enormes *plampuddings*, de 25 libras, con venados y liebres asados y sopas abundantes de caza. No creo que haya nunca brillado tal profusion y tanto lujo en un entrepuente; el desconocido que hubiera presenciado esta escena no se hubiera imaginado que veia una tripulacion que habia pasado mas de dos años en estas regiones abandonadas, entregada á sus propios recursos, y gozando á pesar de todo de una excelente salud. Una reunion tan alegre hubiera en cualquiera circunstancia regocijado el corazon de un oficial, pero en el estado nuestro, no pudo ménos de afectarme con este cuadro consolador, y con el pensamiento de los favores que debiamos á la Providencia, á la que debemos todo nuestro reconocimiento por los beneficios que nos ha prodigado en medio de los trances mas extremos que se pueden concebir."

¡No inspira cierta piedad esta fiesta religiosa y patriótica, esta fiesta de familia, celebrada en un rincon perdido del mundo, por hombres que pensaban indudablemente en sus madres, sus mugeres, sus hijos, en todos los encantos del hogar doméstico que recordaba este dia solemne y amado!

Despues de pasar cuatro meses en este sepulcro, los viageros levantan la capa de nieve que habian extendido sobre si como un sudario, y vuelven por fin á ver la luz del dia. El diario del comandante salta al mes de Marzo de 1853, y prosigue así.

"1º. de Marzo.

"Ya pasó lo mas triste y sombrio de nuestro tiempo, y en verdad que ha sido duro. El frio de estos dos meses ha sido excesivo; en Enero hemos estado á 44 grados bajo cero [6 grados 7/10 s. c.], 17 mas que el año anterior en la misma época; un dia ha bajado el termómetro á 65 [18 grados 6/10. s. c.], y ha permanecido á 62 [16 grados 7/10 s. c.], durante 24 horas. Yo hubiera dudado de la exactitud del termómetro si no lo hubiera experimentado... pero ademas, el estado de mi gente lo atestiguaba.... El frio habia atraido mucha humedad al entrepuente, y no podiamos hacer bastante lumbre para combatirla. La lista de los enfermos ha subido una vez á 19, con casos de escorbutos y de hidropesía; hoy no son mas que 10."

Se ve que urgia pensar en la proyectada separacion. El capitan ocupó la tripulacion todo el mes de Marzo en poner lastre en una especie de sendero que conducia al mar, con la esperanza de anticipar el quebrantamiento del hielo; y puso á racion entera á los que debian partir para que fueran en buen estado. Por otra parte, por una rara felicidad, no habia perdido un solo hombre desde el principio del viaje, lo que atribuye en gran parte al buen alimento de que ha disfrutado constantemente la tripulacion, á los refuerzos de la caza, á las viandas conservadas que llevaban de Inglaterra, y el zumo del limon que era de calidad superior y habia sido un buen antiescorbútico. —El capitan sobre todo rinde homenaje especial á las patatas. —Se recordará que, dos años ántes, cuando se hallaba en el primer pasaje que habia encontrado, habia depositado en una isla varias provisiones. Su proyecto era enviar allí, á traves de la isla, á buscar patatas y chocolate para proveer al buque por si se veia obligado á invernar otra vez en la habia de la Misericordia.

El momento de la separacion se fija para principios de Abril; el capitan toma sus últimas disposiciones. He aquí el itinerario que se puede ver en los mapas. El teniente Haswell con parte de la tripulacion debe ir por el estrecho de Barrow á la isla de Beechey á la entrada del canal Wellington, donde se sabe, por un aviso depositado el año precedente en la isla de Melville, que hay un almacen de provisiones. Allí se podrán embarcar en los buques balleneros que visitan aquellos mares, y regresar por la bahia de Baffin, y el estrecho de Davis.

Por otro lado, el valiente y aventurado Gresswell, aquel que habia explorado la costa de la isla de Banks y Baring, irá por tierra, al canal en que habian invernado en 1850; pasará por la isla en que habian dejado provisiones, y desde allí irá por el rio Mackensie á la bahia de Hudson. En cuanto al primero, y el mas bravo de todos, el capitan Mac-Clure, con los hombres de buena voluntad permanecerá otro año en su fiel buque, "que está ahora tan fuerte, dice él, como el primer dia que entró en el hielo," y si el verano no los pone en libertad, irán en trineo y á pié al puerto Leopoldo en el estrecho de Barrow. No hay una sola novela de Cooper mas llena de aventuras que esta historia.

Todo está preparado para la partida; el mes de Abril ha llegado el dia de la despedida los alumbra el dia de adioses que podrán ser eternos. Pero un acontecimiento extraordinario, inesperado, un golpe teatral, cambia todas estas disposiciones. Séanos permitido usar aquí el privilegio de los novelistas, y trasportarnos por un momento á otra escena de la que traeremos

(Translation)

Habana May 14 1854

My dear Sir

The late abolition orders of Pezuela begin to produce their malign influence in the country. The negros now understanding the decided protection which they have from the highest authority on the island, expect their complete emancipation in a short time; and from every direction symptoms of an early uprising of the African race are beginning to be felt.

In this state of things we turn our eyes to Washington, and with grief we see that there they do not know the danger that our lives and property are in, there they do not perceive the risk this country is in of being Africanized; an immediate energetic remedy must be applied. for if it is not it will be useless, and then the Government has controlled the man who was chosen to lead the Filibusters, so as to prevent them from coming to help us. This we only suspect, but we have the solid grounds for the suspicion.

Thus abandoned to our own resources - shall we abandon ourselves to despair and deliver our necks to the

knife? So far are we from thinking thus, that we have definitely determined to prepare for the fight. Assistance from the Federal Republic will be acceptable if you feel disposed to give it. Let the pa triotters of the South or Filibusters as they have been ca ed come (if your Govt will permit them) to our aid; for us, we are determined to throw ourselves into the revolution regardless of consequences the disadvantag under which we labor - resolved not to wait the gradu ation of the abolition seed which the Govt has sow in the hearts of our slaves. If we hesitate now, it will be too late hereafter.

We will fight with the help of God for our liberty, and for the preservation of our families, our interests and our race. If our fortune should be adverse, we shall have the satisfaction of dying tranquil having escaped the massa tion at the hands of our slaves: the island shall perish with us for we shall leave in it nothing that merits respect or consideration.

I promised to advise you of what is passing in Cuba and I fulfil the compact. While we are preparing - let me know communicate to me prompt and accurate informa tion as to what we may hope from the American Gov

(Translation)

Habana 7 of May 1854

My dear Sir

When you were here, I wished you in Washington, for all our hopes for our unfortunate Island are centered in the Federal Government; but now I regret very much that you did not delay two days more in the Habana so that you might have read the law which Pezuela publish ed and that you might have witnessed the extraordinary effect spectacle which the document produced among us, the rich Spaniards have raised their voice aget our Gov, and publickly say that they desire anxiously the arrival of the Americans, the only remedy to be found to save us from the inevitable ruin to which the abolitionist spirit of the Captain General hurries the country

I send to you some thoughts which have occurred to me in reference to the law of Pezuela. I know very well that the very same may have suggested themselves to you and even others which may not have presented themselves to me: but in my impatience and in the desperation and anxiety in which we live you must not be astonished that we seek to coope

perate by every means towards the holy object of our liber
ty.

I wait with real desperation your letters: I anxiously desi
them and at the same time I dread them; for if the infor
mation which you may give me is unsatisfactory I know
not what will become of me and my friends for our suffering
cannot be borne and our situation grows worse every da

Pezuela has determined to Africanize the island,
and God only or the United States can prevent it this barb
rous resolution being carried out.

Farewell, influence all you can my friend in the
salvation of this unfortunate Land and believe me De

Juan Martinez

A new attack: Instruction for the
colored apprentices: I send you the
printed order:

Whatever it may do me will cooperate with it

One thought occurs to me and I will not conceal it

the abolitionists of the Northern States of the Union preach loudly in favor of the black slaves of Cuba; would it not be more becoming of ~~more~~, more useful to civilization and more noble in the sight of God that they should say something first for the white slaves that it holds? Or perhaps they may be ignorant that as far as the Government is concerned the latter are ~~the most~~ more the slaves, than the negros are of the whites. Or do they suppose that the white race are less deserving of liberty than the blacks?

To morrow the Black Warrior will arrive; I do not expect any news from you as yet. God grant that the Americans may come quickly! May God avert the destruction of this island by its own children!

Juan Martinez

In relation to Negroes in Cuba—

4th March 1845.

Article 9th.

The superior authorities, tribunals, the common justices and fiscals of Her Majesty may and must proceed in their respective cases, and according to the authority respectively vested in them against those who are engaged in this illicit traffic whether officially or by proclamation or by declaration made with all legal requisits whenever they may have information that a maritime expedition of this kind is being prepared, or that one has ~~arrived~~ landed with a cargo of slaves from the continent of Africa; but in no case nor at any time shall the owners of slaves be proceeded against or disturbed in their possession ~~on account of~~ their under the pretext of their coming from any given point.

FROM HAVANA.

ficial Denial of the Annexation Scheme.

...re Landings of Slaves—Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.

...pecial Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, May 3, 1854.

This morning the Marquis PEZUELA, Captain ...neral of Cuba, has issued his solemn proclamation, in ...name and behoof of his Queen mistress, for the pur...se of quieting public apprehension as to the eventual ...olition of Slavery in the Island of Cuba "at a period ...re or less near, by a convention with a powerful na...on, in recompense for which efficacious assistance is ...to be rendered for the preservation of the Island under the banner which discovered it and has peopled and maintained it, at great expense, for many long years." The document *denies* that any such purpose has been, or will be, entertained, "so repugnant to honor and glory and opposed to the sentiments of the Queen"—neither now or ever to be "consummated while Providence leaves unextinguished in the bosoms of Castillians the holy sentiment of justice, and respect for property legitimately acquired." After much appropriate dilation previous to and subsequent to any selections, the people apprized that while the Government will be just and faithful in obligation to them in protection of their interests, they have also duties as sacred to perform in acquiescence of the laws of the land—that the "*infamous traffic with Africa*" *must cease*—"food of the most barbarous covetousness—grave of all sentiment of virtue in the country that tolerates it"—(Poor Cuba then, has little virtue left to base reform upon, I fear,)—"stain upon the brow of the white and complete dishonor to humanity."

Just in this part of the prologue it seems appropriate to remark that we have a bold landing made at Matanzas, of a cargo of negroes—bought on the Coast of Guba by a speculative friend of our serene highness (*veritad*) for 14 ounces a head from a slaver, and sold, deliverable at Matanzas at 28 ounces each: the transaction was too open for sensitive friendship to endure; and the party has been arrested—is in prison; but in due course of our Island Justice the "Bozales" will be proven "Ledinos," and friendship will unlock the prison gratings.

Also to the west of Havana 600 Africans have been landed in one of those convenient bays covered in by the estates of JOAQUIN GOMEZ, which probably will not be discovered. These landings have been effected while we were devising a proclamation for the British market.

All excuse is removed for the continuance of Slavery, on the plea of the wants of labor, in aid of inland industry, by the facilities granted by the Government for the introduction of colonists that have proved amply sufficient for all the requirements of agriculture and the incidental labor therewith associated, as the preface declares.

The six articles following the prolix introduction are very well prepared, and provide for the entry and search of estates where "Bozales" are suspected as being held in concealment, but without force of arms, "unless open resistance is offered," with caution to the officials to be careful not to commit any act to "impair the prestige of the master over his slaves;" provides for registry and duplicate lists of the negroes upon every real estate, to be renewed every first day of August, without expense to the proprietors. All negroes found upon estates not registered, to be declared at liberty, if "Bozales," but if discovered not to be "Bozales" to be returned to the owner, and he fined fifty dollars for not having placed the subject upon his list for identification. All persons found engaged in the traffic will be expelled the Island for two years, which is the extent of the power entrusted to the Captain General by his Queen, with such other penalty as justice may ascertain for connivance in the introduction of Africans.

The sincerity of this proclamation will be very soon demonstrated by practice under it. If not more regarded than the first more stringent orders issued by His Excellency, they will not endure over the wear and tear of three weeks' service. I am informed by old Spaniards that this proclamation is only got up for effect, and as a cover for future action under the system of apprenticeship, which, by the plan for contracting with them every twelve months, will prove profitable to the Government, and not unprodnctive to the carriers, the officials, or the planters, as the next best substitute to Slavery, with assurance of continuance in the same service, if the payments of salaries are promptly made.

The only drawback will be, as in times past, that when a Creole negro disappears from an estate under any casualty, the apprentice will fall heir to his effects, name and servitude.

Last Sunday we had a murder committed upon the person of a colored woman, which her companions in the house of infamy declared had been perpetrated by the captain of an American vessel running between this port and Philadelphia. In accordance with the allegation and description given, Capt. VEACOCK, of the American bark *Minnesota*, was called up through a request made by Col. ROBERTSON, the American Consul. When examined before the creatures of the den, one of them at first said that he was the murderer, but fortunately it was soon ascertained by the examining officers that Capt. VEACOCK had not left his vessel on Sunday—that he had his family on board, &c., and providentially he escaped being sent to prison to wait nine months to prove his identity, or that somebody else committed the crime. The ridiculousness of the assertion would be apparent to all who knew Capt. VEACOCK—all who looked into his face—which speaks benevolence. He was not even annoyed by two or three hours' detention that they might satisfy themselves of his innocence, which he said "was only duty"—not to obstruct the course of Justice. Several American seamen (brig *Kite*) have been apprehended for smuggling (shoes,) and are in the lock-up, which is right. We have no abatement in our excitement, but slow progress with the black corps.

I am informed to-day by responsible persons, that a gentleman of the name of RODRIGUEZ, of the Vuelta-Abajo district, who was entitled, under the royal amnesty, to his freedom from restraint or concealment, presented himself with memorial to the Captain General, asking for *indulto*, when he was seized and thrust into prison, to wait the pleasure of His Lordship. It will be well, perhaps, for those who desire the benefit of the Royal order in the United States, to make sure of their ground before they venture to Cuba.

HAVANA, Sunday, May 7, 1854.

Herewith you will receive your usual files, which will give you the royal order—version of PEZUELA—and the PEZUELA charter of a royal banking house, with a present capital of $800,000, which will answer very well for the small business of Havana, but will not subserve the purposes of our private bankers, whose weekly operations each frequently exceed the capital stock of the royal chest, which is established to fill the wants of our trade, and to alleviate business tension upon the money market, for which it is by no means adequate.

The intelligence by the steamer *Isabel* that the *Black Warrior* affair and the long arrears of aggression were adjusted through the extraordinary vigilance, intelligence and influence of our Minister at Madrid, caused a great deal of excitement in our community. The "I told you so's" had it all their own way, the Catalans looked grave, the Creoles more so, and the Palace went into mourning over the stain upon Spanish honor, which one would have thought had been dead and buried long ago, without the benefit of clergy; while all Yankeedom looked a sort of gratified disappointment. There were, as to the report, a thousand and one opinions, and yet no one was pleased with the adoption of belief of what all equally well knew to be true.

The Spanish mail packet from Cadiz entered port late last evening, and we are told that they deny that there was any adjustment of the *Black Warrior* affair at the time of their departure—the 12th April—and that the conduct of General PEZUELA had been fully sustained by the royal approbation; which argues that P. SOULE is not more than half way entered and established in the personal interests of the Queen, and has not the key to the secrets of royalty, as has been professed for him.

While the town is filled with everybody's view of the intelligence brought by the Spanish steamer, which nobody yet is permitted to know, I cannot place any faith in the reports, which are likely to be invented in the Palace for the amusement of the multitude outside, as to be derived from the active imaginations of the vulgar "outsiders." The Captain General is undoubtedly well advised of the state of the game at Madrid, and we presume will await the receipt of intelligence with much anxiety—while the state of affairs is wrapped in uncertainty, even with those who sit at the Queen's feet. Assent directly may be given to all the demands of the United States, and yet a loop-hole be left in Spanish cunning to hang delay upon, and to make the basis of future diplomacy.

We have had tidings of a regular Spanish pirate of thirty years ago, to the eastward, and the Government has dispatched the Spanish war steamer to look after her—with pretence that they they suppose the vessel to be American, &c.—for the mere *éclat*, if they should have nothing but the inventions of their liege subjects to pursue.

We have a rumor that the Captain General, finding his labor of love in black organizations, for white defence, is very hard of appreciation by the stubborn free born or free made negroes—and that the numbers do not flock to the black banner as he anticipated—has determined to advance their civil position, and under the law, free or bond, to give to all the same civil rights in every respect as pertain to the white citizen, without any distinction as far as mere personal rights are concerned. The same weight to their testimony, the same social privileges, and the propriety of intermarriage, where the tastes conform, to be sanctioned by law.

The sloop-of-war *Cyane* arrived in port last evening from Charges. All well on board.

They were expecting to find the Commodore.

OCCATOR.

Decree of the Captain General.

OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL SECRETARY,
HAVANA, Wednesday May 3, 1854.

It is the obligation of Governments in grave circumstances to address themselves to the governed, to tranquillize their minds, and to explain to them with clearness and frankness, that which in another manner circulated and falsely commented upon, might alarm them and affect their respectable interests.

The obligation falls upon me to-day, to deny in the most solemn manner, in the name of the Queen, whose authority I represent in this vast province of her monarchy, the report maliciously circulated of a supposed compact with a powerful nation, the base of which is the *emancipation of the slaves*, at a period sooner or later, in recompense for its efficacious assistance in the conservation of Cuba under the flag that discovered it, that populated it, and maintained it at a great expense for a number of years. Useful it might be and well for us be, perhaps, the help of so powerful a friend, if we should find ourselves in need of it, which is not to be expected, to repel the aggression of another, which has *greater obligations to respect our alliance contracted in the cradle of its own liberty*; but we would not purchase that assistance at so great a cost, nor is it indispensable to sustain our rights, which count upon a fleet and a veteran army, and upon the loyalty of the immense majority of the vigorous natives, before which the chattering and shameful war of letters and lies of a few revolutionists is despicable; in short, with the justice of our cause and the strength it gives to the good, for the defence of their homes, of their lives, and their God, who directs hurricanes and sickness against the foreign enemy, and so much animates our hearts, as well as gives endurance to our Spanish bodies.

That detestable invention is false in every point, offensive to our power and to our glory, the most opposed to the sentiments of the Queen, and I repel it now in her august name, as an attempt against the prosperity of this soil, and which now or never will be consummated, whilst Providence does not extinguish, in every Castillian breast, the holy sentiment of justice and respect for *property legitimately* acquired.

But if this is just, and the Government will never depart from this, fulfilling its duty, also the inhabitants of Cuba have another not less sacred to attend to, complying with the laws; *also, it is time to make the life of the Creole negro sweeter than that of the white, who with another name*, fatigues himself in Europe; and above all, the day has arrived to end forever that infamous market of Africa, food of the most barbarous avarice, the grave of every sentiment of virtue in the country which tolerates it, a stain to every white brow, and a complete dishonor to humanity.

The Government is determined to terminate it at all hazards. There shall be no more subterfuge nor hypocritical deception, which will be sufficient to keep it in that road, indispensable to guard the dignity which it touches. What are the pretexts alleged for continuing that infamous traffic? The want of labor, when the Government has facilitated the means of substituting it abundantly? The quality of the laborers, when from all parts, from honorable men, advices are received favorable to the new colonists? Or is it not, as they are all of the same class, that as to some they prove good, and to others bad, according to the avarice of the party? If there be no motive but vile interest, not of the planter who cultivates the soil, but of the avaricious traders who obtain a thousand for every hundred, although they tear it from the flesh of their fellow-man, the first can change from their present rapid but insecure gains, others perhaps less at first, but surer and more lasting, which will pass to their children and to their grandchildren, without being extinguished like the present, in a single generation; and, above all, uniting true riches with religion, the law, habits, and public and private felicity, instead of the present artificial fortunes, and the perpetuation of alarm and want of confidence which surround them. The latter are those who cannot change for anything the monstrous usury of their gain, and on that account their hearts find nothing to substitute for it, but their imagination much to invent to fascinate it with pretended advantages. To them of what importance is faith, law, the honor of the Government? It is of this, then, to occupy itself in regard to them. There has been enough of fraudulent introductions, the repression of which at present is the constant perturbation of him who governs. For a longer time the spectacle of the impotency of the Government cannot last, the endeavors of which avarice and vice laugh, nor the impunity of a few capitalists, who put their private interests before national honor, which is highly compromised.

Considering inasmuch as circumstances have changed with the ordinance for the admission of colonists, and the impossibility of preserving for a greater length of time in force and spirit, what is laid down in the penal law of the 4th of March 1844, I have ordered, without prejudice to other higher measures, the approbation of which I wait from Her Majesty, that what is contained in the following articles shall be observed from the 1st of August next:

ARTICLE I. Within one month from the landing of negroes, the authorities shall have power to enter any estate suspected, and they may call a muster of the negroes and examine them as they may consider proper, although they shall avoid all show of force, except in cases of open resistance, and shall take care to do no act that may lower the owners or administrators in the eye of their slaves.

ART. 2. To be able to prove, in a clear and precise manner, without delay, as at present, with regard to whence the slaves come—the only manner to comply with what is laid down in article IX. of the law of the 4th of March, 1845, already cited, which says that the proprietors shall not be disturbed in regard to their negroes, with the pretext as to where derived. The local authorities every year, from the 1st of August, at the end of the crop, shall form lists of the negroes, giving a duplicate to their owners, signed by both parties, it being the obligation of the latter to make known to the former, within the third day, any reduction or increase, giving the title and name of the person from whom they come; and in case of the disposal of negroes, it is with the understanding that these operations shall be done officially, and without any charge to the proprietor.

ART. 3. The negroes found on an estate not included in the list, shall be seized and declared free, after the corresponding steps, if newly imported, the holders being subject to the fines imposed on abettors and concealers of this prohibited traffic; but if, on examination, they should not be found to be newly imported, a fine of fifty dollars shall be imposed on every negro not mentioned in the list.

ART. 4. The Governors and Government, and other civil authorities, in whose jurisdiction landings shall be made, not giving information to the Supreme Government as soon as they are aware of the facts, and at all events before the expiration of twenty-four hours from the occurrence, will for this alone be deprived of their office; but if other charges should be proved against them, they shall suffer, besides, the penalties imposed by the proper tribunals.

ART. 5. It being impossible that any landing can be made without the connivance of the Captain of Partido, or at least without their culpable blame, equal in law to bribery, those in whose jurisdiction these shall happen, if they do not capture all the negroes, shall incur for that alone the loss of their office, and be disqualified for any other.

ART. 6. Those occupied, great or small, in the prohibited traffic in slaves, shall be expelled from the Island by the Government, for the term of two years, according to the powers conferred on me by the laws of the Indies, without prejudice to the responsibility that they may be liable to in the suits brought against them, in which their connivance shall be proved.

MARQUIS DE LA PEZUELA.

From the Union

THE AFRICAN APPRENTICE SYSTEM INAUGURATED IN CUBA.

In the face of the repeated and earnest denials of distinguished officials abroad and their sympathizers in this country, we have authentic confirmation of our position as to the early inauguration in Cuba of the African apprentice system. It will be seen that the official organ of the captain-general announces the distribution of over five hundred Africans as apprentices amongst various gentlemen of the island, for one year. This is the initiation of the system which is designed to meet the wants of labor in Cuba and the establishment of the British policy to make the island worthless and a nuisance to the United States. A perusal of the following extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Havana, together with the accompanying article from the Havana Gazette, the official organ, will place the question of Africanization of Cuba beyond further doubt:

"HAVANA, 13th April, '54.

"The official gazette which accompanies this affords you a verification of what I have so long and repeatedly written to you on the subject of the African apprentice system. This official gazette now publishes officially the first distribution, with all the names of the parties who have received the first 500, principally high officials, many of whom resell to others less favored. You will observe, the time of service is reduced to one year: so that at the end of one year they are at liberty to choose their own occupation and their own employer. You see, now, there is no mistake in this matter, although Mr. Crawford, the British consul-general, denied there could be any such thing in progress on the evening of the 11th instant. So may Mr. Crampton; so may Lord Clarendon, and all the other noble lords; and yet you have the facts before you.

As I have before remarked to you, this apprentice system is not to interfere with the slave trade, which will be carried to a greater extent than ever; for the reason that all slaves introduced now pay five ounces each to the captain-general. This is a temptation that even a rich marquis cannot resist; therefore, as many as can get in secretly will be sold as slaves on paying five doubloons each, and those detected will be placed as apprentices. And inasmuch as all slavers boarded by the English men-of-war *having all apprentices*, they are all permitted to pass under that *pass-word*. Perhaps the next day they are landed as slaves; but every means are now adopted to keep these landings a secret, or until the proper time arrives to place them all on the same footing.

[From the Havana Gazette, April 11.]

Office of the Captain-General and Superintendent of the Finances of the always faithful Island of Cuba.

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT.

First Section.

The following is a list of the gentlemen upon whom the apprenticeship for one year of the African (imported) negroes seized last March in the jurisdiction of Trinidad has been conferred:

"His excellency the governor and captain-general, (one) of seven years; Don Francisco Maestu Eraso, 25; his excellency the Condé O'Riley, 45; his excellency Condé de la Fernandina, 35; Don Raimunda Garrieu, 12; Policarpo Urbazos, 6; Carlos Benitez, 30; Felipe Aranzo, 8; Felipe Alum, 10; Evaristo Lamar, 6; Luis Leiras, 2; his excellency Gregorio Piquero, 20; José Bruzon, 12; Brigadier Santiago Fortun, 4; Mrs. Rita Lamar, 2; his excellency José Cadaval, 12; N. Gaston, 10; Joaquin Palma, 12; Felix Cabello, 4; Manuel Queredo, 4; Mrs. Encarnacion Palomino, 2; Candido Pequeño, 6; Tomar de la Pena, 6; Miguel de Castro Palomino, 2; Manuel Anselmo Chaple, 7; José Lauriana Guitar, 5; Guillemo Gonzalez, 20; San Pelayo Pardo & Co., 60; Domingo Martinez, 2; his excellency Antonio Juan Parejo, 55; Eustaquio Estanillo, 2; Manuel Santos la Madrid, 5; Ramon Montalvo, 15; Miguel Patino, 6; Mrs. Clara Abril, 3; hospital of Manzanilla, 2; Mrs. Benigna Aparicio, 2; Mrs. Maria Jesus Lamar, 3; Mrs. Carmen Pontisis, 1; Mrs. Camila Montaño, 2; Mrs. Maria del Carmen Noriega, 2; Mrs. Antonia Armeniero, 2; the Marquis Du Quesne, 30; Juan Augustin de Ferrety, 20; Mrs. Rosario Montero Espinosa, 2; Francisco de Paula Michelena, 2; Mrs. Merced Avaoz, 2; Isidro Hernandez y Jimenes, 1; José Ramon Cabello, 4; Mrs. Magdalena Herrera, 1; Mrs. Maria Antonio Valdez, 1; Manuel Acevedo, 5; his excellency Joaquin Roca de Zogores, 1; Eduardo Fepper, 35; Mrs. Antonio Valdez Mendoza, 2; Mrs. Mariani Contina, 2."

Which is hereby inserted, by the order of his excellency the captain-general, in the official Gazette of the government, for the information of the parties interested.

HAVANA, April 10, 1854.

JOSE ESTEVAN.

From the Union of [illegible]

Powers of the Captain-General in Cuba.

The following letter brings to view an important feature in the relations of the captain-general of Cuba to the government of Spain, about which our correspondent thinks there has prevailed a very general error:

NEW ORLEANS, March 23, 1854.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR: In your paper of 16th instant I find the following paragraph:

"Cuba is peculiarly situated. She belongs to a government that is far distant; and whilst that government gives its officers power to commit outrages, it does not authorize them to make reparation. We are, therefore, compelled to resort to Spain for redress whenever the Cuban officials perpetrate a wrong."

This is the very general belief in this country as to the attributes and authority of the captain-general of Cuba; but it is a great error.

The authority of that officer—the Spanish Crown in Cuba—is a dual authority, and far exceeds that of any other captain-general in the Spanish dominions. The paragraph above quoted describes very accurately the usual attributes of a captain-general; but higher powers are conferred upon the captain-general of Cuba by the royal decree of 25th May, 1825, which is still in force, and which reads as follows:

"MINISTRY OF WAR.—The King, our lord, whose royal bosom has been inspired with the greatest confidence by your excellency's approved fidelity, your indefatigable zeal in his royal service, by the judicious and well-devised measures which, since he honored you with the command of that island, you have taken to maintain its possession and to preserve the tranquillity of its faithful inhabitants, to restrain within just limits those who would leave the path of honor, and to chastise those who, forgetful of their duty, rashly commit excesses against our wise laws; and his Majesty being well convinced that at no time, nor under any circumstances, the principles of rectitude and of love for his royal person which characterize your excellency will become weakened; and his Majesty wishing, at the same time, to forestall the inconveniences that might result from the division of power, and from the complication of the authority and the attributes of the several officers, for the important purpose of preserving in that precious island his legitimate sovereign authority and the public tranquillity, has seen fit, in conformity with the decision of his Council of Ministers, to authorize your excellency, *conferring upon you plenarily all the full power given by the royal ordinances to governors of places in a state of siege.* In consequence thereof, his Majesty gives to your excellency the most ample and unlimited authority, not only to remove from that island all persons, holding office or not, of whatever station, rank, class, or condition, whose residence there you may deem prejudicial, or whose public or private conduct shall inspire you with distrust, replacing them *ad interim* with faithful servants of his Majesty who may merit your entire confidence; but also to suspend the execution of any and every general order or decree in regard to all the administrative branches, so far as your excellency may deem proper to the royal service; this use of authority to be in all cases provisional, your excellency reporting to his Majesty for his sovereign approbation.

"His Majesty, in conferring upon you this marked proof of his royal esteem, and of the high confidence which he reposes in your accredited loyalty, expects that, corresponding worthily to it, your excellency will exercise the most continued prudence and circumspection, with, at the same time, an indefatigable activity and an invariable firmness in the use of your authority; and confidently expects that your excellency, constituted by this proof of his royal goodness to a more strict responsibility, will redouble your vigilance in exacting the observance of the laws, in the administration of justice, in the protection and reward of the faithful vassals of his Majesty, and that you will punish, without respect or favor, the errors of those, who, forgetting their obligations and what they owe to the best and most beneficent of sovereigns, give a loose rein to sinister intrigues, contravening their duty and infringing the law and its authority.

"All of which I communicate to your excellency by royal order, for your intelligence, satisfaction, and exact observance. God preserve you many years.

"MADRID, May 25, 1825. "AIMERICH.

"To the CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA."

It is in the exercise of these extraordinary powers by the captain-general of Cuba that nearly all, if not all, the acts which we deem infringements of international comity are committed. The wording of the gift of power—"conferring upon you, plenarily, all the full power given by the royal ordinances to governors of places in a state of siege"—will convey to the most obtuse mind a clear idea of the vast extent of those powers. It is the most absolute reach of supreme authority, personating the sovereign.

When the captain-general of Cuba replies to a foreign power making a claim upon him that he has no authority to treat, it is well understood by all intelligent persons in Cuba, and in Spain, that he refers to the usual powers of a captain-general. If the party claiming refuses to accept this plea, but insists, by an exhibition of force, upon his assuming the same authority for the purpose of reparation, which he assumed to injure, then he does so for that occasion, and it is not held to be a precedent for ordinary cases under and within the law of the realm.

This royal decree, which I send you, is not a hidden or secret commission of power, but has ever been a public and published one. Our government, or any other that chooses so to do, can bring the captain-general to account under it for any infringement by him of international law or comity; and any one question settled by holding him to a responsibility *as governor of a place in a state of siege* would put a final stop to all these bickerings and insults, and place upon a firm and peaceful basis our relations with Spain and with the Spanish government in the island of Cuba.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. THRASHER.

Cut from "The Alumni" for reference. G. I. C.

NEW SLAVE REGULATIONS IN CUBA.

The Havana correspondent of the Charleston Courier furnishes the subjoined translation of a proclamation issued by the captain-general of Cuba:

OFFICE OF THE POLITICAL SECRETARY,
Havana, May 3, 1854.

It is the obligation of governments, in grave circumstances, to address themselves to the governed, to tranquillize their minds, and to explain to them, with clearness and frankness, that which, in another manner circulated and commented upon, might alarm them, and affect their respective interests.

The obligation falls upon me to-day to deny, in the most solemn manner, in the name of the Queen, whose authority I represent in this vast province of her monarchy, the report, maliciously circulated, of a supposed compact with a powerful nation, the basis of which is the emancipation of the slaves, at a period sooner or later, in recompense for its efficacious assistance in the conservation of Cuba under the flag tha discovered it, that populated it, and has maintained it at great expense for a number of years.

Useful and well for us might be, perhaps, the help of so powerful a friend—if we should find ourselves in need of it, which is not to be expected—to repel the aggression of another, which has greater obligations to respect our alliance, contracted in the cradle of its own liberty; but we would not purchase that assistance at so great a cost, nor is it indispensable to sustain our rights, which count upon a fleet and a veteran army, and upon the loyalty of the immense majority of the vigorous natives, in view of which the chattering and shameful war of letters and lies of a few revolutionists is despicable; in short, with the justice of our cause, and the strength it gives to the good, for the defence of their homes, of their lives, and their God, who directs hurricanes and sickness against the foreign enemy, and so much animates our hearts, as well as gives endurance to our Spanish bodies.

That detestable invention is false in every point, offensive to our power and to our glory, the most opposed to the sentiments of the Queen, and I repel it now in her august name as an attempt against the prosperity of this soil, and which never will be consummated while Providence does not extinguish in every Castilian breast the holy sentiment of justice and respect for property legitimately acquired.

But if this is just, and the government will never depart from this, fulfilling its duty, also, the inhabitants of Cuba have another, not less sacred, to attend to—complying with the laws; also, it is time to make the life of a Creole negro sweeter than that of the white, who, with another name, fatigues himself in Europe; and, above all, the day has arrived to end forever that infamous market of Africa, food of the most barbarous avarice, the grave of every sentiment of virtue in the country which tolerates it, a stain to every white brow, and a complete dishonor to humanity.

The government is determined to terminate it at all hazards. There shall be no more subterfuge nor hypocritical deception, which will be sufficient to keep it in that road, indispensable to guard the dignity which it touches. What are the pretexts alleged for continuing this infamous traffic? The want of labor, when the government has facilitated the means of substituting it abundantly? The quality of the laborers, when from all parts, from honorable men, advices are received favorable to the new colonists? Or is it not, as they are all of the same class, that as to some they prove good, and to others bad, according to the avarice of the party?

If there be no motive but vile interest, not of the planter who cultivates the soil, but of the avaricious traders who obtain a thousand for every hundred, although they tear it from the flesh of their fellow-man, the first can change from their present rapid but insecure gains; others, perhaps, less at first, but surer and more lasting, which will pass to their children and grandchildren, without being extinguished, like the present, in a single generation; and, above all, uniting true riches with religion, the law, habits, and public and private felicity, instead of the present artificial fortunes and the perpetuation of alarm and want of confidence which surround them.

The latter are those who cannot change for anything the monstrous usury of their gain, and on that account their hearts find nothing to substitute for it, but their imagination much to invent, to fascinate it with pretended advantages. To them of what importance are faith, law, the honor of the government? It is of this, then, to occupy itself in regard to them. There have been enough of fraudulent introductions, the repression of which at present is the constant perturbation of him who governs. For a longer time the spectacle of the impotency of the government cannot last, the endeavors of which avarice and vice laugh at, nor the impunity of a few capitalists who put their private interests before national honor, which is highly compromised.

Considering, inasmuch as circumstances have changed with the ordinance for the admission of colonists, and the impossibility of preserving for a greater length of time in force and spirit, what is laid down in the penal law of the 4th of March, 1854, I have ordered, without prejudice to other higher measures, the approbation of which I wait from her Majesty, that what is contained in the following articles shall be observed from the first of August next:

"Art. 1. Within one month from the landing of the negroes the authorities shall have power to enter any estate suspected, and they may call a muster of the negroes and examine them as they may consider proper, although they shall avoid all show of force except in cases of open resistance, and shall take care to do no act that may lower the owners or administrators in the eyes of their slaves.

"Art. 2. To be able to prove in a clear and precise manner, without delay, as at present, with regard to whence the slaves come, is the only manner to comply with what is laid down in article 9 of the law of the 4th of March, 1845, already cited; which says, that the proprietors shall not be disturbed, in regard to their negroes, with the pretext as to where derived. The local authorities every year from the 1st of August, at the end of the crop, shall form lists of the negroes, giving a duplicate to their owners, signed by both parties, it being the obligation of the latter to make known to the former, within the third day, any reduction or increase, giving the birth and name of the person from whom they come; and in case of the disposal of the negroes, it is with the understanding that these operations shall be done officially, and without any charge to the proprietor.

"Art. 3. The negroes found on an estate not included in the list shall be seized and declared free, after the corresponding steps; if newly imported, the holders being subject to the fines imposed on the abettors and concealers of this prohibited traffic; but if on examination they should not be found to be newly imported, a fine of fifty dollars shall be imposed on every negro not mentioned in the list.

"Art. 4. The governor, lieutenant governor, and other civil authorities in whose jurisdiction landing shall be made, not giving information to the supreme government as soon as they are aware of the facts, and at all events before the expiration of twenty-four hours from the occurrence, will, for this alone, be deprived of their office; but if other charges be proved against them, they shall suffer, besides, the penalties imposed by the proper tribunals.

"Art. 5. It being impossible that any landing can be made without the connivance of the captains of Partidos, or at least without their culpable blame, equal in law to bribery, those in whose jurisdiction these shall happen, if they do not capture all the negroes, shall incur for that alone the loss of their office, and be disqualified for any other.

"Art. 6. Those occupied, great or small, in the prohibited traffic in slaves, shall be expelled from the island of the government for the term of two years, according to the powers conferred on me by the laws of the Indies, without prejudice to the responsibility that they may be liable to in the suit brought against them in which their connivance shall be proved.

"MARQUIS DE LA PEZUELA.

"HAVANA, May 3, 1854."

Cut from a New York paper 8/19 March. G.J.A.

Interesting Official Document.

Curious scheme for the perpetuation and increase of Slavery in the Island of Cuba—Premiums to be paid to Slaves for getting married—Singular expedients to procure laborers for the plantations and to increase the property of the Island.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Express:

As you published in the Evening Express of the 15th inst., the important documents from the Charleston Courier, dated 3d May, 1854, issued by the Marquis de la Pezula, Captain-General of Cuba, I present to you a translation of the official document, dated Madrid, 22d March, 1854, upon which the the Havana document is issued. C. B. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' REPORT TO S. M.

MADAM:—The scarcity of laborers in the Island of Cuba is at present one of its greatest wants. From this cause already agriculture is suffering. Its effects also begin to be felt in commercial transactions; and if we do not hasten soon to provide a good remedy for them, it will even damage the great treasures within that fertile island. The government has studied, with deliberate attention, the cause of these evils; and to remove them, offer to your majesty a system of measures, which it judges will be efficacious, provided they are put into execution with zeal and perseverance by the local authorities—the great penetration of your majesty will perceive that the origin of the scarcity which we lament comes, in a great measure, from the existence and necessity of slavery, and the vigilant treaties existing for the supression of the trade. The Antilles appear to be condemned by Providence to show no signs of their fertility without the aid of that institution, and to the injury of the race upon whom that burden falls; from this it has resulted that the social and political situation of Cuba is exceptional and irregular. It is requisite to preserve said institution with all its inconveniences, because, with the view of regulating it to the taste of European nations, new dangers are accumulated against the state, and also to the said race, disinherited of civil liberty. From the necessity of continuing slavery in those regions, it will naturally be inferred that the introduction of new slaves in certain cases, would be the greatest convenience; but as our treaties with foreign nations, and the laws of Spain prohibit that action by the most vigorous penalties, slavery is deprived of that efficacious means of preservation, although the planting and working of the soil, has made it every day more necessary. Nevertheless, whatever may be the construction placed upon said treaties, the Government should put them in force, with the honor and dignity belonging to the nation, considering, also, tho' it is part of the existing danger which we now lament, it is not in its power to remove them, although it is morally impossible to abolish slavery.

Concluding then, that from these primary and fundamental causes, no remedy existed for the actual scarcity the Government has deliberately sought causes and substitutes, and is of opinion it has discovered them.

1st. In the custom of employing in domestic service and other occupations, in which white and free men could be engaged, the slaves demanded by agriculture and field labor, in which work, the natives nor Europeans can compete with the Africans.

2d. In the proprietors not having taken sufficient care for the re production of the slave race, under the belief, that the secret introduction of fresh slaves, would supply the deficiency.

3d. In the scarcity of white workmen and overseers, and artizans, capable of executing a great variety of mechanical work, in which the employment of negroes is not necessary.

4th. In not holding their property in legitimate slaves, by the guarantees and evidences made necessary, by the questions daily arising with a powerful nation, applying its intelligence to the execution of the existing treaty for the suppression of the trade.

The slaves now existing in the Island of Cuba are sufficient for all the demands of agriculture, notwithstanding the decrease in number they have experienced from recent sickness, if a large number of them were not forced among the population, in employments which could be as well or better executed by free laborers; this circumstance makes necessary the expedient of removing this slave population from the cities and towns, and employing it in the country to the business of its cultivation. To encourage this, your Majesty has already, in 1844, imposed a poll tax upon all slaves employed in domestic service; but this regulation has not produced the desired effect:—First, because it excluded from tax all the slaves employed in labors, in which free men could be employed, thereby limiting its influence to a very small number of individuals, and especially to such, the indolence of whose employments would make most difficult to attach to agriculture; and second, because this tax, not exceeding one dollar, or a little more per head, has not been a sufficient stimulant to induce the Cubans to abandon their inveterate habit of being waited upon by slaves.

To produce the desired result, it will be necessary to extend the tax to all slaves who are not specifically employed in the business of agriculture. That is to say, those whose permanent dwelling is not upon estates or rural establishments, and to increase the tax gradually in proportion to the wealth of each proprietor, taking as a proof of it the number of slaves he has in waiting, and fixing, nevertheless, a reasonable increase upon their proportional number, in order not to mix the caprices of luxury with the true necessities of industry; for this object your Majesty can offer a better stimulus to the proprietors of slaves. At present upon the sale of them, they now pay a tax of six per cent upon the price agreed upon.—Release from this tax these slaves sold, or engaged to be employed as residents, or to serve upon estates or rural plantations, do[illegible] those residents upon such plantations with the object of serving or residing with the crowded population, and no branch of industry will obtain with more abundance and profit than agriculture, the field hands necessary for its preservation and progress. Should these plans not prove sufficient to attract the slaves to the rural districts or fields, with some difficulty, other indirect ways can be adopted to accomplish that object. But now that agriculture and industry continue increasing and developing in the Island of Cuba, up to the present time, the government is induced to believe the existing number of slaves are sufficient for all the business into which free laborers could not be easily transferred, if proper care and attention was given to their reproduction.

For this object the plans to be adopted by Your Majesty are also indirect, and not of immediate benefit, but of certain result. It is necessary to propose stimulants to the proprietor in order to promote marriages among his slaves, thus increasing for his own interest this indispensable race. To effect this, appropriate the nett product of the before named tax to the creation of a fund for three annual premiums—one for the use of the proprietor whose slaves have had the largest number of legitimate or legitimised children; another in favor of him who possesses the largest number of female slaves in proportion to male; and the other for him who provides with most attention and zeal for the health and preservation of his slaves. There should be excluded from the poll tax all female slaves, and their children less than twelve years of age, and married slaves possessing a certain number of children.

Finally, it would be useful to exclude from all tax, the sale of slaves, verified as resulting from matrimony in such cases, in which they are authorized by compulsion, and of those children of the slaves when they go out for the first time, from the care of the master in whose power they were born.—With these stimulants, and the agreement beforehand, that there shall be no further clandestine introduction of new negroes, because it will decrease at least the incredible profit that sustains it.

Not only will the laborers and workmen take care with more zeal of the reproduction of his slaves, but dedicate specifically large capitals to it, after the example of other countries, where from the benefit of such speculations, the slave population daily increases without the aid of the fraudulent introduction of Africans.

But notwithstanding what has been already said, the government is not ignorant that the scarcity of free workmen and artizans, or in fact the want of a numerous class, from whence they emanate, has in a great manner contributed to the position that all mechanical labor is performed by slaves—hence, to advance the effect of the plan, having for object the introduction into society the transfer of free laborers, in the place of slaves, and to remedy at once as much as possible the existing scarcity of hands, it is indispensibly necessary to authorize the immigration of white colonists, either Spaniards or foreigners, with whose aid there shall be created in the Island of Cuba, the free working class which it requires. The experiments already made up to the present time, justify a belief in the benefit of this remedy, but to extend it to the condition that is required, it is to proper to prescribe the regulations under which colonists will be introduced, and to determine the relations between them and their patrons, as to how it will interfere with the interests of the public, and as to their capacity for such an occupation.

The Governor, Captain General of the Island of Cuba, full of zeal for the service of your Majesty, and ascertaining the urgent necessity of hands, published an ordinance authorizing for two years the free importation of Spanish Colonists, Chinese, Yucatanese, and making rules for their identification, as well to determine their rights, as those of their patrons—but the government considering the importance and serious nature of this business, has deemed it requisite to revise said rules, submitting them in form of decrees, for the sanction of your Majesty. Their principal basis are:—Freedom in the introduction of colonists, in order that competition shall produce abundance of the article in demand, and in this manner reduce the price of labor; general rules to prevent the colonists from becoming victims from their ignorance to the system of the speculators; authority to the government to impose specific conditions upon the importers for the same object, according to the nation, number, and circumstances of the colonists who are to be introduced by each expedition; liberty to apply to the laws to fix the true intentions between the contractors and the colonists, whenever they may complain that from obscurity, ambiquity or imperfection, difficult points cannot be determined; the appointment of guardians who shall decide upon evidence all points arising between the colonists and their patrons, which can be investigated by such a process, fixing the civil rights most essential to the colonists and their families, and which should be respected in all contracts with them; privilege to the colonists and their patrons to annul said contracts within certain periods, or by reason of marriage, indemnity; in fine that the condition of these wages men shall not in any event, sink into Slavery, and shall not, in any respect, be worse than the very Slaves; safety measures for the health and life of the colonists, to prevent the discipline of any patron, from placing either in danger; and a declaration of the manner of punishment on the part of the patrons to correct their colonists for the faults they may commit, and which for their gravity, they may bring to the knowledge of the Courts. Nevertheless, the Government has abstained in all these regulations, from interfering between any liberal agreement between the parties, and if it has fixed between the colonists and their patrons any suggestions and reciprocal rules, independent of the contracts, it has only established such as preserve morality, religion, and the State.

Finally, to insure all the rights acquired by the proprietors of slaves, and to put an end to the false hopes which have contributed to the decrease of the slave race, it is indispensible to arrest by the most prompt measures the everlasting question of the Treaty. The Government has determined to comply with the solemn treaty agreed upon with England, but it will not propose to your majesty to insure in its observance, in no respect, where it is construed to relax in the smallest fraction the severity of the dicipline which is guaranteed, and consequently compelled from slavery. The fear that there will be adopted measures of this nature in violation of the penal law of 1845, which prohibits the investigations upon estates to identify the origin of the slaves existing upon them, if it could produce the benefit to withdraw many from the illegal trade of new negroes, carries with it the previous injury of inspiring profound insecurity and uncertainty to the legal proprietors.

To terminate at once, so many fears, and dangers, it is necessary to arrest the complaints, and reclamations of the Government of Great Britain, who, by virtue of the rights given by the Treaty, vigilently exacts its performance, and this cannot be effected without abolishing entirely the Treaty. The measures to effect this, now proposed by the Government to your Majesty, possess in their origin all the benefits which are desirable, therefore their utility being unquestionable, and their execution successful, securing and guaranteeing all the existing rights, to maintain slavery. Opening in every capital, or dependency of the Government, a registry in which is to be inscribed and filed, all the slaves now existing in the Island, definitively closing this registry to every new certificate, as soon as a necessary time has elapsed, so that no proprietor shall omit voluntarily to register his slaves, and declaring manumited and free, all the colored men who before hand do not appear registered and filed with suitable exceptions in favor of new borns, fugitives and absentees, after the expiration of the limit of registry, or such whose ownership is in dispute before the courts so that in future there shall not be more slaves than those now actually existing and their descendants. There shall be an external, natural, existing, visible, and certain mark, to distinguish them from free men and if then they introduce secretly Bozales negroes, it will be impossible to make use of them as slaves, without exposing them to the great risk of losing them the first time they are discovered without having upon them the evidence of their certificate in the civil registry, this danger will remove necessarily the stimulus of great gain which is the support of that illicit traffic, notwithstanding its proscription.

At present the slaves fraudulently introduced are worth as much as the legal slaves, once discharged and deposited upon the estates, for neither one nor the other can be the object of legal scrutiny, and besides, it is easy in every case to put off without effect, every investigation in relation thereto. But after the registry is established and completed, the proprietary of legal slaves will be as well secured as the ownership of illegal slaves will be uncertain and doubtful; this difference will produce if nothing more, a very great difference in price between the two descriptions, and the result of the whole will be that slave traders not finding themselves sufficiently rewarded for the risk they run, will abandon forever that odious traffic. It will also contribute in a great measure to secure property in slaves, and to arrest the frauds that are often committed in transactions relating thereto, the obligations imposed upon their masters to make a note at the Registry office of all the acts and contracts that may affect the condition of said slaves, or the power they exercise over them. Securing a compliance with these regulations, with the declaration that the acts and contracts arising therefrom shall not take effect, when a third person has not been included in the same; no one could deceive foreign slaves or exempt those parties, entrapping them, from every blame, or commit any other fraud of the same description.

But the registry being of such transcendent importance, it is important to secure by all possible means responsible functionaries, to hold them in their custody, and the exactness, clearness, and legality of the entries. For this object, we propose to your majesty some rules and regulations, which they are to perfect with the corresponding regulations, which shall be put in force by the first authority of the Island.

Such Madame, are the principal basis of the three plans of decrees, which the President of your Council of Ministers, has the honor to submit to your royal approbation. Should your majesty deign to give authority, it will bestow upon your subjects in the Antilles, one of the best, most important, and most beneficial reforms for their preservation, prosperity, and progress.

(Signed) A. L. R. P. de v M,
el conde de San Luis.

MADRID, March 22d, 1854.

Extracts from the defence offered by the Council of War by Lieutenant Crespo to prove the innocence of Dr Don Nicolas Pinelo.

"an honest ~~and good~~ man a good father and "servant of the Government is bearing the weight "of an atrocious calumny, fabricated by an immoral "and depraved man who after avowing himself "guilty of the most atrocious crimes, has desired "to fill their measure by falsely denouncing men "who like Dr Pinelo had lavished on him the greatest benifits"

"Don Claudio Gonzales who was working his term "of condemnation at the ~~Station~~ prison of Ceuta certainly "for grave offences, for we all know that it is the "custom to send there the most recreant criminals, "deserted that station, changed his name into Antonio Rodri- "guez, adopting any other whenever it suited him to elude "the vigilance of the authorities: this ~~lawless~~ wicked man acknow- "ledges that he betrayed those who in the Republic of the U. S. "plotted to alter the institutions which rule over this portion "of the Spanish Monarchy; this lawless man avows that "he came here commissioned by them to act as medium "between them and those participating in the same views "on this island; and after confessing that he has been "an agent of and taken part in so criminal an un- "dertaking, when it suits him, he appears before "the public authority to denounce regardless, not "actuated by a sincere repentance, for Gonzales "or Rodriguez has no conscience, but through the "cruel pleasure of doing evil in order to make his "service more interesting & meritorious, he includes in his "denunciation men who like Dr Pinelo have done nothing "in their life but give proofs of a peaceful disposition of "devotion to order and to the established Govern.t from which "he has received only rewards until now.

——— I know it

After mentioning that the prosecuting attorney has demanded that Dr Pinelo be sent to Spain with prohibition to return to this island, the military advocate, adds "I know that your lordships accepting the spirit and "the letter of our wise laws, on the appearance of a fact "examine it attentively, & consider it under all faces, and "when at last you pronounce sentence, it rests on "arguments unanswerable, not upon vocal and fallacious suspicions."

"It is said by Gonzalez or Rodriguez, whom the "fiscal calls a witness, but whom your lordships can do no "less than to qualify by his true name of informer, "that the prisoner had the charge of instructing the Junta of "this city, through Don Ramon Pinto, whom he assigned as "one of its members, of the changes in the army, by taking "my advantage of the circumstance of being the physician "of the Military Hospital, and of his friendship "with his Excellency General Cavallet; but to be convinced "of the calumny of the imputation it is sufficient to "repeat the answer given by the prisoner when he was "called upon to reply to the charge.

"His answer is simply that as physician Dr Pinelo might know the number of sick and of deaths, but not the amount of the whole army: and that his friendship with General Cavallet arising from attending him as physician could not have procured information without exciting his suspicions &c. . . . .

"When Rodriguez gave the first information on the 26 January "last he said that Dr Pinelo had the commission of instructing "the Junta through Pinto of whatever he knew of the army and "more, during the epoch of General Cavallet who was his intimate "friend — and then in the denunciation which he made on the "second of February, he mentioned that on that same day he had "heard Dr Pinelo say, without stating where, that he noted the "increase & decrease of the army and that the soldiers in "reading could not come to 30 000 men. Now then

3

on the 2d of February Genl Cavallos was no longer inspector of arms and many months had transpired since he had left for Spain where it is publicly known he died: and this being so, his friendship could not certainly be the means of ascertaining our force, whereas the idea that our Govt could not dispose of 3000 men to oppose those who should dare to invade us is even ridiculous."

"Gonzalez a Rodriguez also charged Dr Pinelo with having said to him on the evening of the 8th february "that he had to go to the North to carry an interesting "paper to save the boys; but in the act of confronting "with the prisoner, altho he insisted that Dr Pinelo had said "that he had to take some interesting lines, he said he did not "know what they were; so that the imputation which "he had previously made to Dr Pinelo that the lines "were calculated to save the boys (the accused) is "destroyed by the very informer who made it and all "delinquency disappears; because if Pinelo was "ignorant of the content of the paper, he was not "as he really never was a criminal or accomplice "in the conspiracy Matter for the Prosecution

"Rodriguez also asserted in the affidavit which he gave at folio 243 that he heard Pinelo say that he had burnt some papers the morning of his arrest; but that he did not know whether he heard him say so at Cadalso's or at Pinelo's house, and such a hesitation you know prove the falseness of his testimony, because it is not to be imagined that a man who every evening went to report what had taken place during the day, could not remember where and how Dr Pinelo had made that communication".

The advocate goes on to some length setting forth the brilliant position of Dr Pinelo, who could not be a dissatisfied party — having been in the public hospital for thirty years &c He calls the attention of the Council to the circumstance, of the confronting act where Rodriguez said that he never had

dined at the house of Pinelo, that the latter participated in the conspiracy solely to court favor with Pinto and Cadalso, that he never gave him money, and that when the witness presented her letter of introduction from the North and was handing him the proclamations, Pinelo said that he did not wish to know any thing of that & that he did not receive them, but told him not to carry them about or he would commit himself."

" . . . . . "

"Pinelo is accused for his friendship with Pinto" and with Cadalso, but if in the sight of the object "of my defence Cadalso and Pinto were and are "yet honest men why should he break off the friend "ship which united them? Why should he consider "that friendship dangerous when he had always "found them in the path of honor? If to be their "friend were a grounded charge your lordships "must know that more than thousands would be "guilty in this prosecution, for perhaps there is "not another person in Havana of more extensive and choice intercourse than "of Don Ramon Pinto."

The The military advocate examines the contradiction in which Dr Pinelo is said to have fallen, saying first that he did not know Rodriguez; but the severity of the proceedings, the manner of long incommunication and the nature of a case of high treason is sufficient excuse to for the fears of any prisoner & his consequent embarrassment &c

"On the 6 february last, Pinto Cadalso and others, "were arrested and not until the 12th six days later and "in the act of finishing his visit at the hospital was Dr. "Pinelo taken up. Would he have remained & had he "been guilty? . . . .

"It might that the Fiscal should be undeceived Prop[n] President & "Members of the Council. Against the prisoner there "is no other item than the informer's word; on op- "position is it there exist his perverse antecedents, his

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"numerous contradictions which according to the
"Military ordenances destroy the validity of his
"testimony; and I flatter myself with the pleasing
"hope that you will not permit that upon the decla
ration of a man like Rodriguez, the misery
"of my client should be consummated."

Sres Presidente y Vocales.

Dn Francisco Crespo, Teniente del regimiento de Leon, de
nsor del Dr. Dn Nicolas Pinelo de Rojas á V.S.S. digo: que otro cualquiera en
ugar mio, al ver á mi patrocinado comprehendido entre los procesados mas notables
la presente causa y al ver que el fiscal pide se le imponga una terrible pe
a, se llenaria de desaliento y contentandose con acogerlo á la benignidad del Con
jo no tendria ánimo para levantar la voz en su defensa; pero ecsaminan-
el proceso con la mayor escrupulosidad, me he convencido de que el Dr Pinelo
inocente, y vengo con la mayor confianza no á pedir para él misericordia,
no á demandar Justicia, y seguro estoy, que administrandola como siempre, alcol
reis á mi defendido, pues tengo la persuacion íntima y profunda de cuan rec
y justificados son los Sres que componen este respetable Consejo.

Un hombre de bien, un hombre honrado, un buen padre de familia, un
uen servidor del Sobierno se ve agoviado bajo el peso de una atroz calumnia, forjada por
n hombre inmoral, un hombre corrompido, que despues de confesarse reo de los delitos mas
orrendos, ha querido completar el número de sus crimenes, denunciando falsamente á hom-
res que como el Dr Pinelo le han prodigado los mayores beneficios.

Dn Claudio Gonzalez, que estaba de presidiario en Ceuta, sin duda por de
itos graves, porque alli sabemos todos que generalmente se destinan los criminales mas protes
os; Dn Claudio Gonzalez, repito, se desertó de aquel presidio y se mudó el nombre po-
niendose el de Antonio Rodriguez, asi como adoptaba cualquier otro, cada vez que le
convenia, para burlarse de la vigilancia de las Autoridades: ese mal hombre confiesa que
se vendió á los que en la Republica del Norte America proyectaban alterar las instit
siones que rigen en esta parte de la Monarquia Española: ese hombre desalmado confie
sa que vino aqui comisionado por ellos, para servir de intermediario, con los que en es-

ta Ysla partícipan de aquellas ideas, y despues de confesar que ha sido agente y to
mado una parte activa en tan criminal empresa, cuando se le antoja acude á la au
toridad á denunciar varios hechos, no movido de un sincero arrepentimiento, pues ese Go
zalez ó Rodriguez no tiene conciencia, sino por el bárbaro placer de hacer mal y para
que el servicio fuera mas interesante, mas meritorio, envuelve en su delacion á hombr
que como el Dr Pinelo, no han hecho otra cosa, durante su vida que dar pruebas
de un carácter pacífico, de su amor al órden y de su decision por el Gobierno esta
blecido, del cual hasta ahora solo recibieron recompensa.

Desgraciadamente el fiscal, calificando de culpable al D
Pinelo, pide se le imponga la pena de relegacion de esta Ysla, con prohibicion de
volver á ella sin autorizacion soberana; y digo desgraciadamente porque sé cuan
atendibles son los dictámenes de ese ministerio, pero seguro estoy, que la ilustrada ju
sticia de VS. desestimará su dictámen porque ya pasó afortunadamente la epo
ca en que se imponian severos castigos por ligeros indicios ó presunciones. Yo sé q
VS. atemperandose al espíritu y letra de nuestra sábia legislacion, al presentar
se un hecho, lo examinais con el mayor detenimiento, lo desenvolveis bajo todos as
pectos, lo presentais á la vista bajo todas sus faces, y al pronunciar un fallo
lo haceis descansar en argumentos incontrovertibles y nunca en debiles y falaces
apariencias.

Dice Gonzalez ó sea Rodriguez, que el fiscal llama testigo, pero
que VS. no podran ménos de calificar con su verdadero nombre de delator, q
mi patrocinado era el encargado de poner en conocimiento de la junta es
tablecida en esta ciudad, por conducto de Dn Ramon Pintó, que, segun
él era de los miembros, el alta y baja del Egército, prevaliendose de la cir
cunstancia de ser facultativo del Hospital Militar y prevaliendose igualmen
te de la amistad que le dispensára el Exmo Sor Subinspector que fué Dn
Francisco Lavallett; mas basta repetir lo manifestado por mi defendido

uando se le hizo un cargo sobre el particular, para persuadirse de un modo in con-
stable de cuan calumniosa es semejante imputacion.

El Dr. Pinelo como facultativo empleado en el Hospital Mi-
tar, puede, si quiere, saber el número de enfermos que entran en su sala, y
ber asi mismo el número de los que se curan y de los que fallecen; pero
to conocerán V.S. que no puede ni debe ser bastante, para graduar ni re-
otamente el alta y baja de la fuerza de todo el Egército que guarnece esta
sla.

En cuanto á sus relaciones con el Exmo Sor General Lavalett,
i defendido ha confesado y confiesa que S.E. le honraba con su amis-
d; ha confesado que como médico le asistia y que diariamente le visitaba,
que le acompañó á los baños de San Diego; pero ha manifestado que
amás entró en las oficinas del despacho, que le veia en el seno de su fami-
a, y la imaginacion no concibe que ni el Dr Pinelo le hiciera pre-
untas al Exmo Sor General Lavalett sobre la fuerza de nuestro Egér-
to sin escitar sus sospechas, ni se concibe tampoco que aquel ilustre Gefe, pu-
iera prestarse á entrar en esplicaciones sobre asuntos del servicio con un hombre
jeno á la profesion como lo es el Dr. Pinelo.

La calumnia de Rodriguez resalta mas y mas si
e atiende á los términos en que se ha espresado; veanse dichos términos, com-
parense, cotejense entre si, y V.S. con su ilustrado criterio, no podran me-
os de reconocer la falsedad de sus atestados. Cuando hizo la primera denun-
ia en 26 de Enero último, segun puede verse f 240 vta dijo, que el Dr.
Pinelo era el encargado de poner en conocimiento de la Junta por conducto de
Pintó, todo lo que sabia del Egército, y mas en tiempo del Sor General Lava-
lett, de quien era muy amigo, y luego en la denuncia que hizo la noche
del dos de Febrero, espuso, que ese mismo dia oyó decir á Pinelo, aunque no

espresa donde, que él llevaba el alta y baja del Egerato y que los soldados disponibles no podian llegar á tres mil hombres. Ahora bien; el dia dos de Febrero el Exmo Sor Gral Lavalett no era Subinspector de las Armas y ya hacia muchos meses que habia partido para la Peninsula donde es público y notorio que dejó de ecsistir; y siendo esto cierto, cosa es clara, q Pinelo no podia estar al corriente, por razon de la amistad con que le di tinguia S.E., de nuestra fuerza, siendo hasta ridícula la especie que le supone vertida de que nuestro Gobierno solo podia disponer de tres mil hom bres para combatir á los que osasen invadirnos.

Tambien denunció Gonzalez ó Rodriguez al Dr Pinelo q que el 8 de Febrero por la tarde le dijo que tenia que ir al Norte á llevar u papel interesante para salvar á los muchachos; mas en el acto de careo de f 376 vta, aunque insistió en que Pinelo la citada tarde, le dijo que tenia que llevar al Norte unas líneas interesantes, no sabia lo que era, de manera que destruida por el mismo delator la imputacion que le habia hecho al Dr Pi nelo de que dichas líneas eran para salvar los muchachos, es decir los encau sados, toda criminalidad desaparece; pues si Pinelo ignoraba lo que el papel contenia, no era, como no ha sido nunca, uno de los reos ó cómplices en la conspiracion que se persigue-

Tambien aseguró Rodriguez en la declaracion que dio á f 243 que le oyó decir á Pinelo que Pinto habia quemado algunos papeles la mañana de su prision; pero que no sabia si fue en casa de Cadalso ó en la misma casa de Pinelo, donde le oyó esa especie, y V.S.I. conocerán que seme jante vacilacion patentiza la falsedad de su dicho, porque no es, ni remotamen te presumible que ese hombre que todas las noches delataba lo que habia pasa do durante el dia, no recordase, donde y como el Dr Pinelo se habia espresado en los términos que le supone-

"No hay crimen sin interes" dice un principio jurídico, consignado en to
os las obras de jurisprudencia, y que debiera estar escrito con letras de oro en la
ortada de todos los tribunales; y ¿ cual es el interes que podia guiar á Pinel
ara lanzarse á tomar parte en los azares de una conspiracion ? Ninguno. El
Dr. Pinelo es un medico y cirujano que á fuerza de aplicacion ha logrado gra
earse la nota de sobresaliente en la profesion que egerce. El concepto público que
ha adquirido, le ha hecho merecer la confianza de la parte mas grana
de nuestra poblacion; y seguramente que su clientela no habia de au
entarse en medio de los trastornos y funestas consecuencias que producen to-
s las revoluciones- ¿ Acaso puede suponerse que el Dr Pinelo, guiado por
lgun resentimiento personal se dejase arrastrar por la pasion de la venganza?
lo; porque el Dr Pinelo léjos de estar quejoso del Gobierno que nos rige
ha merecido por el contrario, las mas honrosas distinciones. ¿ Acaso se
resume que el Dr Pinelo tenga miras ambiciosas y aspirase á re
resentar un papel notable ? No; el Dr Pinelo es un medico y cirujo
acreditado: en su carrera ha hecho inmensos progresos, pero jamas él
ha considerado ni otra persona alguna le considera apto para desem
ñar otro papel, que el de un escelente facultativo. En su eldse el Dr P.
lo ha llegado á conseguir y realmente posee, cuanto pudiera desear
na noble ambicion, pues es uno de los profesores de mas elevada ca
goria en nuestro Hospital Militar, y no se diga que los hombres va
an de opinion facilmente, porque eso no es esacto. El crimen asi como
virtud tiene su escala y no es dable que un hombre, que un padre
familia, que por espacio de cuarenta y cinco años, ha sido bueno, ha sid
mirado y ha amado el órden y ha estado distante de trastornos y revueltas, y
conseguido una distinguida posicion social, se lanze de un momento á
ro, á tomar parte en una revolucion, donde nada absolutamente tenia

que ganar y si todo que perder.

El Dr Pinelo es generalmente apreciado por sus relevantes cualidades, y como facultativo al servicio de S. Mg. puede decirse que ninguno le escede en celo y eficacia, siendo un verdadero padre de los militares, a quienes ha asistido en los treinta años que hace está empleado en los Hospitales del Egército.

Delata Gonzalez ó sea Rodriguez al Dr Pinelo, como uno de los que tomaban parte en la conspiracion que sirve de objeto á este procedimiento y ese mismo delator en el citado acto de careo que obra á f 376 vta dice, que jamás comió en la casa de Pinelo; dice, que la participacion de Pinelo era por congratularse con Pintó y con Cadalso: dice, que nunca le dió dinero y añadió [llamo sobre esto la atencion del Consejo] que cuando le entregó la carta de recomendacion que trajo del Norte, le daba las proclamas que traia y que Pinelo le dijo, que no queria saber nada de eso, y que no las recibio, manifestandole que no anduviera con ellas, porque iba á comprometerse; y si el Dr Pinelo tuviera ideas subversivas y fuera complice de los que aspiran á perturbar el orden establecido ¿se habria negado á recibir las proclamas que Rodriguez le brindaba? ¿Cuantos de los que me oyen concediendole á todos los sentimientos mas patrioticos no las habrian tomado aunque no fuera por otra razon que por mera curiosidad? ¿Y puede llamarse conspirador á un hombre que rehusa abiertamente tomar en sus manos un papel subversivo y que hasta aconseja al que lo tiene que lo destruya para que no se comprometa?

La esposa de Dn Juan Cadalso ha dicho que una vez entregó una onza al Dr Pinelo para que se la diese á Rodriguez cuando estuvo enfermo y Pinelo le asistia y curó, para que se remediase: el Dr Pinelo no recuerda ese hecho que se dice pasó hace mas de dos años

ero aún cuando fuera cierto, V.S. convendran conmigo en que el encargarse
Pinelo de llevar á Rodriguez un socorro, una limosna, no envuelve ni re
notamente la menor culpabilidad-

Se tacha á Pinelo su amistad con Pintó y con Ca
dalso, pero si para mi defendido, Cadalso y Pintó eran y son unos hombres hon
rados, ¿ por que habia de destruir la amistad que con ellos le ligaban ? ¿Po
que habia de considerar peligrosa esa misma amistad, cuando siempre los
ha encontrado en la senda del honor ? Si el ser amigos de ellos fuera un ca
so fundado, V.S. conoceran que pasarian de miles los implicados en este pro
cedimiento, porque tal vez no hay otro individuo en la Habana cuyas relaciones
sean mas estensas ni mas granadas que las de Dn Ramon Pintó.

Dícese que Pinelo ha incurrido en la contradicion que
se nota en sus diversos atestados cuando al referirse á Rodriguez espuso que
no le conocia y luego dijo lo contrario; mas la ilustrada justificacion de V.S.
me permitiran que someta á su elevada inteligencia una observacion que des
vanezca como el humo la fuerza que quiere darsele á este hecho. Todo proce
sado que va á sufrir un interrogatorio, maxime cuando se trata de causas
graves como la que nos ocupa, que comienzan por una rigorosa incomuni
cacion, que se dilata mas ó ménos tiempo, no puede ménos que afectarse pue
rilmente, y creer que todo lo que va á preguntarsele, es capital: no hay inter
rogacion por sencilla que sea, que no la miren sus ojos como un dardo con
tra su cabeza y juzga por lo tanto que debe desviar el golpe; empapado en
esta idea se forja en su mente un parapeto de bronce contra todas las pre
guntas que se le dirijan y prevenido de tal modo, cualquiera interrogacion
le turba, y, regularmente sigue el partido que le inspira la fragilidad ó el te
mor, el cual no es otro que el de la negativa: el Juez constituido en un estado de
tranquilidad, conoce que el preso ha faltado á la verdad y lo confunde desde ese

momento, y he aqui al acusado en una tortuosa senda; el Juez se apodera fuertemente de la declaracion del preso y le abruma con ella, el procesado se turba, tartamudea: y ¿ que resulta ? que el Juez se figura que ha descubierto un criminal, cuando puede asegurarse que lo ha creado, porque esa turbacion hija las mas veces de la misma inocencia y muchas de no estar esperimentados en materias Judiciales, enseñandonos la historia de los procedimientos que los hombres mas criminales son los que incurren en menos contradicciones, porque avezados á comparecer ante los Jueces y sabiendo cuanto les importa conservar calma y sangre fria aunque sea aparente, meditan y estudian el modo con que han de declarar para no verse comprometidos.

Un hecho ecsiste que por si solo basta á poner de manifiesto la inocencia de mi patrocinado, hecho que no puede menos que egercer la mas poderosa influencia en el recto ánimo de V. SS. El seis de Febrero ultimo fueron presos Dn Ramon Pinto, Dn Juan Cadalso y otros varios; hasta el doce del mismo mes, es decir, hasta los seis dias no fué preso el Dr Pinelo á quien se le aprehendió en el mismo Hospital Militar, en los momentos en que acababa de pasar visita; y ¿ es creible que si al Dr Pinelo hubiera tenido parte en la conspiracion que se persigue, hubiera permanecido tranquilo, cuando tan facil le era por medio de la fuga haberse evadido á la accion de la justicia ? Si la fuga de los que se consideran reos ó cómplices de un delito se mira como una prueba de culpabilidad ¿ Por qué no ha de mirarse como otra prueba de inocencia el hecho de que un individuo no trate de eludir huyendo ni ocultandose, el brazo de la Autoridad ?

Desengañemonos, Sres Presidente y Vocales del Consejo, contra mi defendido no otro dato ecsiste que el dicho del delator: contra este obran sus pesimos antecedentes, obran sus infinitas contradicciones que con arreglo á la Ordenanza hacen ineficaces sus atestados, y me lisongeo con la alhagüeña esperanza de que V.S. no permitiran, que por la declaracion de un hombre como Rodriguez, se

consume la desgracia de mi patrocinado. El destierro es una verdadera muerte civil; llegar al Dr. Pinelo fuera de esta ciudad donde sostiene á una pobre y crecida familia, donde tiene un empleo lucrativo, donde tiene una numerosa clientela, es condenarlo indirectamente á la miseria haciendole perder en un instante los muchos años que hace lleva al servicio de V. M. en cuyo concepto

A. V. L. L. suplico se sirva en consideracion á las poderosas razones que recomienda desestimar la acusacion fiscal, y absolver de culpa y pena al Dr. Dn Nicolas Pinelo de Rojas, con declaratoria espresa de que el procedimiento no perjudique su buena opinion y fama.

The defence of Don Juan Cadalso in the prosecution against Don Ramon Pinto and others for high treason, as read before the Council of War by Don Gabriel Lafonte Merino Captain of the Regiment of Cuba 14th Infantry.

Mr. President & members of the Council

The time has arrived when the defence of Don Juan Cadalso is to be heard. There is much to be said about it if we consider the gravity of the ~~Crime~~ offence charged; very little if we consider the lack of all foundation in the proceedings to establish its perpetration. Examining one by one all its pages there is not to be found either document or witness to prove the complicity of Cadalso: all that appears against him comes from the lips of the same Claudio ~~Rodriguez~~ Gonzalez known as Don Antonio Rodriguez; because this is the only one who is intent on accusing him by interpreting with a sinistre purpose something said or done by the former with an entire different object, or else by ascribing to him what he neither committed nor thought of committing. It is unnecessary to say that such a statement is very far from possessing the ~~character~~ condition of proof nor even of an indication of a proof.

To invent a calumny is the daily task of depraved men: to sustain it by motives of interest or the sinistre purpose of obtaining benefits, only requires a little more daring; but to make it triumph in a Tribunal consisting of honest and impartial men, convincing proofs are required, and the accuser has presented none. This requirement is even more stringent in the Spanish Tribunals where truth and solely truth should be attended to conformly to the precept of the law.

When ~~false~~ inveterate calumny refers only to one fact, when the position of the two parties (accuser & prisoner) is respectively alike; ~~the innocente~~ innocence take its own defence and triumphs without obstacles by her own effort. But when the calumniator has ~~studied~~ known how to accumulate a great number of separate facts, artfully prepared before giving his attack; when he has knowingly selected a serious crime easily believed under circumstances critical like the present, and therefore subject to exceptional means of investigation and proof; when lastly he has selected the victim which unfortunately has

against it some appearances; the defense has to encounter the
arising from having to be designated by
obstacles of attention on the variety of those facts, from
the annoying and restricted position to which the unfortunate
prisoner
accused is subjected, and for awaits that the inward
conviction of his justice should penetrate through its own
force into the mind of the judges. Fortunately for Cadalso, your
honors possess sufficient experience, rectitude and devo-
tion to that justice; thus you will be enabled to distinguish de-
ceitful appearances from the real fact, to appreciate
in their just value the defense of my client, and to understand
the iniquity of the calumny raised against him by the man
from whom it was least to be apprehended. It is our part to present
it with all its antecedents.

Don Claudio Rodriguez was at the galley-station of Ceuta
where he was fulfilling more than one condemnation brought on
him by his repeated and degrading crimes, to the extent that
the last sentence expressed that after its termination he should
be there Kept. (con clausula de retencion). Thence he escaped
in company with a young man native of the town of Trinidad
in this island, who for political causes, was also at that place.
Both came to the U. S., where he remained some time, until one
of those events frequent in Gonzales' life, forced him to leave
those States, to elude the action of justice. He then came to
Havana, bringing letters of recommendation from Don N Zenaga
addressed to several individuals, and among them one to Don
Juan Cadalso whom Zenaga was known, having been an
old resident of Trinidad. The only purpose of that letter was
to ask aid for the individual recommended to whom he was
indebted for helping him efficiently for his emigration; because
the former coming in poverty & without means to a strange coun-
try, he had need to implore the benevolent disposition of his
fellow beings. It is evident that all the bad antecedents in
the life of Gonzales, were kept from Cadalso's knowledge; in as
much as a criminal is not recommended by stating that he is a
and that Gonzales took the precaution of using the name of Antonio Rodri-
guez so as not to become known, a fact which he himself has
avowed in these proceedings at the commencement of the affidavit of

folio 241.

Among the distinctives of the people of Cuba, the one which ~~raises~~ Tides above all others is hospitality; and perhaps there is no impropriety in saying that it is carried to excess. To aid the unfortunate, especially if he be a countryman (nacional) is not considered in Cuba simply as laudable; it is esteemed almost always as a strict duty, and more so ~~when~~ if he be recommended by an old friend. Cadelso did then what any inhabitant of Havana would have done, - aiding Rodriguez in every way within his means. In this way some time passed; and in order to make the burthen less heavy he allowed him to come to his table, employing him in some occupation in the way of the attendance of a family ~~who were~~ in the enjoyment of tolerable comfort. Last by in the purpose of protecting him, raising for him some means of living he furnished him with an invoice of dry goods, the amt of which did not come to 500 ℳ that he might be employed selling it in the country. Rodriguez had no fondness for any species of employment or toil; he had a taste for vagrancy or rather for ~~the~~ earnings through crime: qualities which he established when confessing in his affidavits that he only paid Cadelso something under one half of that ~~sum~~ disbursement, that the small remnant of unsold clothes was left abandoned by him on the sugar estate Narciso, and that he went about in those places in company with two thieves whose name he gave. He positively contradicts his own saying when stating that the giving up of his new trade arose from having been precipitately called by the conspirators of this city, after having said he was promenading in the country around Banaguises in company with the two thieves Reyes and Desiderio. He subsequently came to Havana and many days did not ~~pass~~ expire before he appeared denouncing the serious crime which was the origin of this case. Without looking into the ~~parts~~ guilt of the ~~offender~~ which he ascribes to others; and limiting ourselves to that which he supposes to attach to our client ~~to have taken~~, we shall endeavor to demonstrate how through his ~~the~~ wickedness ~~H~~ Rodriguez made every effort to turn the acts of kindness which Cadelso bestowed on him into criminal acts, destroying one day ~~at~~ ~~night~~ ~~work~~

his own statement what he had uttered the day previous. Such
great was the variety of matters which he made use of in his affidavits that
when the prisoner with the assistance of counsel was required to avow guilt (this
is a part of the procedure which consists in presenting the prisoner
with some of the facts which appear in the proceedings inviting him
at the same time to confess called "Cargo y confesion") was made
to Cadalso, it was not possible to say distinctly what was
the nature of the participation which he might have had
in the conspiracy denounced by Rodriguez. Said
charge according to the act recorded at folio 452 was
made for "belonging to a Junta in this city, or being
in relation with another of New York" with the addition of an
explanation of the means which we will afterwards consider.
The Charge in itself is our object at present: and it
contains a disjunctive conjuntion which clearly evinces
the absence of a precise and proven fact; be-
cause its two extremes are offences very different in their
legal appreciation: To belong to a Junta of Conspirators
in Havana is to be guilty of conspiring in the highest degree
as true originator of the crime of rebelion: to be
in relation with a Conspiring Junta of New York, is
to be merely aider of the same rebelion projected from a
foreign country. The Council will very well understand that
the indecision in the Charge evidently shows the want
of a known and marked crime; and that if such a crime
is not to be found, it is doubtless because there is
no proof of its commission.

The absence of that proof is all that is necessary for
Cadalso's defence; because then, reason and the law prescribe
to absolve the accused; as it is not possible to impose with justice
a penalty on a man whose crime is unknown
to the extent that its nature and depth is not ascertained.
The Judge-fiscal whose acquirements, good judgement and long
experience in these matters, are evident, could not decide
in what sense he would make the accusation; and therefore employed
the said disjunctive particle because the numerous and contra-
dictory statements of Rodriguez would not permit another course.

We might with what has been said close the defence of Cadalso and consider it conscientiously finished; because the law does not allow a credence to be given to, but on the contrary orders the rejection of, testimony of a witness wherever it appears vague and contradictory. ~~in the affidavits~~ There is yet something more because Rodriguez is far from admissible as a witness: he is an informer (denunciante) and as such by taking back from, and contradicting his first revelation, leaves it established by his own confession that he has been a calumniator. Confession is full proof: a sentence should be issued upon it immediately; and it is unnecessary to quote the law which orders it to, because sound reason and judgement are enough to persuade of so evident a truth. We however wish to examine each one of the facts which were the basis of that formula of accusation (cargo), and of the reproach ~~which~~ made to the accused in consequence of his denial, for although they have no support beyond the saying of Rodriguez, whereof he said silent upon giving to the acts of Rendiero bestowed on him the appearance of odious crimes; we think that the gravity of the cause and the severity of the penalty demanded against Don Juan Cadalso require us not to spare any effort to restore the empire of truth.

The first of these facts consists in the revelation made by Don Antonio Rodriguez of the existence in the city of a Junta of Conspirators ~~to which~~ attended by Don Ramon Pinto, Don Juan Cadalso, the administrator of the Railroad Don Jose Antonio Echevarria, Don Jose Antonio Cintra, and a nephew of the latter Don Jose Trujillo, secretary of said Junta and collector of the funds received for that object and sent to another Junta in North America, up to the sum of 700.000 ps part in specie and part in credits on mortgaged property. Such was the revelation made by Rodriguez, according to the dispatch of folio 1 dated 6th last February. Cadalso should be a member of the Conspiring Junta in ~~New York~~ Havana and this Junta should be the party in relation with the one in New York. The accused being imprisoned and kept in close seclusion, their papers seized, their houses searched and the prosecution commenced, Rodriguez was called, as it was due, that he should judicially ratify

his ~~denunciation~~ information. Then, as may be seen at folio 248 he stated that "he ratified them excepting in the items which he would mention, about "which a misunderstanding must have taken place; and "they were, that he has not said that Don Juan Cadalso is one (Cadalso) "of the members of the Junta, but he did express that he, deserved "the confidence of said Junta, since he was the one who informed "the witness what the former resolved, and that they called him "to their sessions" &c. — Rodriguez goes on to deny to have said that Echevarria belonged to the Junta altho' "he believed him to hold the same views": — that he neither knows that Cintra appertained to the Junta, but that he holds the same views, because his sons have told him so; and that he has neither said that Trujillo was Secretary. We perceive therefore that at the first judicial step taken the Junta disappears, for of all the members composing it there is only one left, and Cadalso is no longer one of that collective body or association of several individuals.

Confining ourselves to our client we shall see that since there is not one paper or witness which alludes to the said Junta, since there is in the whole proceeding, nothing excepting the revelation communicated from the 26 of January (1855) to the 8th of february by Rodriguez (ascribed to Cadalso) to the Chief of the Police; and the participation being destroyed by Rodriguez, who went so far as to state that he had not said it before, Cadalso has nothing to refute; the revelation as to his being one of the Junta at Havana turns against the accuser. The first fact of the accusation of "belonging "to a Junta in this city," is victoriously dispelled by the retraction of the denouncer. In order to impose penalty on Cadalso it is necessary to prove the existence of a Junta and that he was one of its members; without these proofs he should be discharged: but here the evidence appears that the first information (delacion) in which this was supposed was false and calumnious, and as such it was disavowed (retracted) by its author.

The second extreme of the disjunctive conjunction contained in the charge was, "to be in relation with the

New York Junta." Such relations between absent persons necessarily require for written communications; they call for a correspondence more or less frequent but always in writing. Not a paper was found in the strict search of Cadalso's house; not one has been adduced in his hand writing either before or after his imprisonment; not one referring to him, or addressed to him by any one residing in the United States in the correspondence intercepted since his imprisonment. How is it possible to believe that those relations and communications existed of which there is no trace nor the most insignificant proof? Rodriguez leaves those relations in perfect darkness; he does not point out one individual to whom Cadalso's letters were addressed, not one merchant through whom they had been sent if only once, not a passenger who had been entrusted with papers or who had seen them; and let it be remarked that these relations and correspondence had been on foot for over two years, and were repeated at least four times in each month by the steamers arriving at Havana. Among a hundred or more acts of the kind Rodriguez has not been able to establish even one; still more, he dare not indicate it. Were the relations and communications true between Cadalso and the Work Junta, or with some one of their members, nothing would be easier for Rodriguez than to offer the evidence of them; because he describes himself as enjoying the full confidence of all the conspirators, and he affirms that both Cadalso and Pinto gave him despatches and money to take in his trip to the U.S. The facility to prove as well as the falseness in which Rodriguez has incurred in this particular, will be demonstrated by some reflections suggested by the very date of this case.

Rodriguez and his associate Don Jose Ramos have affirmed stated that the idea and concert of both to reveal the conspiracy is not a recent affair; as they explain it, they date it originated nine years months ago when General Pezuela commanded in this island before whom they presented appeared with the documents, and the denunciation was rejected by his Excy.

the command of his Excy Pezuela some thing like ten months ago: after that Rodriguez says that he again carried another remittance which he delivered to the american General for which purpose he was accompanied by a member of the Junta. Why did he not denounce it to his Excy General Concha already reinstated in command of the island? Why does his imbecility reach to the extreme of imagining himself all this time an agent of the conspirators whose orders he was executing?

It is impossible to believe however that once and again a person would return to New York who had left a fugitive after the commission of a heinous crime: because on his arrival he would be taken up to be judged and punished for that crime.

On the 26 of January 1855 the revelations of Rodriguez commenced; on the 6th of febmary Dn Juan Cadalso was imprisoned and in those eleven days at least two steamers entered from the U. S.: Rodriguez however does not furnish one single peak communication addreped to Don Juan Cadalso nor to other persons comprised in this proceeding. Neither in the act of searching Cadalso's house, nor in his correspondence intercepted since, has there been found a letter which could suggest a suspicion from the most trivial phrase. What then are the relations of Cadalso with the New York Junta? What were the communications and understanding which according to the same revelations were carried on with the greatest activity because the time was at hand for the rebelion to break. That, complete want of data or trace of communications and understanding forces us to acknowledge as a new, as an indisputable fact, that Cadalso has entertained no relations of any kind with the New York Junta, nor with the persons who compose it.

The facility of proving them had they been true, is made more evident, if we regard the very purpose of those relations and communications. The declaration assumes that the purpose was to remit to the York Junta the funds & col-

elected here to arm the expedition of filibuster: which was to invade this island arriving between the 15 of febreary and the 15 of March. It also sets forth that the funds remitted in several sums have come up to 700.000 $ and that the package which was attempted to have been placed in the hands of General Ferrula contained a remittance of eighty thousand dollars. But mark that in speaking of it Cadalso was no longer but Pinto, the one who made him the delivery in money and plates or mortgages of real estate; and those eighty thousand dollars were not delivered by Rodriguez to the World Cuntz but to the american general Quitman in his own estate. The numerous acts required for such operations would necessarily leave thousand practical proofs behind, many of them written, and all visible to one who was perfectly acquainted with them. The informer nuniely states that of the 700.000 $ a portion was in specie and another portion in mortgage deeds, which deeds he calls plates and which he affirms to have seen and held in his possession on more than two occasions. He however does not present one single witness or proof to sustain his assertion. In view of that complete lack of evidence, the mind does not hesitate to believe that Rodriguez has invented that remittance of funds, carrying his ridiculous vanity to the extreme of supposing that he would be trusted with such enormous sums, and that such wealth did not tempt him to take for himself at least the portion in specie which could not be small. That which was enough to tempt the covetousness of one less accustomed to guilt, Rodriguez supposes made no impression in his morality acquired at Ceuta.

The Exageration about sums of money is nothing new with the informer. It should be remarked how in assuming in one of his revelations that he was the confidential depositary of Cadalso, he asserts that the latter spent more than 90.000 $ in the cause of 1851; more than 40.000 $ when the expedition of adventurers came under Loper, and how he raises to 800 doubloons the sum given as a present by the same Cadalso to obtain an interview with Don Pedro Pablo Arce who was implicated

in that ~~accusation~~ proceeding case Now Cadalso has never had 130.000 dollars to dispose of, and the absurdity of the tale ~~told~~ concocted by Rodriguez upon those gifts and expenses, is evinced by the utter impossibility of the fact, because with that alone he established his emptiness and criminal fertility to invent calumnies.

Among such ~~the~~ invented calumnies & the one which towers above the rest as the most absurd and monstrous is the the project of the murder of his Excy the Captain General, which Rodriguez does not state twice in the same manner, and which his excessive ignorance did not allow him to concert so as to make it accord with the scheme of indurration as explained by himself.

It always happens that in the work of his fancy a man portraits his own soul when he wishes to describe other parties. A refined man will give refinement to the manners and language of the coarse person whom he ~~reports~~ describes; the vulgar and vilain will draw with vulgarity and impudence the most cultivated man: because each one uses the language to which he has been habituated from his ~~good~~ infancy. A murder is the first thought which suggests ~~itself~~ itself to the mind of the assassin in any dangerous occasion; even the means of execution are conformable to the circumstances of the one who undertakes to describe, and the lack of sense is always made manifest in the descriptions of one unaccustomed to thinking.

Rodriguez reveals on three distinct occasions, each one in a different mode, the project of murdering his Excy the Captain General, but not once does he remember to say how ~~would be accomplished the murder~~ that of his Excy the Second ~~Director~~ in Command ~~was to be accomplished~~ to which he ~~referred~~ alluded in his first ~~denunciation~~ revelation. If the scheme of the conspirators was not to leave with life any one ~~about~~ to take the command (without ~~perceiving~~ knowing that there are in this island officers of superior grade), if in his first revelation he alludes to the two Excellencies by what fatality does he always lose his memory and in the development only refers to one of them? In the first named statement he says that to kill his Excy D. F. de la Concha ~~the~~ a shot was to

be fired at him from the grille box while his Excy would be at the theatre which place was to be left in the dark by turning the key of the gas tube; in another (statement) he transfers the scene of that horrible crime to a dinner which was to be given to him at a country seat beyond the Cerro; and lastly a person was found who promised to kill his Excy in the promenade (paseo) if a good horse were given to him.

The deficiencies we note are doubtless very important; he reports either in one way or in another the plan of the assassination; but he never remembers this Excy Manzano. Both deaths were to be at one time; the manner of bringing them about was concerted at the same time. There is however another more remarkable deficiency; viz the discordancy between that part and the rest of the scheme of insurrection. That it should enter into the views of a set of conspirators to kill the chief of the Govern: intended to be destroyed, especially as this chief possesses all the ~~eminent~~ qualities of eminence and ~~to~~ enjoys the prestige and high esteem which General Concha does is easily ~~without difficulty~~ imagined and admitted: but that this act should be kept by itself absolutely apart from the others seems the greatest absurdity; for it is at once seen that the death of his Excy must be immediately followed by the cry of rebellion, not in towns of 2d & 3d class of all the island, nor in the country districts of this province, but in the capital itself in order to command the movement by establishing the new government which the conspirators would substitute.

Not once does it occur to the informer to tell us that such a movement was prepared in the capital; he tells of the country, of cities, towns, and villages from Pinar del Rio to Puerto Principe; he designates men, chiefs and arms as well as some points of attack; he remembers all lastly excepting the capital, of which in his explanations nothing turns out excepting the intention to kill the Captain General the conspirators to remain inactive then to await the expedition. In this plan he goes on to say that it was desired to kill his Excy & the 2d in Command 15 days before the arrival of the

expedition. If the revolution was not to commence at Havana or the cry of rebellion to be there given simultaneously to the rising of detachments in the country why commit those murders premature to lay the lead and evidently full of risk? If they were to be committed barbarously and inhumanly committed why instead of taking advantage of them were fifteen days to be spent in complete inactivity so as to allow the state of things to return to their regular state of things, thereby giving time to the new commander to adopt measures of defence for the safety of the island? Rodriguez was quite unhappy in his revelations, for he has not the ability in them to connect the murder of his Excy with the rest of the scheme by him detailed so as to give order and probability to what he stated. In such words of accord in discordance between these two points a very serious risk was involved which the conspirators could not fail to perceive: Once the crime perpetrated it would excite general indignation and would doubtless awaken the most vigorous vigilance in the successors in command or in their subordinates. The exertions to discover and punish the assassin would most evidently endanger the very existence of the members of the Junta and the individuals by them employed to execute the project. This in the case of no failure nor discovery of the same. He who draws a plan counts its execution as certain and determines all the series of events to follow one another: we see here the death of his Excy without any further act in the capital which was to be the focus of the insurrection: why does he not say what was the next step that the conspirators intended to take?

Moreover: Rodriguez who at first counted Cadalso among the members of the Junta; who afterwards excluded him, and all the others even to the secretary leaving the Junta with only one man; returned again to his system of contradiction, on the subject of the murder of his Excy. He said once that on the proposition being made in the Junta, Cadalso opposed it: on another occasion he affirmed that the same Cadalso did not wish any one to be killed; but that on the arrival of the expedition, war should be made for independence

and not for annexation to the U. S. All that he could imagine to reconcile the two versions was to add in the judicial ratification that Cadalso though not appertaining to the Junta was deserving of its confidence and was occasionally called to the sessions, by which means he opposed the proposition of murdering his Exy General Concha. A ~~body~~ Junta of conspirators acts with the utmost decency; does not ~~permit~~ consent a stranger among them: ~~a stranger~~ still more it endeavors to prevent any one from knowing that such meetings take place: and here Rodriguez ~~asserts~~ supposes the contrary, both in the invitations to Cadalso to join them and in the facility with which the latter and Pinto informed him of the most serious and hazardous matters. This is not only improbable but also ridiculous and requires no denial. Were Cadalso in search of his own commendation he would take advantage of the one offered to him by Rodriguez in the system of opposition to assassinations which he assigns to him; but being incapable of committing a base act, and in the fulfillment of the sacred duty of a truthful and religious man, he has always said that he had not the slightest knowledge of the existence of a Junta of conspirators or a project to assassinate his Exy. This is the truth which he has sustained and which it behoves him to sustain as a christian. It might not be improper to make here another remark. Rodriguez has said that Cadalso is not for annexation; perhaps that is the only truth come from his lips, but the informer carried away by his wicked spirit added that the former would have independence and thus to obtain it, he labored to have the expedition come from the U. S. commanded by an american general. His ignorance does not allow him to see the positive contradiction between the two ideas. The N York Junta, the american general, and whatever depart from the U. S. has or can have no tendency except to annex the island to that confederacy. The emancipation of Cuba to become ~~established~~ an independent nation is an hallucination, on account of the impossibility of keeping it ~~keeping in itself~~ in that state, and the certainty of becoming the prey to the slave race very soon after, two results which are not

unknown to the last individual of his country. Cadalso could not wish for that ~~~~ chimerical independence, nor labor for the aslam ruin of the island when he has his family and his well being. Rodriguez attributes to him a thought impossible of being harboured by any one, but in the midst of that accusation he acknowledges that Cadalso is no advocate of but an opponent of annexation.

Now then: how are we to suppose that to a Junta of Conspiracy formed to accomplish annexation a person is to be called holding entirely opposite views? how can we believe that this person would labor in collecting funds and in buying a filibuster expedition to which he is also opposed? how would he for this object have understandings with an american General who must desire that Cuba losing her nationality should become a State in the Union? We must admit that Rodriguez while desirous of criminating Cadalso actually saves him; though done through ignorance he avows that the former does not participate in the least of the mistaken views of the annexation men. The informer fixes the complicity of Cadalso in the fact of his having furnished arms and war-article, for the bands which were to rise in the country districts, to whose chiefs leaders he communicated the timely convenient orders, and in the collection of funds to send to the North Junta for the purpose of equipping the expedition which was to invade the island. Those items, were the ground of the charge made to Don Juan Cadalso in the act of the confession. We have just seen that Rodriguez describes him as opposed to that insurrection; let us now examine whether the complicity has the appearance of truth.

A charge presupposes the certainty of the fact on which it is based; and also presupposes the existence of proof that the individual who is reproached for it was the author of the fact: we will examine, therefore, whether the proceedings comprise these two proofs, without which neither can the charge be addressed to our client, nor can he be condemned to suffer penalty and much less the very severe one of ten years to the galley station with the additional clause of being there retained, and prohibition to return to this island.

Regarding the collection of funds & their remittance to North

there is no proof in the proceedings as we have said, and to send them it was notwithstanding indispensable to take bills of exchange which Cadalso would have bought, in which case the second & third copies which always remain with the one who remits funds would be found.

Among his papers no document of that nature was found: no evidence has been adduced that Cadalso bought bills nor does Rodriguez dare to say so: so that in this aspect the falseness of the accusation and the consequent innocence of my client become evident.

Another way of sending funds is the purchase of ~~articles~~ of trade and their shipment to the place where the amount is to go, addressing the invoices and bills of lading to the person to whom the goods are consigned so that on effecting sale of them he may receive the amount. There is neither proof nor indication in the proceedings that Cadalso had made purchases and shipments of produce ~~of the island~~ for their conveyance to New York, neither has Rodriguez said that he adopted that course. Thus we find another evidence of the imposture.

The third and last means consists in shipping the amounts in standing coin, for which it is necessary the same as to ship goods, to make the entries & pay export duty at the Custom house, thereby leaving an official, permanent ~~record~~ to establish the fact that such an individual sent such sums.

Rodriguez has stated in his revelations that the funds remitted rose to 700.000 $; that on one occasion he carried, nine months ago, 80.000., "a portion in money and a portion in mortgaged credit,": he adds that in another trip some three months ago he carried another sum although he does not explain it; but from this we make two conclusions ~~we hold from these two items~~ which as they refer to him and to the accusation are not to be objected to. It was not possible to ~~ship~~ smuggle such large sums on account of their bulk and weight; neither was it possible to entrust without ~~safeguard~~ safeguard sums of that size to an insolvent person whose maintenance was derived from the trifling aid given him by Cadalso, and above all to a person whose morality was, to say the least, unknown. Why is it that the entries ~~do~~

not adduced which would of necessity exist at the Custom house had it been true that those sums had been entered either in the name of Cadalso or of Rodriguez. Why is not the vessel designated in which Rodriguez made those trips and took those heavy amounts. Your honors will see clearly in these omissions the glaring proof that the remittances of funds is a mere fable invented by the supposed conductor. Neither the bills, nor the merchants who gave them, nor shipment of goods, nor entries exist in species: every thing is wanting for the confusion of the impostor, while every thing should exist visibly if there had been truth in his word.

A portion of those funds went in credits mortgaged as Rodriguez has said in plates. In the extreme ignorance of the informer he does not know that with us mortgages are public and require not only a deed, the original of which remains in the archieve of the notary, but also a record in the public office of this branch. The man who saw and carried the mortgage deeds and possesses the happiest memory of names and sums, does not point out one only of those documents, the existence of which would establish the great silliness of the rebel who would leave traces so authentic of his manner of conspiring.

No proofs exist of the remittances of funds: but while Rodriguez who affirms that they took place said in his revelation that the first of 80000 ℔ was handed him by Pinto in the presence of Cadalso, with regard to the second he only alludes to Pinto. What he asserts only is the presence of Cadalso at the delivery of the first sum without stating the house, day or hour by which means he prevents the contrary proof of the accused, but which is discredited by a method forbidden by the law which exacts of all revelations or accusation to specify nicely not only the offence but the place the hour and other circumstances of its commission. It is not necessary however to invoke that precept in as much as there does not appear in this case any data excepting the saying of the informer which it is impossible to [illegible] of

the proof or even of a slight indication of proof.

From these antecedents it we must conclude that there is not the slightest inducement to believe that Cadalso had any interference in such operations, nor that fonds were sent to New York through Rodriguez nor any other means. With respect to arms for the bands of men in the country and the interior towns of the island the proof of Cadalso's innocence is if possible yet more complete:

Rodriguez denounced on the 26 of January that at the house No 17 of the calle street of Sta Rosa there was a depot of arms; they were found, but the inmate of the room where they were could not be taken nor the friend who went to visit him there. None of the signs describing these individuals conform with those of Cadalso nor another of the accused, and although that is sufficient for our defence, we must add that the informer being in the possession of all secrets, sometimes says that Cadalso and Ponto bought them and at others that they gave the money for the purchase; but never designate the store where said purchase took place nor the individual who sold. Once only he mentioned the Armory of the Avenue del Monte, as the place where the pistols were bought, and on verifying the fact the proof resulted false. against the tenor of the fact. (contraproducente.) This explains well the reason for not making reference to verify the items of the revelation; and the lack of reference in such a prosecution like the present where every thing must be proved through the order of investigation by which it progresses, is too serious not to be noticed.

The informer does not limit the number of carbines and pistols said to have been purchased and distributed to those seized by the government: he on the contrary supposes many hundreds to have been sent to the country, and it is wonderful that so great a number should escape not only the vigilance of the police but that of the informer who calls himself deceiving the confidence of the conspirators. How is it that having been all bought during a short space of time in Havana, they did not call any notice attention, nor presented one single

dealer, who has been shown and declared it in support of the ~~accusation~~? It is not to be conceived how if the fact be true, Rodriguez should be the only one to state it, and even this should be done without specifying a single panel. Since the man who dare not enter into the details of those facts finds no witness to whom he may refer we are bound to conclude that his affidavit is wanting in truth. But the most important of all the facts are the orders communicated to the leaders of the parties in the country through Rodriguez: who sometimes says that they were given by Cadalso and others that he received them from Pinto as organs of the Conspiracy-Junta. About the existence of that Junta it is important to observe; that since the 26 of January when Rodriguez made his first revelation to the 6th of February when the arrests took place - there must have been more than one Junta (session of assembly) why did not Rodriguez give timely notice that it might be surprised instead of reporting their resolutions after the meetings had taken place? In his evidence of folio 241 he details the names of the leaders of the detachments with whom he had communicated: although these have not been examined and therefore it does not appear in the proceedings that they agree with the informer, in order to admit the fact it were necessary to have at least proved that Rodriguez went to the places mentioned and conversed with the individuals. There is not one affidavit - to that effect. It is proper to recall here that Cadalso according to the saying of Rodriguez did not belong to the Junta of Conspirators as he had falsely stated in his revelation to the Chief of the Police.

There is an important fact in this cause of which we need make special mention. Rodriguez delivered three copies of certain instruction which he said to have been formed for the leaders of the detachments formed in the country; one of these copies he handed with his first revelation, the other two he presented after the imprisonment of Don Ramon Pinto, Cadalso and some others expressing that he had received them from the wife or the daughter Donna Candela who took them out of a secret place in the wardrobe. The handwriting of these instructions is not of Pinto nor of Cadalso nor of any of the accused; the wife and daughter of Cadalso denied the reference to them and nothing

suspicious is manifested in their obstacles; is the assertion of the informer ~~valid~~ admissible against the ~~collateral~~ uniform testimony of the parties whom he names?

All that there is in support of his testimony is that on the wardrobe of Cadalso being examined it was found to contain a ~~place~~ consisting in the double bottom of a drawer pointed out by Rodriguez: which designation proves of itself that it was previously known to him. That being the case and the informer being aware that such papers would be there why did he not inform of its existence that the authorities might obtain them? why did he wait until they were taken out and given to him to carry them to the Chief of the Police? Had they been found in the secret place it would be proven that Cadalso kept them: but presented by Rodriguez he is the one responsible of their existence and keeping. The truth is that on the first search of Cadalso's house no paper was found in it; and the secret place being opened in the second search there was nothing in it, although that was the place where ~~since it was there that~~ the owner would have ~~preserved it~~ kept them, ~~ought to have had~~ together with the copy of the instructions, the other papers of the conspiracy.

The trip of Rodriguez to Pinar del Rio, by order of Cadalso, has been explained in accordance to Cadalso's statement & to that of D. Mariano Ramirez at the time that they both were imprisoned and in reclusion (incomunicados) that is to say ~~in which~~ when it was utterly impossible to concert their answers. We have already said that Cadalso employed Rodriguez in some commissions; and on that occasion he was sent to take a letter to Don Mariano Ramirez regarding the purchase of some tobacco in leaf for the purpose of sending it to a mercantile house which Cadalso's son has in New York: Ramirez answered in the same sense stating the small quantity that he could furnish and Rodriguez avows that he made himself acquainted with the letter adding that the number of tobacco mentioned ~~of cigars~~ was by them understood to signify men ready for the insurrection. Let it be remarked that the this malignant interpretation is not in conformity with the tenor of the ~~communication~~ communication eluded to by him, for neither Cadalso nor Ramirez ~~alluded~~ spoke of ~~worked~~ manufactured cigars but tobacco in leaf which is the condition in which it is brought from the interior. It is therefore clear

that Rodriguez was wanting in truth and in talent or memory in his scheme of applying ~~the~~ rebellious objects the two letters limited restricted to a subject matter of ~~smuggling~~ trade, very common occurrence. We think it unnecessary to enter into further details and specifications when all the facts referring to Cadalso offer in themselves conclusive and commanding defence. Not one of them has proof of witness or documents; without a single exception they all result from the contradictory revelations of Rodriguez; but if Rodriguez were a witness* he would be only one, and incapacitated from giving testimony in consequence of contradicting his own report in many particulars.

We have just said that considered as witness he would be single and inadmissable; and I must add that it is not possible to give him this character in this proceeding. Looking at the facts which originated it, Rodriguez is a criminal as an accomplice and active agent of the conspirators according to his own revelations. Moreover he has told us that nine months before he attempted to denounce the crime, and because his accusation was not admitted by General Peruela, he continued as the agent in the service of the conspirators.

On more than one occasion he has suggested in the course of the proceeding that he escaped from Ceuta with others who were all there in consequence of condemnations given against them. He has not expressed what crimes brought on him that sentence to the galleys, but the very nature of the penalty to which he was condemned establishes that they must have been very serious. For him to be again committing more crimes gives the impression that his soul is devoid of all virtuous feeling, that he is a recreant wretch beyond reform. Be it remembered that when he abandoned the dry goods not sold belonging to the invoice furnished for his advancement by Cadalso, he says that he went about with in company of the two thieves, Reyes and Desiderio, with whom he probably committed some assaults in those districts. As an accomplice

*) the informer is not admitted as witness by the law.

as persevering in ~~depravity~~ separate, as an old criminal, it is impossible to give any value to his testimony. The law does not allow it with regard to either of these characters.

Judging of Rodriguez from the character he took for himself in this matter, and under the order of procedure in criminal affairs, he is nothing but the denouncer (informer). As such so far from establishing proof with his sayings the law and good sense require him to establish with witnesses or by some other means whatever he states in his revelation. He is a party, he is the accuser, he has an interest in sustaining what he states, and in no way is there apology to draw him from the sphere of informer. He is ~~positively~~ not a witness; positively not.

All the facts upon which the charge was made to Cadalso are devoid of proof; some have resulted false; and all this has taken notwithstanding the advantageous position which the informer possesses in the first stage or summary part of a proceeding when all the acts are of mere investigation following the suggestions, of which the informer or accuser makes to verify his statements; and notwithstanding the other of advantage of ~~being~~ combating wrestling with men imprisoned in rigorous seclusion while he remains free and acting to the injury of the accused.

Who said ~~that Cadalso~~ in all the proceedings that Cadalso belonged to a Junta of Conspirators existing in the city? Rodriguez and no one else; - and he subsequently denied having said so. Who said that Cadalso was in relations with the Junta called Cuban in New York? Who said that Cadalso sent funds to that Junta of New York, varying again his positive assertion reducing Cadalso to a mere witness of the remittance of those funds? Who said that Cadalso bought arms and communicated orders to the leaders of the detachments preparing to raise the standard of rebelion in the country and towns of the island? Who said, not that Cadalso attempted or approved of the commission of horrible murders, but that on knowing of them he was opposed to have

those invented crimes executed? Rodriguez alone speaks these facts; but he is not a witness, he can be nought but an obstinate criminal or false informer (repentans denunciante). Where then is the proof of Cadalso's criminality? And what is his crime? To be a conspirator to make this island independent of Spain, and annexing it to the U. S. And all those the desires or views of Don Juan Cadalso? I clear in answer who's the informer says, for he states that my client is opposed to annexation. How then imagine that Cadalso labored for that annexation to which he was opposed? Such contradictions are only befitting Rodriguez and his calumnious accusations.

Now then: the council has before it two opposing testimonies: the one of Cadalso denying the facts and that of Rodriguez who affirms them implicating himself in order to accuse Cadalso. Who should be believed? Is it Don Juan Cadalso, an honest old man in whose probity more than one millionaire has confided the management of their estates leaving the country for Europe with the certainty of placing them under the care of an active intelligent and energetic man? &c The defence states the laborious & domestic life of Cadalso; his sudden imprisonment, the search of his home, his being thrown into a dungeon where he remained for many days excluded from all communication. That he had aided and sheltered in his home the calumniator; that Rodriguez in the act of confronting the accused in the proceedings acknowledged to have said that he owed more to Cadalso than to his own father. Is this the language of a man who has received trifling gifts in rewards for dangerous services or is it not rather the confession of an ungrateful man drawn forth by his remorse? &c &c &

On the 26 Jan.y Rodriguez made the first revelation and notwithstanding this he continued in the house of Cadalso whose life he had poisoned.

At dawn of day on the 6 of Feb.y the benefactor of Rodriguez was arrested and placed in a dungeon in the strictest seclusion, and on that and the following days Rodriguez continued apparent

ly in the service of the family, eating at the same table where the wife and the children of the unfortunate man wept over their food the tears of bitterness ~~and enmity~~ and sorrow; where the awful thought of the sufferings of ~~the husband~~ a dear husband and of a beloved father ~~could not~~ ~~prevented~~ all ~~nourishment~~ nourishment ~~in that family~~, while Rodriguez could smile amidst the torment he caused: and ~~he~~ they spied the steps of the afflicted wife and the disconsolate daughter to distort and continue to denounce as new crimes and additional accomplices the consolations of friendship and those who had the courage to render them.

Painful and deep is the wound inflicted by ingratitude on the heart of the benefactor, but how embittered and burning ~~that~~ that caused ~~made~~ by treachery and perfidy in the soul of the unfortunate. Don Juan Cadalso and his family have felt them ~~been~~ all in consequence of the generous hospitality ~~he~~ they bestowed on Rodriguez.

~~That is the morality~~ Here then is the morality of the accuser and the accused. The former asserts some facts, ~~unsays~~ unsays some others, always against the "man from whom he has only received kindness to whom he is indebted more than to his father"; the second uniformly denies and not a vestige is to be found against his innocence. Who is to be believed?

Therefore I request that Dn Juan Cadalso be absolved &c.

Recd 18. Jany. Mr Abbott, Extract R

No 157.

Consulate of the United States
Havana January 10th 1855.

Hon.ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States
Washington.

Sir.

I deem it my duty to call your attention to the few last numbers of the Journal "La Prensa" containing certain articles, not on account of their own value, but on that of the source they are believed to emanate from. You will observe that the Journal has appeared, under important patronage, in a new garb, since the commencement of the year.

[Messrs Felix & Estrampes are still confined in the Morro Castle, debarred to a great extent from communication with their friends. I have a permission to see Felix whenever I please, but not Estrampes in my official capacity, which makes me believe that the Captain General will not recognize him as a citizen of the United States.]

The Captain of the Schr John G. White with his mate are in the City Jail at

an expense of twenty dollars each per month; otherwise they would be thrown into the common rooms with hundreds of criminals of all grades and allowed only the prison fare. To save them from this horrid fate I have assumed the payment and am raising a subscription to aid in this payment, not feeling authorized to charge it to the Government. It is impossible to say how long they may be confined, and it is desirable to know if the Government will pay any portion of the expense, as both are without any means whatsoever.

I have the honor to be, Sir
With great respect
Your Obt Servant.

Wm H. D. Loudon
acting Consul

Rec'd 19. Jany.
Ansd " " "

Sir Abbott
No 158.

Copy sent to Min. Envoy of Baltimore 19th Jan - R

Consulate of the United States
Havana January 18th 1853

Hon.ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States
Washington.

Sir.

I have had the honor to receive your despatch of the 25th ult.o with its enclosures. I have made the necessary enquiries in respect to the negro slave "Jacob Johnson" said to be on board the English Brig "Enchantress"; this vessel arrived here from Baltimore on the same day with your despatch, and has a negro man on board as cook, who says and positively asserts that he is a free man, and that he is perfectly willing to return to Baltimore in the vessel. She is, I am informed, chartered to return either to Baltimore, New-York, or Boston. The negro man on board is about 5 ft 6 inches tall, is marked with the small pox, and has a small scar over his right eye. He gives his name to be George

Anderson, and appears under
this name in the vessel's shipping
articles. The Captain has stated
to me that the man's aunt, called
Hannah Pennington. and living
at No 4 Strawberry alley between
Lambert & market streets, request-
ed him to ship her nephew, and
that he (the Captain) paid one half
of the advance wages to the aunt
in the presence of William Hanson,
a cousin of Anderson - also that
George Anderson signed the shipping
articles of the Brig in presence of
a man that keeps the Ferry boat
Wharf at Fells point. that this
George Anderson had been working
in the oyster establishment of
Holt & Mulberry, and Knocked
about the vessel for two days before
sailing. The Captain assures me
that if the man is really a slave,
he (the Captain) is entirely innocent
of any intention to take away
a slave, and that he intends to
take him out of the first as he is
bound to do in virtue of the
bond for 1000$ given by him
here. I have therefore decided
to let the man remain onboard

and will give you notice in time
when the vessel is about to sail,
and her destination in the United States,
so that if he be a slave the owner
may have the opportunity of identi-
-fying and receiving him. The
identification cannot be established
here, because the affidavit & other
papers sent me do not give the
description of the missing slave.

Hoping that the course I have
taken will be approved of

I have the honor
to remain, Sir,
Very respectfully
Your Obedient Servant

Wm H Hodgkins
acting Consul.

Recd Jany 29th. No. 2660 R

No 159.

Consulate of the United States.
Havana Jany 22nd 1855.

Hon.ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington.

Sir:

Since the date of my last despatch I have not had the honor to receive any communication from the Department.

The State prisoners Estrampes and Felix are still in the Moro Castle waiting their trial. I have heard that the cause has not been sent yet from Paracoa. The "Fiscal" (Prosecuting Officer) visited Mr Felix last week and told him that his trial would be in open Court, the same as Mr Thrasher's, before a Military Commission. The Captain and Mate of the Schooner John G. White are still in the Jail awaiting their trial. So is Allonton, notwithstanding that there are no charges that can be proved against him.

Winn and Chauncey remain

in the Prison, without a single
step being taken towards their trial,
so far as they or I know.

All these individuals are American
citizens, and look to me for advice
and aid to extricate them from their
difficulties. I do not see how I
can get them out of their delicate
position unless I am authorized
by you to use such language
to the Captain General as will
ensure for them a prompt and
fair trial or a speedy release.
The delay already attending their
cases seems in my opinion to demand
such a course.

I am now using great exertion
to obtain permission for the establish-
ment of a United States Hospital
and cemetery in this port. In a
conversation yesterday with the
Captain General on the subject,
he seemed to admit the necessity
of some reform, but at the same
time was unwilling to permit it
done in the name of the United States,
as it had been refused to both
England and France. he desired
me however to let him have a
couple of days to reflect upon it

when he would see me again
and we might perhaps contrive
between us to overcome the difficulty.
I have written to the Secretary of
the Treasury on the subject and
hope that some steps will be
taken to alleviate the sufferings
of the sailors in the summer.

I have the honor
to be, Sir;
with great respect
Your obedient Servant

Wm. B. Robertson
acting Consul.

Recd 3d Feby. Mr Abbott. R

No 160. Extracts

Consulate of the United States.
Havana January 27th 1855.

Hon.ble William L. Marcy.
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 10th Inst. by the Steamer Crescent City which arrived from New York on the 23rd.

There has been no movement for the last month in the case of the State prisoners Estrampes and Feliz; they are still confined in the Morro Castle, surrounded by the entire dayly guard, besides a special sentinel in front of their doors, and windows; and at night a candle is kept burning before each; I saw them yesterday morning, and found them in good health and spirits, but impatient for the result whatever it may turn out to be. When I am informed that their trial is about to come on, I shall insist upon their being allowed the benefit of the Treaty stipulations, which clearly express that they shall be permitted to select

their own counsel, and to have free access to the testimony &c &c. Notwithstanding that the Captain General insists that the Military Commission, and the usual course of proceedings of that Court, are the law of the Country for such cases.)

I was in hopes to have had the opportunity of discussing several subjects with the Captain General with whom I dined yesterday. The party being unusually large and a number of ladies being present, His Excellency's attention was too much engaged to give me the opportunity to any extent. He remarked at table that he would soon make known his decision in regard to the mail steamers entering the port at night. that he did not think he could accord all that I asked, but he should do all that is prudent at this time. He also alluded to the Cemetery and hospital; upon this subject, that of the State prisoners, and also that of the seamen Winn & Chauncey we shall treat at an interview appointed for tomorrow. The Captain,

and I suppose the mate, of the Schooner John G White, are also subjected to the same cause as Estrampes and Feliz, before the Military Commission.)
The Captain General distinctly informed me of the fact in a communication of the 19th Inst in reply to one I had addressed him in behalf of Bliss & Son of New York, in relation to a chronometer lost by them on hire to Capt McCulloch when he left New York. (I shall not omit to call the Captain General's attention to their case at the interview tomorrow. I am fully impressed that if the Court condemns the prisoners to death, General Concha will not carry the sentence into execution. I hope I may not be deceived in my expectations for I assure you that I feel very deeply interested for their fate.)

In the case of the Jonathan Cilley, I have nothing to say for the present. When she was ready to leave the port, the matter not being concluded, the consignees gave bonds to answer for the whole import dues, subject to the decision of the Exchequer Court, leaving full force to the Protest enter-

ed by the Captain. The decision of the Court has not yet been rendered. She was allowed to sail. I have the honor to be

Sir: With great respect

Your Obedient Servant

Wm H Robertson

acty Consul.

N. Chauncey informed me today in a note that he, Winn & the Portuguese sailors had given their depositions yesterday before a Judge of the Superior Court; that few questions were asked, and that he is happy to say that the Portuguese told the same story as he & Winn.

Your Obt Servant

Wm H R.

acting Consul.

Rec'd 12. Feb
and 21

Mr Abbott
No 161

R

Consulate of the United States
Havana January 29th 1855.

Hon.ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States
Washington.

Sir.

In the despatch I had the
honor to address you on the 27th Inst:
I stated that the Captain General
had made an appointment with
me for yesterday to discuss certain
subjects. His Excellency, instead of
entering into the matters that were
to be discussed, commenced under
considerable agitation of mind to in-
form me of the news he had on that
morning received by the Steamer Black
Warrior from New Orleans of an exped-
=ition nearly on the point of sailing
under the command of General Quitman,
numbering four or five thousand men,
to invade this Island. He said that
he knew all the particulars, and
knew that the details given him
were all correct, and that the expedition
had been exciting the result of Mr
Soule's mission to Madrid, and that

it had been reported to him as very probable that Mr Soulé was in some way connected with them. I replied to the General, that there had not been a month since I resided on the island millions reports being circulated of an expedition on the eve of sailing for this Island; that I doubted the correctness of the information received by him, because I did not believe that sufficient funds could be found by the parties at the head of such a scheme, to arm, equip, furnish provisions and transportation &c, for four thousand men. But His Excellency contended that there is no mistake about it, and said that he is prepared to meet the invaders if the Government of the United States allows them to escape. I assured the Captain General that my Government is determined to put down and arrest any expe-dition to this Island at any cost. He expressed great confidence in the friendly wishes and action of the Government, and that you might be fully informed on the subject he had transmitted that same day by the Black Warrior to Mr Cuetto, the Spanish Minister, all the particulars

he had received. He finally made known to me his determination, if the expedition comes, to use all means of defence, even that of arming the blacks, though this last measure would be repugnant to his feelings. and that the Island had never been in better state of defence.

I have the honor to be
Sir: with great respect
Your Obedient Servant

Wm B Johnston
acting Consul

N.B. After the above conversation had been concluded I attempted to draw His Excellency's attention to the matter I went to see him about, but he requested me to put them off for some other day; that the information received about the expedition, engaged his whole mind, and he could not then give his attention to any thing else. he also mentioned the expected arrival of British and French men of war. I have been told that all the Spanish Steamers of war in this port have received orders to be ready to sail at any moment.

Your Obedient Servant.

Wm B Johnston

Recd 15. Febr. Extract R

No 162 Copied April 10/53

Consulate of the United States
Havana Feby 7th 1855

Hon.ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States
Washington.

Sir:

In the case of Betrampes. Felix, and the Captain and mate of the Schr. John G. White, the Captain General contends that he is complying with the requirements of the 7th article of the Treaty; that a Military Court is designated by the laws of the land for the trial of such cases; that the prisoners may have counsel to consult with, but not to appear before the Court on trial, as a Military Court admits none but an army officer to plead, and that the prisoners had each been furnished a list of officers that they might select any one they chose; that these officers may be permitted to confer with legal counsel, who may also have access to the prisoners, by first obtaining his (the Captain Generals) permission. This circumstance renders it difficult to obtain counsel, owing to the prevailing belief that all who visit the prisoners

are marked, and suspected of dis-
-affection to the Government. My advice
to Feliu is to make his protest his defence.
I give you the facts, being all I can do
in the matter, having no power to
enforce the rights of my fellow-citizens.

The report of an expedition being
soon to start for this Island has
caused very great excitement in this
City, and nowhere is it greater than
at the palace of the Captain General.
Still, I doubt that any expedition
is coming. I do not believe that the
parties connected with such schemes
have the funds to move if such is
their intention.

Several arrests have yesterday
& the night before, been made, amongst
them of some prominent persons, and
all are kept incommunicado.

The Captain General, I have been in-
formed from a good source, has been heard
to say that he regrets very much
having returned to this Island, as he
has found it in a very different state
from what it was when he left it; that
then, there were only a few elements
of revolution floating, but now there
appears to exist a regular organization
that puts a new face on affairs, render-

ing the tenure of the island very uncertain.

A few days since entered this port the British line of battle ships Bosscawen & Colossus, under the command of Rear Admiral Sir A. Fanshawe. the Admiral & his officers have met with the kindest reception on the part of the Authorities. I paid a visit to the Admiral on board, was very courteously received, and on my retiring from the ship, she fired the regular Consul's salute.

I acknowledge the receipt on the 31st of your despatch of the 19th ult., and have the honor to remain, Sir,

With great respect
Your Obedient Servant
Wm H Robertson
acting Consul

N.B. The following is a translation I have received from the General of Marine, dated yesterday.

"In the afternoon of yesterday, Her "Majesty's Steamer "Don Juan de Austria" "on her way towards this port saw "a Bark of the United States close "upon the coast of the Fort Loginar on the

"Pajomar Point with her ensign under
"the bowsprit, as a signal of distress
"and of needing assistance. Immediately
"and notwithstanding the numerous Guar-
"dost of troops that said steamer had,
"her Commander Lieutenant Don
"José Manuel Diaz de Herrera ap-
"proached, and in fact saved the
"Barke Emma from very im-
"minent danger of being totally
"wrecked."

I shall, in the name of my Government, express to the General of Marine, thanks for this im-portant service rendered by Lieut. Diaz de Herrera, to one of our vessels.

Your Obedient Servant
Wm H Robertson
acty Consul.

P.S. 2nd. The enclosed letter has just reached me from Mr Felix who is still in the Moro.
W H R

Cell 162

Whole

Havana Feb. 6th 1855

Col. Wm H. Robertson

Dr. Sir,

My "Military defender" called upon me to day, as I surmised, and I think remarked to you when first brought here, that the Gov. would do all in their power to convict me by producing false witnesses, which I find they have done.

Mr. Savage informed me that they did not dispute my title to american citizenship, but he is mistaken they do deny it and the very fact of their continuing in the face of my Protest, the proceedings against me prove it to be so, and moreover the officer informed me that such was the case and that they were upheld in that denial, by the fact that my Gov. had not reclaimed me, which they had had, ample time to do and which they say would have been done had my title been valid.

I would like to know whether the American Gov. have renounced me. I do not know what further proofs the Spanish Gov. or my own can possibly require to establish my title, and indeed I do not see what further proofs could be given.

over

I am told that I shall have a simil
trial to Mr. Thrasher's, but you will
recollect that he was tried as a span
-ish subject his claim to american
citizenship being denied upon groun
equally as frivolous as those brought
forward in my case, I cannot now
inform you what all of those are
but will do so when I have the
pleasure of seeing you. But the fac
that he (Thrasher) was tried as a span
-iard is a tacit acknowledgement on
their part, or at least the inference
can be most clearly drawn that th
do not consider it in accordance wi
the treaties to try an american in
this way. and they are proceeding
against me as if I were a Spanish
subject; these are the true facts of the
case. Will the american Gov. interf
or will they leave their citiz
to the tender mercies of any Gov. wh
may choose to exercise their power,
utter disregard of established treaties
and in contempt of the rights of t
citizens of other nations
Some action must be promptly tak
in my case, as my trial will tak
place on or about the 20th of this mon
and it will then be too late to do any
Hoping this will find you well, and tha
I shall soon have that pleasure of seeing y

I remain very Respectfully
Yours. Jno. H. Fie

Col. William H. Robertson
U.S. Consul
at Havana

Recd 24. Feby.
Extract
Canvie April 10th
R
Recd in Cannon car
Cpo 163.
Consulate of the United States.
Havana February 14th 1853.

Hon: William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States
Washington.

Sir.

I did not have the pleasure to receive any despatches from you by the last Steamer from New. York.

I have been waiting to receive some instructions respecting the trial of Feliz, Estrampes, and the master and mate of the Schooner seized at Baracoa; the day is approaching when I must act in their behalf either under your instructions, or upon my own responsibility - if the latter, I shall in the strongest terms object to the course pursued by this Government towards those individuals in having them tried by a Military Court, which I cannot but consider a violation of the Treaty between the United States and Spain.

I have been on the point of making my views known to the Captain General in an official written communication, but have preferred to await the arrival of the steamer "Black Warrior", expected tomorrow from New York, by which I expect to receive your instructions on the subject; should none come, then I will assume the responsibility of demanding from the Captain General the fulfillment in relation to those prisoners, of the stipulations of the 7th Article of the Treaty, as I understand them.

The excitement here in regard to the arrest of so many prominent individuals, accused of plotting against the Spanish Government, and the expedition said to be preparing at various points in the United States to attack this Island, continues on the increase. All the American prisoners remain in the same condition, and will probably remain so for some time while the Government is so much engaged on other matters claiming more immediate attention. Should an expedition really land and

make any progress. there will be a greater sacrifice of life than from any previous expedition. how far the persons and interests of American citizens would be jeopardized. it is difficult to say at this time. Americans are certainly in bad odour just now, and narrowly watched, and if General Concha's words are to be credited, nothing passes in any house that he is not immediately informed of.

The British screw line of battle ship Colossus (82) sailed on the 9th Inst. direct for England. the Rod= =aven with Admiral Fanshawe left this morning for Barbadoes taking the Brig Espiegle, and leaving a small steamer called the Medea.

The Island was declared to be in state of siege, and its coasts and waters under blockade, by a proclamation of the Captain General dated 12th Inst. I have the honor to enclose you a translation of the same, and for the original I refer you to the Official Gazette of the 13th which I also send by this conveyance. This measure has produced unusual consternation

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Preparations on a very large scale are made to receive the expedition (if one is coming) which the Captain General feels positive is organizing against the Island. Yesterday the enrolment of volunteers in various points of the City was commenced, and is to be also carried out all over the Island. I am told that a large number have been enrolled, but there is a secret connected with the number that I have explained to Col. Mann in a private letter.

I have been assured by persons who have reason to know what is going on, that no charge against the persons lately arrested can be proved; that in some instances three different Fiscales have been appointed, neither of whom could make any thing out of the cases. Yet all the parties are confined so strictly in their dungeons that no one, excepting the Fiscales and the Officers on guard, is allowed to see them, and the provisions sent to them are minutely examined.

All the merchant steamers running on the coast are in the

hands of the Government, and
arming, preparatory to the
requisition of the Captain General
Even our good friends the English
and French, are, it appears from
reliable information given me,
making themselves useful at
this crisis. The British war
steamer Medea, after towing
the Admiral's ship out, returned,
and immediately took on board
a quantity of Spanish troops,
and sailed again at about
one o'clock for some port of the
Island. I confess I was some-
what surprised at this, because
from the language I heard of
the Admiral, I was led to believe
that he would take no responsibility
of the Kind upon himself. but
such is the fact. At the same
time a French war steamer passed
to the Navy Yard, and at this
moment that this is written, is
taking on board arms and
ammunition, no doubt to convey
them to such port or ports as
this Government has designated.

In conclusion I have
to state that the citizens of the

United States in this city would feel much safer if a large man of war of our country were lying in this port to protect them in case that occurrences should render it necessary.

I have the honor to be Sir: with great respect.

Your Obt Servt.

Wm H Johnston
acting Consul

B. Stor at 5 P.M. the firemen are receiving arms - about one half of this body is composed of negroes and mulattoes - indeed, it is believed, that about 3,000 blacks will be armed -

WHJ

#

Office of the Governor, Captain General and Superintendant Delegate of the Exchequer of the Ever Faithful Island of Cuba.

Military Secretary's Office.

An Edict.

Don José Gutierrez de la Concha, Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba, and Commander in Chief of its Army.

In the duty of adopting preventively the opportune measures against the piratical expedition which is preparing at various points in the United States against this Island: making use of the powers which by the ordinances appertain to me as Captain General, and Commander in Chief of this Army:

I ordain and command:

Art: 1st= All the territory of the Island of Cuba its isles and contiguous Keys, are hereby declared to be in State of siege, and thereby subjected to all the legal consequences thereof, whilst the circumstances that cause this measure shall exist.

Notwithstanding the efficient and premin- action which the Military Jurisdiction assumes upon this declaration, all the other tribunals and Courts, will continue in the exercise of their respective powers in the trial of common & ordinary cases that may not be excluded in this Edict.

Art: 2nd All the Coasts of the Island and littoral waters thereof, are hereby declared to be blockaded by Her Majesty's Naval Forces; consequently all vessels may be required to present their papers and docume-

ons be rigidly examined. Those having
large numbers of persons on board are
to be watched over by the places they come from, or their destination
there for suspicions; but if their papers
and register do not confirm it, they
will only be ordered off; in the contrary
case; in that of marked faults in do-
cuments, in that of bringing cargoes of
arms & ammunition, or effects which in
any manner may contribute to promote
civil war in the Island, will be ipso
facto considered as enemies, and treated
as pirates in conformity to the ordinances
of the Royal Navy.
Havana 12th February 1855 = José de
la Concha =

Recd 3d March

R

No 164.

Consulate of the United States
Havana February 16th 1855.

Hon.ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington.

Sir.

I have the honor to lay before you copy of a correspondence between the Captain General of this Island, and myself, arising from His Excellency's proclamation published on the 13th declaring the coasts and waters of the Island under blockade by H. B. M's naval forces. A copy of the proclamation, with translation thereof into our language, were forwarded by me yesterday to you per Steamer Black Warrior bound to New Orleans.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
with high respect
Your Obedient Servant.

Wm H. Robertson
acting Consul.

N.B. The excitement here is subsiding, but the preparations continue—

Copy.

Consulate of the United States.

Havana February 13th 1855.

Most Excellent Sir.

The agents of the United States mail Steamers, and many other persons principally Americans who intend to leave the Island upon those Steamers, on reading your Excellency's proclamation of yesterday's date declaring the coasts of this Island under blockade, are in doubt if this measure will apply to those vessels, and are anxious to know possitively if the same will be permitted to enter and clear as heretofore on their papers being found correct.

I request of Your Excy to favor me with an early reply to this letter, with the information desired, one of the Steamers alluded to being expected here from New York on the day after tomorrow.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your Excellency's
Obedient Servant
The Consl. Agt in charge of
the Consulate
(signed) Wm H. Robertson.

His Excellency
Dn Jose de la Concha
Governor & Capt Genl
of Cuba
&c. &c. &c

Copy.

Gobierno, Capitanía General y Superintendencia Delegada de Hacienda de la Siempre Fiel Isla de Cuba.

Secretaría de Gobierno.

Acompaño á V. S. un ejemplar del Bando publicado en el dia de hoy declarando la isla en estado de sitio, y en el de bloqueo sus costas y aguas litorales.

El contesto del artículo relativo á este último punto, demuestra claramente que no prohibe ninguna clase de comercio y comunicacion con los puertos de la isla; sino que la Autoridad ejercerá en sus aguas litorales el derecho de exámen y registro en los casos que se espresan. El Comercio, pues, de buena fé, nada tiene que temer del estado escepcional de la isla, y en cualquier supuesto he dispuesto las instrucciones mas terminantes para que se observe rigorosamente el derecho de gentes universalmente aceptado. Un caso tan desconocido en este derecho como el de poder ser atacada en plena paz una parte del territorio de una nacion por gentes congregadas en el de otro Estado no ha permitido que

se espresen con un nombre especial
los derechos de legítima defensa
de la nacionalidad amenazada,
pero lo que dejo indicado excluye
toda duda de que la palabra bloqueo
no tiene en el bando mas significacion
que la que espresan las demas circuns-
tancias que la califican y determinan.
Dios guarde á V.S. muchos años
Habana 13 de Febrero de 1853=

(signed) José de la Concha

Mr Robertson, Agente Comercial encargado
del Consulado de los Estados Unidos.

Translation of the foregoing.

Office of the Governor, Captain General
&c. &c.

Government Secretary's office.

I accompany to your Lordship here-
with a copy of the Edict published
today, declaring the Island in state of
siege, and its coasts and littoral waters
under blockade.

The content of the article relating to this last
point clearly indicates that it forbids
no kind of commerce and communication
with the ports of the Island; but that the
Authority will exercise in its littoral waters
the right of examination and search

in the cases that are expressed. The commerce in good faith has therefore nothing to fear from the exceptional state of the Island, and I have at any rate given the most positive instructions that the international laws universally admitted be rigidly observed. A case so much unknown to these laws as that the territory of a Nation might be attacked in full peace by people congregated upon that of another State, has not permitted to express with a special name the rights of legitimate defence of the nationality so threatened; but What I have indicated excludes all doubt that the word blockade (bloqueo) has no other meaning but that expressed by the other circumstances that qualify and determine the same.

God preserve your Lordship many years. Havana 13th Feby 1855=

(signed) José de la Concha

Mr Robertson, Commercial Agent in charge of the Consulate of the United States =

Copy. ———

Gobierno, Capitania General &c
de la siempre Fiel Isla de Cuba.

He recibido la comunicacion

del. de ayer, manifestandome las dudas que la declaracion de estado de bloqueo de toda la Isla ha suscitado en los Agentes de los vapores correos de los Estados Unidos, y otros particulares, principalmente Americanos que desean marchar en los referidos buques.

La circular con que he comunicado á V. y á los Cónsules de las demas Naciones el bando de anteayer debe haber disipado todas esas dudas; y mientras alguno de los vapores correos no dé motivos para creer que falta á los deberes que le impone su bandera, continuará disfrutando de la misma facilidad que hasta aquí para todas sus operaciones.

Dios guarde á V. muchos años
Habana 14 de Febo de 1855

(Firmes) José de la Concha.

Sr D. Guillermo H Robertson, Agente Comercial encargado del Consulado de los Estados Unidos=

Translation of the foregoing.

I have received your communication of yesterday, stating to me the doubts which the declaration of the state of blockade of the whole Island, has produced in the agents of the U.S. mail steamers

and other persons principally American who desire to depart in said vessels.

The circular with which I have communicated to you, and the consuls of the other nations the edict of day before yesterday, must have done away with all those doubts; and as long as none of the mail steamers shall give motives for believing that she fails in the duties imposed on her by her flag, she will continue enjoying the same facilities as heretofore in all her operations.

God preserve you many years

Havana 14th Feby 1855

(signed) José de la Concha

To

Wm L. Robertson Esq. Commercial Agent in charge of the Consulate of the United States =

Copy

Consulate of the United States

Havana 16th Feby 1855.

Most Excellent Sir.

I had the honor to receive only in the morning of Yesterday Your Excellency's circular of the 13th accompanying a copy of the proclamation declaring the Islands to be in State of Siege and its coasts and waters

under blockade, and by pointing the real object of the blockade, which is perfectly satisfactory. I had also the honor to receive your Excellency's letter of the 14th in reply to mine of the day before. This letter would not of course have been addressed by your Excellency if the circular above mentioned had reached me before it was written.

I beg leave to assure Your Excellency of the respect & esteem with which, I am

Your very obt. servt.
(signed) Jno. A. Robertson,
Com. Agt. in charge of the Consulate

His Excellency
Dr. D. José de la Concha
Gov. Capt. Genl.
of Cuba
&c &c &c

No 165. Rec'd 3d March R

Extract

[Consulate of the United States.
Havana February 23d 1855.

Copied April 12 –

Hon.ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington.

Sir.

I had the honor to receive on the 15th Inst. your despatch of the 8th. in which you have been pleased to express your approbation of the course pursued in this Consulate of late, which is to me particularly gratifying in the face of so many surrounding difficulties. I am likewise highly gratified at seeing the deep interest you have taken in behalf of the two prisoners in the Morro Castle, Felix & Estrampes.

Being informed that these prisoners, and I presume the Captain and mate of the John G. White, were to be brought before the Military Commission for trial at an early day, and that the "Fiscal" (prosecuting officer) had asked the Court the penalty of death against Estrampes, and that of ten years in the chain gang with retention at the place where he

should be sent to undergo the sentence,
against Feliz, I deemed it my duty
to address the Captain General on the subject,
expressing the objections that the manner
of trying them is open to. A copy of
my communication is herewith enclosed,
together with that of His Excellency's
answer. you will perceive that the
Captain General, in the first place
recognizes no right either on my
part or his to discuss the matter.
that he not only sustains the course
pursued towards the prisoners as
in conformity to the 7th article
of the treaty, and to international
law, but denies that Estrampes
is an American citizen. he positively asserts that Estrampes
never ceased being a Spanish
subject. The Captain General may
have good reasons for making this
assertion, but I can say that the
following entry appears in the
General Record Book of this
Consulate in my own hand-writing.
" United States Consulate - Havana 1st July 1854 -
Personally appeared Francois Estrampes
a native of the Island of Cuba, and exhibited
to me his certificate of citizenship issued
by the District Court of the United States

in the District of New Orleans dated 29th of November 1854, signed by the Clerk of the Court I. Gilman, and certified to by the Judge of the said Court M. M. Reynolds, which is now here recorded. In testimony whereof I certify the fact." "Wm H. Robertson, acting Consul." =

The Captain General having so positively stated his determination to continue towards the prisoners the course he had before made known to me at our various interviews, I shall abstain from writing to him any more on the subject, except in case that the Court condemns Betrampes to death and I see that the sentence will be carried into execution - then, I should feel bound to use my utmost endeavors to save him.

I also accompany herewith a copy of a letter I have received from Mr Felix.]

The State of siege continues, and the preparations to meet the 'fillibusters' going on, but who these 'fillibusters' are or where they will come from is more than I can ascertain, except that it is said, they are to come from the United States, but no person lately arrived from there, Known

of any expedition fitting out for the
invasion of Cuba. I regret having
given you incorrect information in
my despatch no 163, respecting a French
war Steamer being taking arms &
ammunition. It seems that on her
passage from a Mexican port to
Martinique with about 175 of Count
R. de Bourbon's men pardoned by the
President of Mexico, she sustained
damage, put into this port, and
went up to the Navy-yard for
repairs.

Two or three more persons have been
arrested, supposed to be connected
with the conspiracy against the Govern-
ment here, and a few ordered to
leave the Islands.

I have the honor to be
Sir, With great respect
Your Obt Servant
Wm G Hawkins
acting Consul.

E whole

Morro. Feby 19th 1855.

Col. Wm St. Robertson.

Dr Sir.

As there are certain facts and considerations involved in my case with which you may be unacquainted, or which you may have lost sight of. I have thought it advisable, as well on my own account, as for your better information in regard to the proceedings which have been instituted against me to give you all the details.

When first arrested in Baracoa, I was kept in ignorance for fifteen days of the cause of my imprisonment; and from that time up to the 22d of Dec., as you already know, I was kept in a state of incommunication & of course deprived of any advantages which might have been in my power for setting forth in their true light the points of my defence. During all of this period Gen Hernandez, my accuser, was at liberty, and allowed full communication with legal advisers, his friends, and with any & every person with whom he chose to confer either with reference to his own affairs, or in the collection of testimony in his own favor, or in corroboration of his statements

in regard to myself; whereby every
advantage has been taken of the position
in which they placed me, and I have been
left completely powerless to do the slightest
thing towards vindicating and maintaining
my innocence. It was not until within
a few days that I learned that there
were any other witnesses against me,
I am still entirely ignorant as to who
those persons are or what the testimony
given by them may be. It is a rule of
Spanish law that the accused, and accuser
shall be confronted, that the former,
who shall be accompanied by his defender
in such interviews, may have the opportunity
of rebutting & cross examining these
witnesses — this right I have been deprived
of. It is true that an interview was
given me with Mr Hernandez, but it was
not as my defender himself informed
me, that I might have the opportunity of
refuting his testimony, but simply to
establish the fact of recognition.
The contrary may be hereafter asserted,
and I have reason to think that it
will be, but my defender applied
to the "fiscal" for an explanation of
this apparent informality, and was
informed as above; so that not only
with regard to Mr Hernandez, but also

the other witnesses, the proceedings against me have been conducted with the greatest informality according to the laws of this country.

I have demanded repeatedly that McDermander & myself should be brought together, and also that the witnesses whom he has found to corroborate his testimony should be presented to me in the presence of my defender, for it is my firm and positive conviction and belief that these witnesses could never have been produced by McDermander in an true and lawful manner - this has been denied me, and thus not only have my rights as an American citizen claiming the protection guaranteed by the treaties been trampled upon, but I have also been deprived of the advantages conferred by the laws of the land. I have been condemned even before a hearing has been given me or my defence presented, to ten years imprisonment, and this upon the statements of a man who has uttered the most incredible falsehoods, and perjured himself needlessly and wilfully in so doing. An individual has been forced upon me for a defender

who however good his intentions and great his capability, is so circumscribed by the limits drawn for him, and by his peculiar situation as a subordinate officer of the Army that it is utterly impossible for him to make such a defence as the case admits and requires. My Protest has set forth the irregularity of these proceedings, in accordance with the treaty, and therefore I will not refer to it. I learn that the U.S. Government have demanded a trial in conformity with the treaties, & I trust this demand will be enforced, not so much on my own account, but that a precedent may be established which may hereafter be the means of preventing so much suffering and the useless delays & injustice which have characterizes my case. My trial (so called) is to take place shortly, and if I am myself informed in season I will advise you of the day.

Hoping this will find you in good health, I remain, Dear Sir,

Very respectfully Yours

(signed) Jno St. Felix.

Copy Whole

Consulate of the United States.
Havana Feby 20th 1853.

Most Excellent Sir.

In the various conversations I have had the honor to hold with Your Excellency on the subject of the American citizens arrested at Baracoa, to wit: John H. Felix, Francis Estrampes, and the Captain and mate of the Schr John G. White, I have always expressed my doubts that the course pursued towards them would meet the approbation of my Government, and in urging a strict adherence to the 7th Art: of the treaty between our respective Governments, one of the great objects had in view was to prevent any cause of complaint against Your Excellency's Government.

The course pursued towards these prisoners from the moment of their arrest is deemed to be a violation of the Treaty.

First = Because they were harshly and cruelly treated until they were lodged in the Jail of this City, when their situation became somewhat ameliorated.

Secondly = Because they were for a long time debarred all communication with their friends, and thereby deprived of the facilities necessary for their defence.

Thirdly = Because their trial is to be
before a Military Court, the proceedings
of which do not allow the prisoners
the selection of counsel to plead for them
in Court, and other means of
defence. Such a trial is not recognized
by the Treaty. and
Fourthly = Because whilst they were
kept incommunicado, the man that
denounced them has been permitted
to communicate with his friends,
and procure at his ease all the evidence,
whether true or false, that he deemed proper
to sustain his assertions against the
prisoners.
These objections were expressed by me to
Your Excy at the various interviews, but
not having had the good fortune to sine
[illegible] their force upon Your Excy's mind,
I made known to my Govt the state
of affairs, adding that it was Your
Excy's intention to pursue towards these
prisoners the same conduct that was
observed with Mr John T. Thrasher in 1851.
I must remark that (if I am not
mistaken) the reason adduced for
trying Mr Thrasher by the Military
Commission was that he was a resident
of Cuba, and had obtained a carta
de domicilio, by which step he has

voluntarily become subjected to the laws of the Island, and renounced all foreign protection. This circumstance cannot be brought to bear in the case of the American citizens now imprisoned.

In this state of things, and being informed that the trial of the individuals named, is to take place at an early day, I deem it my duty to notify Your Excy that my Govt feels, as expressed to me in a despatch of the 8th Inst, dissatisfied at the manner in which citizens of the United States have been tried for criminal offences in Cuba, and at their treatment before trial; as it is believed that they have not had the full benefit secured to them by the 7th Art. of the existing treaty between the U States & Spain. The President of the U States is desirous that there shall be between his country & Spain relations of peace & sincere friendship, and that such relations may be preserved and promoted, he expects that the stipulations of the existing treaty will be complied with both in their letter and spirit.

In addressing to your Excellency these remarks, I am actuated by the strongest desire, to second, as far as it lies in my power, the President's views, and entertain the hope that the justice

of them with evidence Your Excy extends in every respect to the Am. prisoners, the benefits which are due to them by virtue of the treaty.

Before closing this communication, I acknowledge the receipt of your official letter of the 12th Inst. The chronometer and questions having been delivered to me, I have to thank Your Excy for the order in virtue of which the delivery was effected.

I have the honor to be
with great respect & esteem
Your Excellency's
Mt Obt Servt
Thos Comm.dt in charge of
the Consulate
(signed) Wm H Robertson

His Excellency
Dn José dela Concha
Governor, Capt General
of the Island of Cuba
&c - &c - &c

Cor. 2165
Whole

[Translation.]

Ever faithful Island of Cuba.

(seal)

Office of the Governor and Captain General.

My dear Sir:

I have received your communication of yesterday, wherein, in referring to a despatch from your Government of the 8th inst., you make such remarks as you think proper, in regard to the treatment which the prisoners Juan H Felix, Francisco Estrampes, the Captain and pilot of the barque John G. White, have received ever since their imprisonment at Baracoa.

The despatch of Mr Marcy was already known to me, from its having been addressed to the Spanish Minister in Washington, who transmitted to me

a copy; and I have furnished that Minister with the necessary data to enable him to give the requisite reply, in accordance with the instructions which he may have received from the Government. The latter alone can discuss and decide questions of this nature; and, for my part, I can neither say nor do anything in a matter which I conceive to be foreign to your office as the representative of mercantile interests, while with me it would require an authority which I do not exercise.

Desirous, however, to show by every possible means, that in my conduct towards the accused parties alluded to by you, I have been mindful of treaties and public international law, and that I am guided in everything by

the strongest desire to treat both the Consular or Commercial Agents, as well as the citizens of Friendly Powers, with the utmost consideration, I will show you the suggestions I thought proper to make to the Spanish Minister at Washington, upon the subject in question.

And, before all, it is necessary to rectify an important error which I observe in your communication; such as that of including Estrampes among the American citizens under trial for the events at Baracoa. I do not wonder that this mistake should have been made in the despatch from the Government of the United States, because the latter could not avoid referring to reports from abroad; but you must have borne in mind, that in no single one of the amicable conferences

which you had with me in relation to this matter, nor in any of your previous communications, have you ever attemp: ted to take any part in what concerns said Estrampes, beyond the personal sympathy with which his character and youth in: spired you; and that upon the only occa: sion when there could have been any doubt as to whether or not, you attributed to him the character of an American citizen, you received a reply, that of the 6th of Janu: ary last, wherein this supposition was re: butted; which left no opportunity for any comment on your part. Estrampes has never ceased to be a Spaniard; nor even during the trial has he ever claimed a different nationality.

Coming now to reply to you in such terms as I am allowed to do, in

regard to Felix, the captain and pilot, I must at once repel a charge which I did not believe you could have preferred, when you state that in this city the treatment of those accused persons was only in some degree ameliorated, characterizing the treatment previously received as harsh and cruel. No one has been a better witness than yourself, that, beyond what was indispensable for the security of the accused, they have been treated with all possible consideration; and if they have been closely guarded, it is because the Government was aware of the exertions that were making, and the persons that were engaged in procuring their escape at any sacrifice; and, at last, they had to be removed to the Moro Castle, on the very day that said escape was to have

taken place. Besides, the determination and energy evinced by the prisoners themselves, from the moment of their arrest, and the decided hostility against Government which they have not ceased ostentatiously to display, have required rigorous measures on all sides, which have had the effect to render their situation lamentably worse; the more so because, unfortunately, the prisons on the island are not everywhere in the condition that could be desired for the security and comfort of the prisoners.

With regard to the incommunicated condition of the accused, the want of legal assistance, and the fact that they are tried by a military commission, it is sufficient to say that these are things to which Spaniards are equally subjected, and

distinctly prescribed by the laws in force in the island, to which all its inhabitants, without distinction of race, are compelled, in fact and in law, to yield submission.

The 7th article of the treaty of 1795, shows me plainly, in its letter and spirit, that in securing to American citizens free access to the tribunals of justice, it refers only to those civil and criminal cases which may occur in the common course of events; but even applying it to acts so serious as that of coming to attack and destroy the nationality of a country in profound peace, it were impossible to establish by this or any other article a special right, by which a foreigner ought to be placed in a better condition than a native of the country; and to be convinced of this, it is sufficient to read

the text of said article, although it may be necessary to call to mind the state of things at the time said treaty was concluded.

The case of Mr Thrasher which you see fit to refer to in order to establish the distinction between domiciled and transient foreigners, ought, in my opinion, to have produced a different impression, so as to prevent the question relative to this matter from being again brought under consideration, not even under the aspect of that distinction.

Mr Webster, whom certainly no American statesman will gainsay, said very clearly, in his statement of the case alluded to, that in order to contract an obligation to respect the public laws of a country it made no difference whether the transient sojourner trod the soil as such, or with the determination to remain in the country, preserving or losing

his nationality, because it is not to be sup:
posed that the character of foreigner can
be perverted into a privilege to attack the
constituted authority with less danger than
native-born citizens, and enough is conceded,
in not deeming it as a circumstance which
should place him in a worse position. Nor
can it be otherwise than wondered at, after
an uninterrupted existence of more than
twenty-five years, during which time not
only political offences have been brought
under its jurisdiction, but even some com:
mon cases, that it has not yet become un:
derstood, that the permanent military com:
mission forms part of the system of govern:
ment of this island, and that it is not
foreign to its judicial organization. Nor is
it less palpable, so as to pass unnoticed,
that the judicial system of said Commission

is not that of a council of war, properly so called; and that it does not lack the necessary guaranties for the avoidance of error and the protection of innocence. At any rate, that which fulfils every wish, that which satisfies the extremest demands, that which peremptorily excludes every reclamation is, that a foreigner shall be in every respect treated like native born citizens; and it is very certain that this has been done in the case under consideration, with a degree of care which the most rigid impartiality will certainly not charge with indifference.

I yield to no one in a warm desire to cultivate those good relations which Her Majesty's Government wishes to draw closer and closer with friendly powers; and you have been able to judge of my strenuous

exertions to facilitate and render agree:
able the access to and permanent resi:
dence of Americans in this island.

Whatever is compatible
with the fulfilment of the law, I shall
not wait for the least urging to grant it;
and for this reason, Felix has been allowed
to appoint an advocate to manage and
direct his defense, and no terms which
could be of advantage to the accused have
been denied them, by too rigid an adhe:
rence to what is strictly enjoined. Anima:
ted by the same spirit, I shall pursue
this affair to its close with that compo:
sure which is afforded me by the convic:
tion that one is treading in the path of
justice and right.

God preserve you
many years.

Havana, February 21st, 1855.

(signed) José de la Concha.

To the Commercial Agent
in charge of the Consulate
of the United States.

Cont. 165

Siempre Fiel Isla de Cuba.

(Seal)

Gobierno y Capitania General.

Muy Señor mio: He recibido la comunicacion de V. de ayer en la cual con referencia á un despacho de su Gobierno del 8 corriente, manifiesta lo que juzga oportuno acerca del trato que desde el momento de su prision en Baracoa han esperimentado los procesados Juan H. Felix, Francisco Estrampes, el Capitan, y piloto de las *Barca Juan G. White

El despacho de Mr. Calhoun me era ya conocido por haberlo dirijido al Ministro Español en Washington, el cual me remitió una copia; y á este Ministro he facilitado los datos necesarios para que pueda dar la oportuna contestacion, con arreglo á las instrucciones que haya recibido del Gobierno. Este es el único que puede tratar y resolver cuestiones de semejante naturaleza; y por mi parte nada puedo decir ni hacer en el asunto que anpongo en V. una representacion agena de los intereses mercantiles, y en mí una Autoridad que no ejerzo.

Deseoso no obstante de manifestar por todos los medios posibles que he tenido presentes los tratados y el

*: should be "goleta" - Schooner.

derecho público internacional en la conducta que he observado respecto de los procesados que V. cita, y me anima en todo el mas firme propósito de tratar con la mayor consideracion así á los Agentes Consulares ó Comerciales, como á los ciudadanos de las Potencias amigas; indicaré á V. las reflexiones que he creido deber dirigir al Ministro español en Washington sobre el asunto en cuestion.

Y ante todas cosas preciso es rectificar la equivocacion esencial que advierto en la comunicacion de V., de comprender á Estrampes entre los ciudadanos Americanos procesados por los sucesos de Paracoas. Lo estraño que en el despacho del gobierno de la Union se cometiera este error, porque no podia menos de referirse á agenos relatos; pero V. ha debido tener presente que ni en una sola de las conferencias amistosas que ha tenido conmigo sobre este asunto, como tampoco en ninguna de sus anteriores comunicaciones ha pretendido tomar parte en lo que alcita-
-do Estrampes dice relacion mas que por las simpatías personales que le inspiraban su carácter y juventud; y que la única ocasion en que pudo

dudarse atribuia V. ó no al mismo el carácter de Ciudadano Americano, recibió V. una contestacion, la de 6 de Enero último, en que se rechazaba aquel supuesto, y que no dió márgen á observacion alguna de parte de V. Estranjero no ha dejado de ser Español, ni aun en el proceso ha reclamado distinta nacionalidad.

Viniendo ya á contestar á V., en los términos que me es permitido hacerlo, respecto de Felipe, Capitan y piloto, debo desde luego desvanecer un cargo, que no creí pudiera V. dirijirme, al espresar que en esta ciudad solo se mejoró algun tanto el trato de aquellos presos, calificando el anterior de duro y cruel. Nadie mejor que V. ha sido testigo, de que, fuera de lo indispensable para la seguridad de aquellos procesados, se les ha tratado con toda la consideracion posible; y si se les ha vigilado de cerca, es porque el Gobierno sabia los esfuerzos que se hacian y las personas que se ocupaban en procurar á toda costa su fuga, y al fin hubo que trasladarlos al Castillo del Morro el dia mismo en que aquella debia verificarse. Por lo demas, la resolucion y energia mostrada por

los mismos presos desde el instante de su detencion, y la hostilidad decidida contra el Gobierno de que no han cesado de hacer alarde, han exigido en todas partes, medidas de rigor, que han podido agravar lamentablemente su situacion; con tanto mas motivo cuanto que desgraciadamente las prisiones de la isla no ofrecen en todas partes para la seguridad y comodidad de los presos las condiciones que serian de desear.

Respecto de la incomunicacion que han sufrido estos procesados, la falta del ministerio de abogados, y el que se les juzgue por la comision militar, basta decir que son las mismas á que estan sujetos los españoles, y prescripcion terminante de las leyes vigentes en la isla, á que estan sometidos de hecho y de derecho todos sus habitantes, sin distincion de origen.

El art.º 7.º del tratado de 1795 me muestra evidentemente en su letra y en su espíritu que al asegurar á los Americanos el libre acceso á los tribunales de justicia, habla solo de los asuntos civiles y penales que pueden ocurrir en el trato comun; pero aun aplicando-lo á hechos tan graves como el de venir á atacar y destruir la nacion aliada

de un país en plena paz no ha podido establecerse en él ni en otro alguno un derecho especial que hiciera de mejor condicion al estrangero que al natural del país; y para convencerse de ello basta leer el texto del citado artículo, aunque sea despues de haber recordado las circunstancias de los tiempos en que fué celebrado.

El caso que V. Juzga prudente recordar de Mr Thrasher para establecer la distincion entre estrangeros domiciliados y transeuntes, debia producir en mi concepto el resultado contrario de que no se volviese á someter la cuestion de esta materia, ni aun bajo el aspecto de aquella distincion. Mr Webster, á quien no podrá recusar ciertamente ningun hombre de Estado Americano, dijo bien claramente en su esposicion del referido caso, que para contraer el compromiso de respetar las leyes públicas del país era indiferente que el transeunte lo pisara como transeunte ó resuelto á permanecer en él conservando ó perdiendo su nacionalidad. Porque no es concebible que la cualidad de estrangero pueda convertirse en un privilegio para atacar la autoridad constituida con ménos peligro

que los naturales, y harto se concede
con no reputarlo como una circunstancia
que lo haga de peor condicion.
No puede tampoco mirarse sin extra-
ñeza que despues de veinte y cinco y
mas años de no interrumpida existencia,
cuando no se someten unicamente
al su jurisdiccion los delitos
politicos sino tambien algunos de
los comunes, todavia no se haya
llegado á comprender que la comision
militar permanente forma parte del
sistema de gobierno de esta isla,
y que no es estraña á su organizacion
judicial. No deja de ocultar bastante
para que pueda pasar desapercibido,
que el sistema de enjuiciamiento de
dicha Comision no es el de un con-
-sejo de guerra propiamente dicho, ni
carece de las garantias esenciales para
evitar el error, y amparar la inocencia.
De todos modos, lo que colma los deseos,
lo que satisface la última de las
exigencias, lo que escluye perento-
-riamente toda reclamacion es, que
el estrangero sea tratado en todo y
por todo como los naturales, y esto
bien seguro que se ha verificado en
el caso de que se trata con un esmero
que la mas severa imparcialidad

no calificaria ciertamente de indiferencia.
No debo á nadie en vivo deseo de cultivar las buenas relaciones que el Gobierno de S. M. desea estrechar mas y mas con las potencias Amigas; y V. ha podido notar mi empeño decidido por hacer facil y grata la entrada y permanencia de los Americanos en esta Isla.
Todo lo que sea compatible con el cumplimiento de la ley, no aguardaré la menor escitacion para concederlo; y por eso Felix ha podido designar á un abogado para que ilustre y dirija á su defensor, y no se ha ceñido á lo estrictamente marcado ninguno de los términos que podian aprovechar á los procesados. Animado del mismo espíritu continuaré hasta el fin de este asunto, con la tranquilidad que da el convencimiento de que se marcha por el sendero de la justicia y del derecho.
Dios guarde á V. muchos años.
Habana 21 de Febrero de 1855=
(Firmado) José dela Concha.

Sr. Agente Comercial encargado del Consulado de los Estados Unidos

Recd 3d March 1855 Abbott

R

No 166.

Consulate of the United States.
Havana Feby 20th 1855.

Hon.ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington.

Sir.

The pressure of business requiring immediate attention has prevented me from getting ready till today the Statement of fees received in this Consulate from the 1st of July to the 31st of December 1854 inclusive. I am enclosing the document herewith I beg of you to excuse the delay and remain, Sir,

With high respect
Your Very Obt Servant
Wm H Robertson
actg Consul.

Consulate at Havana.

acting Consul. William H. Robertson

Half year ending 31st of December 1854.

Statement of Fees.

Sum total of fees $3535.25

Wm H Robertson
acting Consul

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES.

Received at Havana
from the 1st July 1854 to the 31st of December 1854. inclusive.

Names of vessels.	Names of parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Hermer Cahawba	L. Tyng & Comp.					
big. Mar: Elisabeth	Master					
k: Midas	Cabuzac & Bros.					1
: Harriet	Jimenez & Comp.					
. Henry Leeds	Muger & Comp.	1	2			
r. Charleston	Master	1	2			
. Alice	Master					
p Grotto	R. Morison & Comp.	2	4	1	0,50	
Isabel	Drake & Comp.					
Philadelphia	Do. Do.					
. George Amos	Master					
rk Greenland	Burnham & Comp.					
Little Lyssie	Ulrici, Nagle & Comp.					1
ig. Somers	Drake & Comp.					
r. Gilmore	H. L. Burnham & Comp.					
rk John Benson	Master	1	2	1	0,50	
Robert Bennett	Master					
. Mary Caroline	Master					1
Josephine	Tyng & Comp					
mer Cahawba	Do. Do.					
ig Napoleon	Drake & Comp.					
rk Japonica	Frere Alvarez & Comp					1
Philadelphia	Drake & Comp.					
rk Odd Fellow	Ulrici, Nagle & Comp.					
United States	Master.					
r. Erwin Dorsey	Ulrici, Nagle & Comp.					1
Glanville	R. Morison & Comp.					
ig Carol. E Kelley	Muger & Comp.					
Webster	R. Morison & Comp.					
Black Warrior	Ch. Tyng & Comp.					
rk Chilton	master					
		5.	10.	2.	1.—	5.

Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry, &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Attorney.		s an arties
				No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	mount
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4.								
104.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FEES — Continued.

...s and ...arties.	Passports.		Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate.		Certificate of Citizenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
...ount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
									4
									4.
									5
									1
									3
									6
									4.
									8, 50.
									4.
									4.
									1.
									1.
									5.
									4.
									4.
									6, 50.
									4.
									5.
									4.
									4.
									1.
									5.
									4.
									4.
									4.
									5.
									4.
									4.
									4.
									4.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125. —

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES — Continued.

NOTE. — The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all others remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this CONSULAR STATEMENT.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

1. Clearance on return from Outport
1. Do. Do. One man shipped.
One man shipped.

Five men died and seven shipped

1. Clearance on return from Outport
1. Do. Do.

1 man died and 1 man shipped

1. Clearance on return from Outport

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES.

Received at Havana
from the 1st *of* July *to the* 31st *of* December 1854 *inclusive.*

Names of vessels.	Names of parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Geneva	B. Morison & Comp.					
Telegraph	Calonetta & La Luz					
Volante	Master					
Tribune	Do					
Lyra	J. L. Barraban & Comp.					1.
Crescent City	Drake & Comp.					
Isabel	Do Do					
M. Montague	Sololonga, Asseuio & Co.					1.
Lunette	Master					
Midora	B. Morison & Comp.					
American	Ulrici Bagle & Comp.					
Tribune	Master	2.	4.	1.	0,50	
Rob. Penell	Drake & Comp.					
Clemburn	Master					
Lasco	Adol Spalding & Comp.					
John Potter	Master					1.
Sam H. Peters	Master					1.
Diligence	Master.					
Express.	Drake & Comp.					1.
Black Warrior	Ch. Tyng & Comp.					
Young Republic	Meager & Comp.					
Crescent City	Drake & Comp.					
Plus Ultra	Jimenes & Comp.					
Louisa	F.co Alcocero					
Mariella	Ulrici Bagle & Comp.					
Ned	Herrera, Meyer & Comp.					
Griffin	Ch. Tyng & Comp.					
Cahawba	Do Do					
Philadelphia	Drake & Comp.					
Stella	Do Do					
Peru	Do Do					
		2.	4.	1.	0,50	5.—

CONSULAR STATEM F

Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry, &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Attorney	
				No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
–							
4.							
4							
4.							
4.							
4.							
4.							
–	8.50	4.25					
4							
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4.							
–							
4.							
4							
4.							
4.							
4.							
4.

FEES — Continued.

and arties.	Passports.		Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate.		Certificate of Citizenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
ount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
									1. —
									4. —
									4. —
									4. —
									5. —
									4. —
									12. —
									11. — 75.
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									4. —
									1. —
									8. 50
									1. —
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									4. —
									7. —
									4. —
									4. —
									4. —
									4. —
									4. —
									4. —
									4. —
									4. —
									4. —
									4. —
—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	136. 25.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES — Continued.

NOTE. — The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all others remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this CONSULAR STATEMENT.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

1. — Clearance on return from the Outport.

1. — Clearance on return from the Outport.

1. — Clearance on return from the Outport.
Captain died, another appointed, one man discharged, 1 shipped.

1. — Do — Do

2. — Official Services rendered to the Captain, to obtain the release of his Crew.

6. —

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES.

Received at Havana

from the 1 of July to the 31. of December 1854. inclusive.

Names of vessels.	Names of parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Steamer Isabel	Drake & Comp.					
bs. Alice	Master					
ig. Adams Grey	Master					
Webster	R. Morison & Comp.	1	2.–	1	0,50	
Sealion	Master	1	2.–	1	0,50	
rk Elis. Jay	R. Lorency & Comp.					1.
Cahawba	Tyng & Comp.					
Somers	Drake & Comp.					
Isabelle	Morison & Comp.	1.	2.–	1	0,50	1.–
Philadelphia	Drake & Comp.					
k Gov. Farris	Master					
B. Hamilton	Echarte					
Bonnette [Brunette]	Master					
David Nickels	Master.					
Crescent City	Drake & Comp.					
Marietta.	Ulrici, Plagle & Comp.					
Gov. Dudley	Drake & Comp.					
Carol. E Kelly	Mauger & Comp.	1	2.–	1	0,50	
James Wakefield	Master.	1.	2.			
k Barndike	Master.	1.	2.			
Medas	Cabazeet bro.					
Medallion	A. Cabarga & Comp.	3	6.	2	1.–	1.
k Cornelia	Drake & Comp.					1.
Mar. Elisabeth	Master					
k Maria Hirseg	Mauger & Comp.	2	4.			1.–
Lion	R. Morison & Comp.					
rk Sonic	Crawford & Echarte					
Crescent City	Drake & Comp.					
Cahawba	R. Tyng & Comp.					
Ael	Herrera Meyer & Comp.					
Philadelphia	Drake & Comp.					
		11.	22.	6.	3.–	5.–

CONSULAR STATEM

Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry, &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Attorney.	
				No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
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4.							
4.							
112.—	—	8. 50.	17.—	—	—	—	—

ME FEES — Continued.

ey	s and arties.	Passports.		Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate.		Certificate of Citizenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this wessel.
.	nount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
										4. —
										1. —
										4. —
										3. 50.
										12. 50.
										5. —
										4. —
										4. —
										7. 50.
										4. —
										4. —
										4. —
										4. —
										4. —
										4. —
										4. —
										4. —
										4. —
										37. 50.
										6. 50.
										4. —
										11. —
										4. —
										5. 50.
										4. —
										4. —
										4. —
										4. —
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161. 50.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES — Continued.

NOTE. — The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all others remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this CONSULAR STATEMENT.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

1. — Clearance

1. — Clearance. 1 man died.
b. — Being for b. Orders of Arrest at 1 $ each and b of release at 50 cts ea

1 man deserted, 1 discharged and 1 shipped.

1. — Clearance. 2 men died.
1 man discharged, 1 man shipped
1 Ditto Ditto

Capt. resigned, Mate appointed Captain, 2 men died, 4 men shipped.
1. 50. Orders of arrest and release of a seaman.

2. — Official services to procure seamen. 3 men discharged, 3 shipped.

1. 50. Orders of arrest and release of a seaman.

14. —

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES.

Received at Havana

from the 1st *of* July *to the* 31st *of* December 1854 *inclusive.*

Names of vessels.	Names of parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Brig L. J. Peters	Master					
" Edwin Dorsey	Ulrici, Bayle & Comp.					1.–
" Gov. Dudley	Drake & Comp.					
Brk Pacific	Master					
Brig Oxford	Mengaega, D & Comp.					
" Maria	Ulrici, Bayle & Comp.					
Schr Cahamba	Charles Tyng & Comp.					
Brig Rialto	Master	1	2.–	1	0,50.	
" Adams Gray	Master					
Brk Gov. Paris	Master					
Schr Philadelphia	Drake & Comp.					
" Black Warrior	Ch. Tyng & Comp.					
Brig Chief	J. L. Burnham & Comp.	2.	4.–	1	0,50.	1.–
" Confidence	Do Do					
Brk Jno Farnum	Master	1	2.	1	0,50.	1.–
" Geo. F. Williams	Master					1.–
Schr. Falcon	Drake & Comp.	1.	2.	1.	0,50.	
" Gov. Dudley	Do. Do.					
Brk Caporina	Fra. Aboesez & Comp.	1	2	1	0,50.	1.
Brig J. Wakefield	Master	1	2			
" Leonice	Cahusac Bros.					1.
" G. A. Montague	Master					
Brig Baltic	Ch. Tyng & Comp.	2	4			1.
Schr Amer. El Dorado	Drake & Comp.	1	2			
" Crescent City	Do. Do.					
Brig S. P. Brown	Master					
" Maria	Do					
Schr. Midas	Do	2	4.			
Schr. Black Warrior	Charles Tyng & Comp.					
Brig L. J. Peters	Master					
Schr Cahaba	Charles Tyng & Comp.					
		12.	24.	5.	2,50.	7.

CONSULAR STATEM

Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry, &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Attorney	
				No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
4.							
4.							
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4.	25.50	17	17	1	0.50		
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116.	25.50.	25.50.	34.	1.	0,50	-	-

FEES — Continued.

and rties. ount.	Passports. No.	Passports. Amount.	Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate. No.	Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate. Amount.	Certificate of Citizenship. No.	Certificate of Citizenship. Amount.	Burial. No.	Burial. Amount.	Sum total received on this wessel.
									4. —
									5. —
									4. —
									4. —
									4. —
									4. —
									4. —
									6. 50
									4. —
									1. —
									4. —
									4. —
									72. —
									1. —
									7. 50
									5. —
									6. 50
									4. —
									7. 50.
									6. —
									5. —
									4. —
									34. 50.
									6. —
									4. —
									4 —
									1. —
									8. —
									6. —
									4
									4.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240. 50.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES — Continued.

NOTE. — The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all others remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this CONSULAR STATEMENT.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

1 man died, 1 shipped

1. — Clearance

3.50 — Orders of arrest & release of a seaman (1.50) Certif.te & Bill of Refusin (2/). 1 Man sing - 2 men discharg

1 man deserted, 1 retained by ~~the authorities~~

1 man deserted, 1 retained by the authorities

Captain changed.

1 man deserted, 2 men shipped

1 man discharged 1 man shipped and other 4, to give them passage

Capt resigned, mate appointed master. 3 men shipped

Capt resigned, mate appointed master. 2 men shipped.
Captain changed.

1. — Clearance

One man discharged and 1 shipped.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES.

Received at Havana

from the 11. *of* January *to the* 31. *of* December 1854. *inclusive.*

Names of vessels.	Names of parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Bark S. N. Benson	Drake & Comp.	1	2	1	0,50.	
Brig Enterprise	Ch. Tyng & Comp.	2.	4.			
Bark Canada	Mauger & Comp.					
Brig Aida	Drake & Comp.	1	2.			1.—
" Demerara	John Carricaban					
Bk Chilton	Drake & Comp.					
" S. L. Gillings	Master					
Bk Tenaro	Ch. Tyng & Comp.					
" American	Mauger & Comp.					
Brig Medallah	Drake & Comp.					
" Torm	Master					
Bk Diligence	Drake & Comp.					
Schr. Victoria	Drake & Comp.					
" Crescent City	Do Do					
" Empire City	Do Do					
" Falcon	Do Do	1.	2	—		
Bk Mary Hersey	Mauger & Comp.	2	4	—		
" Somers	Master					1.—
" Cicero	Herrera, Meyer & Comp					1.—
" Wintermoyeh	Ulrici, Plagle & Comp.					
" Frank	Master					1.—
Bk Lysa	S. L. Barnhow					1.—
" Medora	R. Morrison & Comp.					
" Edwin Dorsey	Ulrici, Plagle & Comp.					1.—
" Aid	Herrera, Meyer & Comp.					
Bk John Geary	Master					
" Genl. Sta. Anna	Ch. Tyng & Comp.	—				
Brig H. Cohen	Drake & Comp.					
Bk Kate Swanton	Drake & Comp.					
" Henriette	Master					1.—
" Frank	Master					1.—
		7.	14.	1.	0,50.	8.

CONSULAR STATEM

Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry, &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Attorney	
				No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
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4.							
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4.

ME[illegible] FEES — Continued.

s and arties.	Passports.		Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate.		Certificate of Citizenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
mount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
									6. 50
									8. —
									6. —
									11. 50
									6. —
									6. —
									6. —
									6. —
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—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148. —

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES — Continued.

NOTE. — The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all others remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this CONSULAR STATEMENT.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

One man Died, one shipped.

2. — Certif. to Survey. One man shipped

One man shipped.

1. — Steerage Mate died in Sierra Morena. one man discharged, one shipped.

One man discharged.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES.

Received at Habana
from the 1st of July to the 31st of December 1854. inclusive.

Names of vessels.	Names of parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Hmr. Lahawka	Ch. Tyng & Comp.					
hr. John Pierce	Master					
Hitch Brothers	L. L. Burnham & Co.					1.—
Brig Grand Sissh	Ad. Spalding & Comp.	1	2.			1.—
Stee Ley	Ch. Tyng & Comp.	1.	2.			
ark Peri	Jno Lasicaburn					
ig Napoleon	Drake & Comp.					
Harriet Lewis	Master					
k Sarah B. Hale	R. Morison & Comp.					
mer Black Warrior	Ch. Tyng & Comp.					
k Lunette	Ad. Spalding & Comp.	1	2.			
hr. Relief	Master					
ark Leo	Pennesco Bro.					1.—
ig Mary Elizabeth	Master					
rk Louisa	Drake & Comp.					1.—
ig Adams Grag	Master					
hr. Zephyr	Drake & Comp.					1.—
ip Monberg	R. Morison & Comp.					
rk Muskingum	Herrera, Meyer & Comp.	1	2.			
mr. Empire City	Drake & Comp.					
rk Moses Kimball	Master					
r. Carthagena	Master					1.
mer Philadelphia	Drake & Comp.					
Falcon	Do. Do.					1.
k Saranac	L. L. Burnham & Comp.					
r. Florida	Drake & Comp.					
Lithia	Do. Do.					
. New Zealand	Cabarrus Bro.					
Marietta	Ulrici, Plagle & Comp.					
k Empress	Drake & Comp.					
Abel Devereux	Herrera, Meyer & Comp.	1.	2.			
		5.	10.	—	—	7.—

CONSULAR STATE

Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry, &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Attorn	
				No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
4. –							
4. –							
4. –	8. 50.	2. –					
4. –							
4. –							
–							
4. –							
4. –							
4.

FEES — Continued.

and ties. nt.	Passports. No.	Passports. Amount.	Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate. No.	Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate. Amount.	Certificate of Citizenship. No.	Certificate of Citizenship. Amount.	Burial. No.	Burial. Amount.	Sum total received on this vessel.
									4. —
									4. —
									15. 50
									7. —
									6. —
									1. —
									4. —
									4. —
									4. —
									6. —
									4. —
									6. —
									4. —
									6. 50.
									4. —
									6. 50.
									4. —
									5. —
									4. —
									4. —
									4. —
									4. —
									5. —
									4. —
									5. —
									4. —
									4. —
									4. —
									4. —
									4. —
									6. —
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151. 50.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES — Continued.

NOTE. — The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all others remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this CONSULAR STATEMENT.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

One man deserted.

One man shipped

1. — Clearance

One man discharged

1. 50. Order of arrest and release of a seamen.

One man shipped.

4. —

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES.

Received at Havana
from the 1st of July to the 31st of December 1854. inclusive.

Names of vessels.	Names of parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
h White Sea	A.Dot, Spalding & Co.					
Martha Anne	Master					
S. S. Peters	Do.					1.–
h Lucinda	J. L. Burnham & Co.					
Sarah Maria	Ulrici, Bagley & Comp.					
Jonathan Lilley	Cabarus Bros.					
A. Sago	Master	1.	2	1	0,50.	
Jane E. Walsh	Do.					
Black Warrior	Ch. Tyng & Comp.					
Hesper	Manzanaga & Comp.					
Gen. Marshall	A.Dot Spalding & Comp.					
Seweess	Hobbe, Luling & Comp.					
R. M. Charlton	Master	1.	2			1.
Gen. Green	Noriega, Como & Comp.					
Cahawba	C. Tyng & Comp.					
American	Master					1.
Liseo	Master					
h Emma	A.Dot Spalding & Comp.					
Leseo	Master					
G. W. Montague	Master					
Napoleon	Drake & Comp.					
W. Moore	Ch. Tyng & Comp.					
Pacific	Master					1.
Tom	R Morison & Comp.					
Brenda	Master					
h Cornelia	Drake & Comp.					1.
Hornet	Ulrici, Bagley & Co. & D. & C.	4	8.–	1	0,50.	1.–
h Grampus	Ulrici Bagley & Comp.					
Erie	Morison & Comp.					
Falcon	Drake & Comp.					
Fannie	Master					
		6.	12.	2.	1.–	6.–

CONSULAR STATE

Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry, &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Attorn	
				No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
4.–							
4.–							
4.–						

FEES — Continued.

and ties.	Passports.		Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate.		Certificate of Citizenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
unt.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
									4. –
									4. –
									5. –
									4. –
									4. –
									4. –
									6. 50.
									4. –
									4. –
									4. –
									4. –
									4. –
									8. 50.
									4. –
									4. –
									4. –
									4. –
									4. –
									5. –
									1. –
									4. –
									6. 50.
10.	17.	Bill of Sale							11. –
									4. –
									4. –
									4. –
									4. –
	17.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	237. 50.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES — Continued.

NOTE. — The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all others remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this CONSULAR STATEMENT.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

One men discharged.

1. 50. Order of arest and release of a seamen

1. — Clearance.

1. — Clearance.

1. 50. Order of arest of a seaman.

22. 25 for various official services. This vessel was sold here at public auction and Chenged owners - purchased by an americ - an all the crew discharg - and the

27. 25.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES.

Received at Havana
from the 1st of July to the 31st of December 1854 inclusive.

Names of vessels.	Names of parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Ship Aphrodite	L. L. Burnham & C.					
mr. Empire City	Drake & Comp					
. Philadelphia	Drake & Comp.					
. Ann Maria	R. Morison & Comp.					
Ellen Hayden	Master					
k Little Lizzie	Drake & Comp.	1	2.	1	0,50.	
r. John Pierce	Master					
s. Jos. Dudley	Drake & Comp.					
. Jn. H. Taylor	Master	1.	2.			
. Cabanas	Charles Tyng & Comp.					
k Nancy Lind	Master					
k Medora	R. Morison & Comp.					
Midas	Cabusac Bros					
z Valasco	Master					
. Lesoh	Cabusac Bros					
L. D. Brown	L. L. Burnham & C.					
k Pacific	Master					1. —
z Jose Dey	Master					
A. de Embil	Master					
y E. Whittier	Ch. Tyng & Comp.					
z Condor	Cabusac Bros					1. —
k Gov. Farris	Manger & Comp:					
k Pentucket	Drake & Comp.	1.	2.			1. —
k Bertha	Ch. Tyng & Comp.					
. Harriet Lewis	Master					
Metropolis	Antonio Cabarga					
r. Black Warrior	Ch. Tyng & Comp.					
Lion	R. Morison & Comp.	2	4.			1. —
Marietta	Merici, Bagle & Comp.					1. —
Acla	Drake & Comp.					
. Falcon	Drake & Comp.					
		5.	10..	1	0,50.	5..

CONSULAR STATEM

Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry, &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Attorn	
				No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–

FEES — Continued.

and ties. unt.	Passports. No.	Passports. Amount.	Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate. No.	Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate. Amount.	Certificate of Citizenship. No.	Certificate of Citizenship. Amount.	Burial. No.	Burial. Amount.	Sum total received on this vessel.
									4. –
									4. –
									4. –
									4. –
									4. –
									6. 50
									1. –
									4. –
									6. –
									4. –
									4. –
									1. –
									4 .
									4. –
									4. –
									5. –
									4. –
									4. –
									4. –
									22. –
									4. –
									7. –
									4. –
									4. –
									4. –
									4. –
									51. 25
									2. –
									4. –
									4. –
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	182. 75

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES — Continued.

NOTE. — The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all others remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this CONSULAR STATEMENT.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

One man discharged, one deserted

1. — Clearance

One man shipped

1. — Clearance.

Still in Port.

1. — Clearance.

One man deserted

4. — 1.50. for order of arrest & release of a seaman. 2.50. Oath & Cert. to Bill of Health
1. — Clearance

8. —

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES.

Received at Havana
from the 1st of July to the 31st of December 1854. inclusive.

Names of vessels.	Names of parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Steamer Empire City	Drake & Comp.					
Schr. Ariel	Herrera, Meyer & Comp.	2	4.–			
Bark Emma Lincoln	Master					
Schr. Crescent City	Drake & Comp.					
Brig Somers	Drake & Comp.					
Brig St. Andrew	Master					1.–
Bark Gen. Greene	Master					
Bark Chevalier	Drake & Comp.					
Brig Lunette	Abot, Spalding & Comp.	1	2.–			
Schr. Gov. Dudley	Drake & Comp.					
Schr. Black Warrior	Ch. Tyng & Comp.					
Schr. Kensington	Abot, Spalding & Comp.					
Schr. A. C. Ross	A. L. Burnham & Comp.					
Schr. Madagascar	A. L. Burnham & Comp.					
Schr. Abbot Devereux	Master					1.–
Schr. Starbide	A. L. Burnham & C.					
Sch. Brothers	A. L. Burnham & C.					
Schr. Zephyr	Drake & Comp.					
Schr. Cahawba	Tyng & Comp.					
Schr. Frank	Hobbe, Ealing & Comp.					1.–
Bark Japonica	Fco Alvarez & Comp.	1.	2.–			1.–
Brig Lett	Master	1.	2.–			
Brig Molembus	Drake & Comp.					
Schr. Winstermoyeh	Ulrici Bagle & Comp.					
Brig Demerara	Master					
Schr. Daniel Webster	Drake & Comp.					
Schr. Look-out	Abot Spalding & Comp.					
Schr. Wm L. Arthur	Master					
Brig Mary Elizabeth	Master					
Brig Remus	Drake & Comp.					
Schr. Falcon	Drake & Comp.					
		5.	10.–	–	–	4.–

CONSULAR STATEM

Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry, &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Attorn	
				No.	Amount.	No.	Amount
4. –							
4. –							
4. –							
4. –							
4. –							
–							
4. –							
4. –							
4.

FEES — Continued.

and ies.	Passports.		Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate.		Certificate of Citizenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this wessel.
nt.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
									4. -
									8. -
									4. -
									4. -
									5. -
									1. -
									4. -
									6. -
									4. -
									4. -
									4. -
									5. 50.
									4. -
									5. -
									4. -
									4. -
									4. -
									4. -
									22. -
									8. 50.
									6. -
									4. -
									1. -
									4. -
									4. -
									4 -
									4. -
									4. -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148. -

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES — Continued.

NOTE. — The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all others remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this CONSULAR STATEMENT.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

One man discharged & one shipped
Still in Port.

1. — Clearance.

Two men shipped

1. 50. Order of arrest and release of 2 seamen

1. 50. Order of arrest and release of 2 seamen, 1 man discharged, 1 shipped
Two men shipped, 1 deserted
Still in Port

1. — Clearance

One man discharged.
Still in Port.

5. —

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES.

Received at Havana
from the 1st July to the 31st of December 1854. inclusive.

Names of vessels.	Names of parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Crescent City	Drake & Comp.					
Northman						
Empire City	Drake & Comp.					
Archer	Master					
Hibernia						
Gov. Dudley	Drake & Comp.					
Xenophon	Cahuzac Bros.					1.–
Alley Taylor						
Emily N. Seaburn	Mauger & Comp.					
Sarah Maria	Ulrici, Bagle & C.					
Jno. Farnam	Herrera, Meyer & C.	4	2.–			1.–
James Rose	Master					1.–
Jane N. Baker.						
Magilen Cloud.						
Cahawba	Ch. Tyng & Comp.					
Russian						
L. A. Peters	Master					
Archimedes						
Yuba						
Ed. B. London	Burnham					
Black Warrior	Ch. Tyng & Comp.					
Sir Leon	Master					
John Alfred						
John Kelly						
Confidence	Master					
Martha Anna	Herrera, Meyer & C.					
Benj. Carver	R. Morison & Comp.					
Wye	Master					
Adela	Master					1.–
Eliza A. Cochran						
Isabel	Drake & Comp.					
		4	2.–	–	–	4.–

CONSULAR STATEM

Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry, &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Attorney.	
				No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
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4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
4.–							
72.–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

FEES — Continued.

ts and rties.	Passports.		Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate.		Certificate of Citizenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
mount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
									4. -
									4. -
									4. -
									4. -
									6. 50
									4. -
									4. -
									7. -
									5. -
									4. -
									4. -
									4. -
									4. -
									4. -
									4. -
									4. -
									5. -
									4. -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79. 50.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES — Continued.

NOTE. — The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all others remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this CONSULAR STATEMENT.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Still in Port

Still in Port

1. 50. Order of arest and release of a seamen
Still in Port

One man discharged & 1. shipped

Still in Port
Do Do.

Still in Port

Still in Port
Do. Do.

Still in Port.
Do. Do.
Do. Do.

Still in Port.

Still in Port.

1. 50.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES.

Received at Havana
from the 1st of July to the 31st of December 1854. inclusive.

Names of vessels.	Names of parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Brig Somers	Drake & Comp.					
Schr Wm Batty	Antonio Labagee					
Schr. Margaret Ann	Master					
Schr. Marg. Wise						
Brig Genl. Hogg						
Schr. Dart	Sh. Tyng & Comp.					
Schr. Empire City	Drake & Comp.					
Schr. Salem	Drake & Comp.					
Schr. Philadelphia	Drake & Comp.					
Bark S. C. Nickels						
Bark Little Ann						
Ship Lady Franklin						
Brig H. Andrews						
Brig Ellen Hagden						
Brig Arcadian						
Brig Anna A. Tyng						
Bark Loaisa						
Brig John Hathaway						
Bark Henry Buck						
Schr. Black Warrior	Tyng & Comp.					
Bark Albertina						
Ship Kossuth						
Bark Pointer						
Bark R. N. Knight						
Brig Manzoni						
Brig Yankee						
Bark Angola						
Schr. Republic						
Bark Gen Parris	Manger & Comp.					
Schr Sr. Pierce						
Bark Wilkie						
		–	–	–	–	..

CONSULAR STATEM

Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry, &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Attorn	
				No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
4..							
4..							
4..							
4..							
4..							
4..							
4..							
4..							
4..							
4..							
32..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

FEES — Continued.

and rties.	Passports.		Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate.		Certificate of Citizenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
ount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
									4. -
									4. -
									4. -

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES — Continued.

NOTE. — The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all others remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this CONSULAR STATEMENT.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Still in Port
Do. Do.
One man deserted.

Still in Port
Do. Do.
Do. Do.
Do. Do.
Do. Do.
Do. Do.
Do. Do.
Do. Do.

Still in Port
Do. Do.
Do. Do.
Do. Do.
Do. Do.
Do. Do.
Do. Do.
Do. Do.
Do. Do.

1. in Clearance

Still in Port.
Do Do.

1. —

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES.

Received at Havana
from the 1st of July to the 31st of December 1854 inclusive.

Names of vessels.	Names of parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Brig Corrimbo						
Schr Erwin Dorsey						
Brig Parthenon						
Schr. Midas						
Brns. Lehambe	Charles Tyng & Comp.					
Brig Princeton						
Brs. Charleston	Masters					

CONSULAR STATEM[illegible] FEES — Continued.

Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry, &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Attorn[illegible]		[illegible] and [illegible]rties.	Passports.		Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate.		Certificate of Citizenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
				No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	[illegible]ount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
4.																	4.
4.																	4.
																	4.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES — Continued.

NOTE. — The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all others remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this CONSULAR STATEMENT.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Still in Port
Do. Do.
Do. Do.
Do. Do.

Still in Port.
Arrived the 12 Aug. and was omitted

Recapitulation.

amount of fees from vessels as per foregoing statement $1666.50

add fees recovered from vessels that arrived previous to & sailed after 30th of June 305.75

1972.25

" 45 Seamen's papers of discharge 22.50
" Fees paid for wrecked Bark Mary. & wit:
Noting & extending protest & endorsing .18.-
Certifd copy of protest 8.50
Affidavit taken of Capt & certifd 2.50 ..... 29.-
" Certified copies of protests of vessels furnished to various parties one of the above 8.50. 35.50
" 150 Oaths taken @ 50 cts each 7.50
" 61 Certifs granted @ 2$ @ 5$ @ 3$ 284.-
" 65 Deb. Certifs @ $1.50 ..... 97.50
" 6 Powers of attorney @ $8.50 & 2 at 10$ 71.-
" 508 Invoices @ 2$ 1016.-

Total amount received from all sources. $3535.25

Havana 31st December 1854.

Wm H Robertson
acting Consul.

Consulate of the United States
Havana Feby 20th 1855.

Honble James Guthrie
Secretary of the Treasury
of the United States.
Washington.

Sir.

I have the honor to lay before you the Returns of American vessels that have entered and left this port from the 1st of July to the 31st of December 1854, inclusive; this document has not been forwarded at an earlier day owing to the pressure of business in this office that requires immediate attention. I trust that this will be deemed by you a sufficient excuse for the delay,

and remain, Sir,

With high respect

Your Obedient Servant

Wm H Robertson
acting Consul.

Respectfully referred
to the department of
State G. Rodman
C. C.
Dep Dept
March 3/55

Consulate at Havana.

acting Consul. William H. Robertson.

Returns of vessels.

Half year ending 31st December 1854.

Total arrived	350 vessels	with 150,216 72/95 tons	and 6385 men (Capts included)	
Total departed	346 do	" 152,246 24/95	" 6428	" do
Changed flag	1 Steamer	" 811 7/95	" 19	"
Remain in port	44 vessels	with 11307 63/95	" 414	"

Havana 31st December 1853.

Wm H Robertson

CONSULAR RETURN

Of American Vessels arriving at and departing from Havana
from the 1st of July to the 31st of December 1854. inclusive.

Date of arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from
					Americans.	Foreigners.	
July 1.	Stmr.	Cahawba	1643 15/95	Shaffeldt	72.	.	New-York.
2.	Brig	Mary Elizabeth	150 44/95	L. B. Mc Connell	10.	-	New-Orleans.
3	Schr.	Midas	186 13/95	C. Rauch	9.	-	New-Orleans.
3.	Brig	Harriet	190 71/95	E. Hall	7.	1.	Mariel.
2.	Brig	Henry Leeds	186 11/95	G. M. L. John	7.	-	Mariel.
4.	Schr.	Charleston	93.	P. Stellor	6.	-	Charleston.
4.	Schr.	Alice	119 11/95	G. Butler	7.	2.	New-Orleans
5.	Ship	Grotto	511 5/95	S. N. Stewart	12.	2.	Charleston.
4.	Stmr.	Isabel	1115	Rollins	45.	-	Charleston
5.	Stmr.	Philadelphia	1250.	Mc Gowan	37.	-	New-York.
7.	Schr.	George Ames	199 21/95	L. Nichols	6.	1.	Mariel.
7.	Bark	Greenland	549 35/95	H. Snow	6.	-	Mariel
10.	Bark	Little Lizzie	244 80/95	B. Gil. Patrie	9.	-	New-York.
10.	Brig	Somers	111 29/95	Thos Watson	7.	1.	Charleston
10.	Brig	Galenese	149 73/95	Ch.s Larver	7.	-	Charleston
10.	Bark	John Benson	215 76/95	Barmeister	8.	2.	New-York.
10	Bark	Rob. Pennell	479 18/95	Parker	6.	1.	New-Bedford.
10.	Schr.	Mary Carolina	116 23/95	Woolongham	8.	-	New-Orleans.
10.	Ship	Josephin	456 61/95	Donhollenn	10.	2.	New. York.
10.	Stmr	Cahawba	1643 15/95	Shaffeldt	72.	-	Mobile
10.	Brig	Napoleon	179 12/95	Wm Spicut	7.	.	Cabanas
11.	Bark	Japonica	265 22/95	Power	10.	1.	Philadelphia
14.	Stmr.	Philadelphia	1250.	Windle	37.		New-Orleans
14.	Bark	Ed Fellow	233 24/95	Wm Eliot	7.	2.	Portland
14.	Stmr.	United States	175 75/95	James Duke	14.	-	New-Orleans
17.	Schr.	Edwin Dorsey	110 57/95	G. Schneidan	8	-	New-Orleans
17.	Schr.	Glenville	161 29/95	[illegible] L. Partridge	6.	1.	Portland
17.	Brig	Carol. E. Kelley	198 7/95	W. D. Lebeard	8.	-	Portland.
17.	Brig	Webster	227 35/95	D. C. Meath	8.	-	Portland.
16.	Stmr.	Black Warrior	1556.	C. D. Bullock	70	-	New-York
17.	Bark	Chilton	277 62/95	T. Pennell	8.	2.	Portland.
			5927 22/95.		534.	18.	

Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount of C[illegible] landed.
New-York		Mails		
New-Orleans		Assorted cargo		
New-Orleans		Provisions		
Portland		Molasses		
Portland		Molasses		
Charleston		Rice		
New-Orleans		Provisions.		
Richmond		Ballast		
Charleston	Savannah, Key West	Mails &c.		
New-York		Mails		
Searsport		Molasses		
Brunswick		Molasses		
Boston		Assorted Cargo		
Charleston		Rice &c.		
Charleston		Rice		
New-York		Merchandise		
New-Bedford		Empty hogsheads		
New-Orleans		Provision		
Bath		Ballast		
New-York		Mails		
Portland		Molasses.		
Philadelphia		Assorted cargo		
New-York		Ballast		
Portland		Lumber		
New-Orleans		Corn, Bacon & Horses		
New-Orleans		Assorted cargo		
Boston		Sugarboxshooks		
Frankfort		Boards & sugarboxshooks		
Buckspoort		Shooks & Lumber		
New-York		Mails &c.		
Portland		Boxshooks		

— Continued.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
Mails		72.	-	2. July
Segars		10		11. "
Sugar & fruits		9.	-	13. "
Molasses		7.	1.	2. "
Molasses		7.	1.	2. "
Sugar		6.	1.	11. "
Ballast		7.	2.	11. "
Sugar		9.	7.	9. August
Mails		45.	-	7. July
Mails		27.	-	5. "
Molasses.		6.	1.	7. "
Molasses		6.	"	15. "
Ballast		9.	"	18. "
Molasses		7.	1.	11. "
Ballast		7.	-	17. "
Sugar, segars, tobacco &c.		6.	2.	24. "
Molasses		6.	1.	29. "
Sugar & fruit		8	-	18 "
Ballast		10.	2.	11. "
Ballast		72.	—	16. "
Molasses		7.	-	12. "
Sugar & segars		10.	1.	24. "
Ballast		37.	-	14 "
Ballast		7.	2.	24 "
Segars, fruits, almonds		14.	"	21 "
Segars & Ballast		8	"	21 "
Molasses		6.	1.	1. August.
Ballast		6.	"	1. "
Ballast		8.	"	28. July
Mails &c.		70.	-	16. "
Some sugar for Ballast		6.	2.	24. "
		529.	25.	

GENERAL REMARKS.

Mobile.	
New- Orleans.	
New- Orleans.	
Portland.	
Portland.	One man shipped.
Charleston	One man shipped
Mantua.	
Falmouth	5. men died & 7. shipped.
Charleston.	
New- Orleans	
Portland	
New- Orleans.	
Sagua	
Charleston	
Sagua	
New- York.	One man died & 1 shipped.
Portland.	
New- Orleans.	
New- Orleans.	
New- York.	
Portland	
Philadelphia	
New. York.	
Sierra Morena	
Key West.	
New- Orleans.	
Portland	
Cabañas.	Leaves her 2. mates sick in hospital.
Marial.	
Mobile	
Sagua.	

CONSULAR RETURN

Of American Vessels arriving at and departing from Havana
from the 1st *of* July *to the* 31st *of* December 185 4, *inclusive.*

Date of arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from
					Americans.	Foreigners.	
July 17.	Schr.	Geneva	166 26	J. Nichols	7.	-	Canary
" 16.	Brig	Telegraph	185 74	H. T. Stein	6.	2.	Charleston
" 16	Brig	Potante	207 10	R. B. Baldwin	10	2.	New-York.
" 18.	Brig	Tribune	196 2	Leon. Steele	7	4	Boston
" 19.	Bark	Lyra	217 27	H. Bennis	9.	2.	New-York.
" 19.	Stms.	Crescent City	1291.	Mc Kinstey	52.	.	New-York.
" 19.	Stms.	Isabel	1115	Wm. Rollins	45.	.	Charleston.
" 19.	Schr.	G. H. Montagne	167 11	L W. Simpson	6.	2.	Mantua
" 22.	Bark	Lunette	226 60	L Monroefort	7.	2.	Portland.
" 22.	Bark	Medora	197 50	H. Roby	7.	2.	Portland.
" 22.	Bark	American	234.	Blake	6.	2.	Mariel.
" 22.	Brig	Tribune	196 21	L. Steel	7.	4	Boston
" 24.	Bark	Bob. Pennell	179 18	A. F. Packer	7.	2.	Mariel
" 24.	Bark	Glenburn	455 82	L. W. Gray	13.	-	New-York.
" 24.	Bark	Lasco	266 78	Chs. Collins	8.	2.	Portland
" 26.	Bark	Chs. Potter	165 71	David Fuller	6.	1.	Boston.
" 26.	Brig	L. C. Peters	171 45	M. Smith	8	2.	New-Orleans.
" 27.	Bark	Diligence	237 26	D. Young	9.	.	Portland
" 27.	Bark	Express	261.	T. L. Ross	6.	2.	New-York.
" 28.	Stms.	Black Warrior	1556 2	L. D. Bullock	70.	-	Mobile
" 28.	Brig	Young Republic	196 77	Ths. L. Libby	7.	.	Portland
" 29.	Stms.	Crescent City	1291.	Mc Gowan	52.	.	New-Orleans.
" 29.	Brig	Radius	194 60	F. Stevens	9.	3.	Portland.
" 29.	Bark	Louisa	182 53	Geo. P. Lindsay	8	3	Philadelphia
" 29.	Schs.	Mariette	117 72	Wm L Ross	6.	-	Portland
" 31.	Schs.	Ned	97 16	Geo. P. Adams	5.	4.	Charleston
" 31.	Bark	Griffin	301 29	H. G. Davis	8.	2.	New-York.
" 31.	Stms.	Cahaba	1643 15	Schaffelot	70.	-	New-York.
Aug 3.	Stms.	Philadelphia	1250.	Windle	37.	.	New-York.
" 3.	Brig	Adela	414.	Jn. Beyers	6.	1.	Charleston
" 4	Bark	Peri	265 6	Geo. Thaskus	10.	-	Portland
			13447 72		376.	33.	

Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount of C landed.
Searsport		Molasses		
Charleston		Rice		
New-York		Ballast		
Bucksport		Box, Shooks &c		
New. York		Assorted cargo		
New. York		Mails &		
Charleston	Savannah, Key West	Mails &		
New-Orleans		Copper		
Portland		Boxshooks, Boards, fish		
Portland.		Boxshooks		
Portland		Molasses.		
Orland		Assorted cargo		
New-Bedford		Molasses		
Richmond (Maine)		Ballast		
Portland		Boards & Shooks		
Boston		Assorted cargo		
New-Orleans		Provisions		
Portland		Shooks & Boards		
New-York		Assorted cargo		
New-York		Cargo in transito & mails		
Portland		Boxshooks		
New-York		Mails		
Portland		Shooks & boards		
Philadelphia		Rice & onions		
New-Orleans		Lumber		
Charleston		Rice		
New-York		Assorted cargo		
New-York		Mails and transitcargo		
New-York.		Mails and transitcargo		
Charleston		Rice		
Portland		Lumber & Boxshooks		

— Continued.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
Molasses		7.	"	18. July
Sugar & tobacco		8.	"	29. "
Sugar & Segars		10.	2.	2. August
Sugar		7.	"	9. "
Sugar, tobacco & segars		9.	2.	5. August
Mails &c		52.	"	19. July
Mails &c		45.	"	21. "
Copper		6.	2.	22. "
Ballast		7.	2.	29. "
Molasses.		7.	1.	14. August
Molasses		6.	2.	22. July
Ballast		7.	"	9 Aug.
Molasses		7.	2.	24. July
Ballast		13.	"	29 "
Molasses		8	2.	19. Aug.
Sugar, tobacco & segars		6.	2.	12. Aug.
Sugar, segars, honey		7.	2.	2. Aug.
Sugar &c		9.	"	11. Aug.
sugar, segars &c.		8.	2.	19. "
Transit cargo & mails		70.	"	28. July
Ballast		7.	"	1. Aug.
Mails		52.	"	29. July
Ballast		9.	2.	2. Aug.
Sugar, segars, rum.		6.	2.	9. "
Ballast		6.	"	7. "
Some fruit		5.	1.	5. "
Sugar		6.	2.	16. "
Mails &c.		70.	"	21. July
Mails &c.		37.	"	3. Aug.
Ballast & segars		6.	4.	11. "
Ballast		10	"	17. "
		517.	31.	

GENERAL REMARKS.

Portland	
New- York.	
New- York.	
Cardenas.	Capt died, another appointed, one man discharged, 1 shipped
New- York.	
New- Orleans.	
Charleston	
Baltimore	
Cardenas.	
Portland.	
Portland.	
Cardenas.	
New- Bedford.	
New- Orleans.	
Portland	
New- York.	
New- Orleans.	One man died on the passage.
Portland	
New- York.	
New- York.	
Cardenas.	
New- York.	
Cardenas	
Philadelphia	One man died on the passage & 1 shipped.
Cabanas.	
Charleston	
New- York.	
Mobile.	
New- Orleans.	
Charleston.	
Caimito	

CONSULAR RETURN

Of American Vessels arriving at and departing from Havana
from the 1st *of* July *to the* 31st *of* December 1854 *inclusive.*

Date of arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from
					Americans.	Foreigners.	
Aug. 4.	Stmr.	Isabel	1115.	Wm Rollins	45.	.	Charlestown
" 5.	Schr.	Alice	119 0/0	Geo. Butler	7.	2.	La Cagetano
" 6.	Brig	Adams Grag	152 12	John Henry	8.	2.	New-Orleans
" 10.	Brig	Webster	227 33	D. C. Meath	6.	.	Maried
" 10.	Ship	Sea Lion	598 46	Danl. Golding	13	4.	Mobile
" 10.	Bark	Elizabeth S.	166 32	E. Brooks	9.	2.	Philadelphia
" 11.	Stmr.	Lahawba	1643 15	C. Shaffeldt	70	-	Mobile
" 12.	Schr.	Charleston	93.	P. Metter jar.	5	1.	Charleston
" 12.	Brig	Somers	111 29	Thos Watson	6.	1.	Charleston
" 12.	Schr.	Isabella	101 72	L. Gage	6.	2.	Charleston
" 14.	Stmr.	Philadelphia	1750.	Winsle	27.	.	New-Orleans
" 16.	Bark	Gov. Parris	275 62	Ch. F. Musaus	7	2.	Portland
" 17.	Bark	L. B. Hamilton	257.	Ch. E. Chase	9	1.	Portland
" 17.	Bark	Brunette	299 18	Geo. Fogerty	8	2.	New-York.
" 19.	Bark	David Nichols	195 89	E. L. Swett	8.	.	Portland.
" 19.	Stmr.	Crescent City	1292.	Mc Gowan	52.	.	New-York.
" 21.	Schr.	Mariette	117.	Rose	5	1.	Bahia Honda
" 19.	Str.	Gov. Dudley	498 22	D. Crowell	27.	.	Charleston.
" 21.	Brig	L. C. Kelly.	191 71	Wm D. Coleord	6.	.	Cabañas
" 23.	Brig	Sac Wakefield	248 26	J. F. Donnell	9.	.	Bath
" 24.	Bark	Warndike	399 3	Geo. W. Jacoges	9.	3.	Boston.
" 25.	Schr.	Midas	186 53	L. Worsoe	7.	2.	New-Orleans
" 25.	Ship	Medallion	547 22	T. J. Brown	13	2.	New-Orleans
" 25.	Bark	Cornelia	306 78	R. L. Ward	12.	1.	New-York.
" 25.	Brig	Mary Elisabeth	150 46	Jas B. Mc Connell	8.	2.	New-Orleans.
" 25.	Bark	Nevia Henry	195 23	S. Hasley	6.	3.	Boston
" 28.	Brig	Lion	179 89	Thos Angle	7.	2.	Portland
" 28	Bark	Jonia	298 20	Geo. M. Cullock	8	3.	Bath
" 29.	Stmr.	Crescent City	1292.	Mc Gowan	52.	.	New-Orleans.
" 31.	Stmr.	Lahawba	1643 15	Shaffeldt	70.	.	New-York
" 31.	Schr.	Aid	97 76	Adams	6.	.	Charleston
			14158 41		543.	38.	

CONSULAR R —

Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount of C landed.
Charleston	Savannah & Key West	Mails & rice		
New- Orleans		Copper ore		
New - Orleans		Provisions		
Rocksport		Molasses		
New - Orleans		Timber		
Philadelphia		Assorted cargo		
New - York		Mails &c		
Charleston		Rice & turpentine		
Charleston		Rice		
Charleston		Rice		
New - York		Mails		
Portland		Boards & Shooks		
Portland		Railroad sleepers		
Waldoboro		General cargo		
Searsport		Shooks & Lumber		
New - York		Mails		
Portland		Molasses		
Charleston		Mails pc		
Frankfort		Molasses		
Bath		Railroadsleepers		
Boston		Sea, empty casks & onions		
New Orleans		Provisions		
Richmond bound to London		Tobacco		
New - York		Assorted cargo		
New - Orleans.		Provisions		
Boston		General cargo		
Portland		Lumber, Shooks & Casks		
Harwell		Railroadsleepers		
New - York		Mails &c.		
New - York		Mails &c.		
Charleston		Rice		

— Continued.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
Mails &c.		45.	.	8. August
Copper ore		7.	2.	5. "
Segars & fruit		8.	2.	12. "
Molasses		7.	.	10. "
Ballast		14.	2	22. Sept.
Sugar & Segars		9.	2.	24. Aug.
Mails &c.		70.	.	12. Aug.
Ballast		5.	1.	18. "
Ballast & fruit		6.	1.	22. "
Fruit & Segars		5.	2.	22. "
Mails		37.	.	14. "
Molasses		7.	2.	1. Sept.
Ballast		9.	1.	24. Aug.
Sugar		6.	2.	21. "
Ballast		8.	.	25. "
Mails		52.	.	19 "
Molasses.		5.	1	21. "
Mails &c.		27.	.	21. "
Molasses		6.	"	21. "
Ballast		9.	"	2. Septr.
Sugars, tobacco, segars, cacao &c.		10.	2.	14. "
Sugar, coffee, fruit & sweet meat		7.	2.	30. Aug.
Tobacco		13.	1.	26. "
Sugar, segars & tobacco		12.	1.	9. Septr.
Sugar & segars		7.	2.	2. "
Ballast		6.	2.	7. "
Ballast		7.	3.	9. "
Ballast		8.	3.	7. "
Mails &c.		52.	"	29. "
Mails &c.		70.	"	31. "
Fruit		7.	.	4. Septr.
		544.	38.	

GENERAL REMARKS.

New. York.	
Baltimore.	
New- Orleans.	
Portland	One man died.
Mobile.	One discharged, 1 died & 2 shipped. 1. arrested & released.
Philadelphia	
New- York.	
Charleston	
Charleston.	
Charleston.	One man discharged, one deserted & 1 shipped.
New- York.	
Sierra Morena.	
Sagua la Grande.	
Marseille.	
Cardenas.	
New. Orleans.	
Providence	
Charleston.	
New- York.	2. men died & 2. shipped.
Mantua	1. Discharged, 1 shipped.
New- York.	1. Discharged, 1 shipped.
New- Orleans.	
London.	Capt. discharged, mate Robinson appointed master. 2 m. died, 4 shipped
New- York.	
New- Orleans.	Leaves one man sick in hospital.
Sierra Morena.	2. Discharged, 2 shipped
Cardenas.	One boy shipped.
Sagua.	
New- York.	
New- Orleans.	
Charleston.	Shipped one man to give him passage.

CONSULAR RETURN

Of American Vessels arriving at and departing from Havana
from the 1st. of July to the 31st. of December 1854. inclusive.

Date of arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in: Americans.	Crew in: Foreigners.	Where from.
Septbr 4.	Stmr.	Philadelphia	1250.	Windle	37	-	New-York.
" 4.	Brig	L.L. Peters	171 45	M. Smith	9	2.	New-Orleans
" 4.	Schr.	Erwin Dorsey	119 57	G. Schneider	8	2.	New-Orleans.
" 6.	Stmr.	Gov. Dudley	408 30	D. Crowell	27.	-	Charleston
" 6.	Bark	Pacific	270.	W. L. Brown	9.	2.	Boston
" 7	Brig	Oxford	209 3	Robt. Beals	6.	2.	New-York
" 7.	Brig	Maria	143 58	Albert Gage	6.	1.	Bristol
" 12.	Stmr.	Lahawba	1642 15	Shaffield	70.	-	New-Orleans
" 12.	Ship	Rialto	499 45	D. B. Wilson	12.	3	Boston
" 12.	Brig	Adams Gray	152 14	Lt. Henry	9.	2.	New-Orleans
" 13.	Bark	Gov. Parris	275 66	Ch. Musaus	7.	2.	Sierra Morena
" 14.	Stmr.	Philadelphia	1250.	Windle	37.	-	New-Orleans
" 15.	Stmr.	Black Warrior	1556 2	J. D. Bullock	70.	-	New-York.
" 16.	Brig	Chief	134 21	Geo. G. Smith	12	-	Navy Bay
" 16.	Brig	Confidence	195 72	Benj. S. Metcalf	7.	1.	Newport
" 18.	Bark	John Farnum	249 55	R. Olmsted	9.	2.	New-York.
" 18.	Brig	Jos. L. Williams	199 34	E. L. Fickett	6.	2.	Boston
" 19.	Stmr.	Falcon	891 17	Hartstene	56.	-	New-York.
" 20.	Stmr.	Gov. Dudley	408 30	D. Crowell	27.	-	Charleston
" 22.	Bark	Japonica	245 22	W. Power	9	3.	Philadelphia
" 22.	Brig	S. Wakefield	248 26	Sam. T. Donnell	9.	-	Mantua
" 23.	Brig	Leonice	220 9	Thos. Daling	8.	-	Philadelphia
" 23.	Schr.	G.H. Montague	167 46	Geo. Butler	7.	2.	Baltimore
" 23.	Brig	Battler	265 10	H. Perry	6.	2.	Boston
" 24.	Stmr.	El Dorado	1049 18	A. G. Gray	66.	-	New-Orleans
" 25.	Stmr.	Crescent City	1292.	M. Gowan	52.	-	New-York.
" 25.	Brig	S.P. Brown	182 55	Ch. G. Freeman	6.	2.	New Port
" 25.	Brig	Maria	143 58	H. Wade	6.	2.	Cabañas
" 27.	Schr.	Midas	186 3	L. W. Simpson	7.	2.	New-Orleans
" 27.	Stmr.	Black Warrior	1556 2	J. D. Bullock	78	-	New-Orleans
" 30.	Brig	L.L. Peters	171 45	M. Smith	9.	2.	New-Orleans
			15744 62		660	36.	

Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount of C landed.
New- York		Mails &c.		
New- Orleans		Provisions		
New- Orleans		Provisions		
Charleston	Savannah, Key West	Mails		
New- York		Lumber		
Portland		Lumber		
Bristol		Onions & potatoes		
New- York		Mails &c		
Yarmouth		Do		
New- Orleans		Provisions		
Portland		Molasses		
New- York		Mails &c.		
New- York		Mails &c.		
Baltimore	Bonaventure Land to Baltimore	Guano		
Newport.		Provisions		
New- York		General cargo		
Portland		General cargo		
New- York		Mails &c		
Charleston	Savannah, Key West	Mails &c.		
Philadelphia		General cargo		
Bath		Copper ore		
Philadelphia		Assorted cargo		
New- Orleans		Lard		
Camden		Assorted cargo.		
New- York		Mails &		
New- York		Mails &		
Newport		Provisions & Shooks.		
Bristol		Molasses		
New- Orleans		Provisions		
New- York		Mails &c.		
New- Orleans		Provisions & staves		

R — Continued.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
Mails &c		27.	-	4. Septbr
Sugar, tobacco, segars &c.		9.	2.	14. "
Segars		8.	2.	12. "
Mails		27.	-	7. "
Sugar, segars, tobacco &c.		9.	2.	26. "
100 boxes sugar		6.	2	16. "
Ballast		6.	1.	13. "
Mails &c.		70.	—	12. "
Oranges, sugar, tobacco & segars		12.	3.	14. Oct.
Sugar, segars &c.		9.	2.	20. Sept.
Molasses		7.	2.	12. "
Mails &c.		27.	-	14. "
Mails &c.		70.	-	15. "
Guano		10.	-	16. Octbr.
Some molapes		7.	1.	23. Septbr.
Sugar, tobacco, segars &c.		9.	"	1. Octbr.
Ballast		6.	2.	27. Septbr.
Mails &c		56.	-	24. "
Mails &c		27.	"	22. "
Sugar & segars		9.	4	5. Oct.
Copperore & molasses		13.	"	23. Sept.
Sugar		8.	"	10. Oct.
Tobacco, segars & fruit		7.	2.	28. Sept.
Sugar, tobacco & segars		6.	5.	10. Oct.
Mails		66.	"	24. Sept.
Mails &c		52.	"	23. "
Molasses		6.	2.	7. Octbr.
Molapes		6.	2.	25. Septbr.
Sugar, tobacco, segars, fruit, coffee		7.	2.	4. Octbr.
Mails &c.		70.	"	28. Sept.
Sugar, tobacco, coffee, segars		9	2.	7. Oct.
		681.	38.	

GENERAL REMARKS.

New- Orleans.	
New- Orleans.	
New- Orleans.	
Charleston.	
New- York.	
Cagua	
Cabannas.	
New- York.	
New- York.	One man discharged and one shipped.
New- Orleans.	
Portland	
New- York.	
New- Orleans.	
Baltimore	Two men discharged and one died.
Cardenas.	
New- York.	One man deserted and one detained by the Authorities
Cardenas.	
Aspinwall.	A. G. Gray assumed command.
Charleston.	
Philadelphia	One deserted, 2 shipped.
New- York.	One discharged, one shipped & 4 more to give them passage.
Philadelphia	
New- Orleans.	
Boston.	The Captain remains, with A. Crosby appointed master. 3 men shipped.
New- York.	H. L. Hartstene assumed command.
New- Orleans.	
Wilmington.	
Bristol.	
New- Orleans.	One discharged & one shipped.
New- York.	
New- Orleans.	

CONSULAR RETURN

Of American Vessels arriving at and departing from Havana
from the 1st of July to the 31st of December 1854. inclusive.

Date of arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from
					Americans.	Foreigners.	
Septbr 30.	Stmr.	Pelago	811 7/95	Fred. Reimer	15	4.	New-York.
Octbr. 1.	Stmr.	Lehawka	1643 15/95	Shuffeldt	70.	.	New-York
2	Bark	John Benson	215 76/95	Fred. Baumeister	9	2.	New-York
2.	Brig	Enterprise	249 79/95	Jas. N. Miller	6.	2.	Bath
2.	Bark	Canada	286 68/95	John Luscombe	6.	2.	Portland.
2	Brig	Adela	114.	John Beger	6.	.	Charleston
3.	Brig	Demerara	192 76/95	Rob A. Hanen	6.	2.	Philadelphia
3.	Bark	Chilton	277 62/95	Thos. Pennell	10	.	Philadelphia
3.	Brig	J. L. Giddings	165 6/95	A. Harris	7	2.	New-Orleans
3.	Bark	Taubo	499 81/95	Geo. L. Willcox	12	3.	New-York.
3.	Bark	American	234 62/95	W. H. Gooding	7.	2.	Portland
6.	Brig	Metabak	145 47/95	M. L. Holfield	6.	1.	Bath
7.	Brig	Horn	149 20/95	Hy Mitchell	6.	1.	Portland
7.	Bark	Diligence	237 28/95	D. Young	10.	.	Portland.
7.	Stmr.	Victoria	252 16/95	A. L. Gardner	16.	.	Wilmington
8.	Stmr	Crescent City	1292.	Mc Gowan	52.	.	New-Orleans
9.	Stmr.	Empire City	1754.	Winsle	88.	.	New-York.
9.	Stmr.	Falcon	891 17/95	A. G. Gray	55	.	Aspinwall.
9.	Stmr.	Gov. Dudley	408 31/95	D. Connell	27.	.	Charleston
9.	Brig	Maria Dorsey	195 77/95	L. Astley	6.	4.	Sierra Morena
9.	Brig	Somers	411 29/95	Thos. Watson	7.	.	Charleston
9.	Schr.	Cicero	129 56/95	Nat. Dauby	6.	.	Savannah
10.	Schr.	Wintermoth	109 6/95	Mich. Morrow	6.	1.	New-York
10.	Schr.	Frank	184 44/95	John H. Leighton	6	1.	Baltimore
10.	Bark	Lyra	217 27/95	John Beanis	9.	2.	New-York.
10.	Bark	Medora	197 50/95	H. Roby	7	2.	Portland
10.	Schr.	Edwin Dorsey	110 57/95	G. Schneider	8.	2.	New-Orleans
10.	Schr.	Aid	97 76/95	Jas H. Tinney	6.	.	Charleston
11.	Bark	John Henry	435.	L. M. Moses	12.	1.	Boston
11.	Stmr.	Genl. Geo. Arnal	538 72/95	Wm L. Powers	25	-	New-York
11.	Brig	A. Cohen	223 18/95	M. S. York.	7	.	Portland
			12380 53/95		541.	34.	

Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount of landed.
New-York	Nassau	Ballast.		
New-York		Mails &c.		
New-York		Assorted cargo		
Boston		Railroad sleepers		
Portland		Boxshooks		
Charleston		Rice		
Boston		Coal		
Portland		Coal		
New-Orleans		Provisions		
Bath		Ballast		
Portland		Boxshooks & casks		
Bath		Lumber		
Portland		Lumber & fish		
Portland		Lumber.		
New-York	bound to St Juan	Ballast		
New-York		Mails &c.		
New-York		Mails &c.		
New-York		Mails &c.		
Charleston	Savannah, Ga, Port	Mails &c.		
Portland		Molasses.		
Charleston		Rice		
Baltimore		Rice		
Flushing		Provisions		
Baltimore		Assorted Cargo		
New-York		General Cargo.		
Portland.		Shooks & lumber.		
New-Orleans		Provisions		
Charleston		Rice		
Portsmouth		Fruit, Provisions, railroad sleepers		
New-York		Ballast.		
Portland		Assorted cargo		

— Continued.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
Was put under spanish flag.				
Mails xc.		70.	-	1. Octobre
Sugar, tobacco, segarsx oranges		9.	2.	19. "
Ballast		7.	1.	11. "
Ballast		6.	2.	10. "
Fruit		6.	1.	7. "
Coal		6.	2.	3. "
Ballast.		10	-	12. "
Sugar, wine, fruit		7.	2.	10. "
Some sugar.		12.	2.	13. "
Ballast		7.	2.	12. "
Ballast		6.	1.	18 "
Ballast.		6.	1.	21. "
Sugar x segars		10.	"	27. "
Ballast		16.	"	7. "
Mails xc.		52.	"	9. "
Mails xc.		60.	"	9 "
Mails xc.		56.	"	9. "
Mails xc.		27.	-	11. "
Molasses		5.	1.	11. "
Molasses		6.	"	16. "
Ballast		6.	-	14. "
Oranges.		6.	1.	17. "
Ballast.		6.	1.	22. "
Sugar, tobacco, segars xc.		9.	2.	25 "
Ballast		7.	2.	23. "
Sugar, segars xc.		8.	2.	21. "
Sugar x segars		6.	"	18. "
Sugar, tobacco, segars		12.	1.	5. Novbr.
Ballast		25.	-	11. Oct.
Ballast		7	"	27. "
		496.	30.	

GENERAL REMARKS.

	Was put under spanish flag. The crew all discharged.
New- Orleans.	
New- York.	One man died & one shipped.
Tabasco.	
St. Juan de los Remedios.	
Charleston.	
Caimito.	
Sagua.	
New- Orleans.	
Matanzas.	
Cardenas.	
Cardenas.	
Bahia Honda	
Boston	
San Juan de Nicaragua	
New- York	
New- Orleans.	
Aspinwall.	One man shipped.
Charleston	
Portland	Mate died in Sierra Morena. 1 discharged & 1 shipped.
Charleston.	One discharged.
San Cayetano	
New- York.	
Cardenas.	
New- York.	
Sierra Morena.	
New- Orleans.	
Charleston	
New- York.	
Vera Cruz	
Sierra Morena.	

CONSULAR RETURN

Of American Vessels arriving at and departing from Havana
from the 1st. *of* July *to the* 31st. *of* December 1854. *inclusive.*

Date of arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from
					Americans.	Foreigners.	
Oct. 11.	Ship	Kate Swanton	489 tons	John H. Reed	11.	3	New-York
" 11.	Brig	Henrietta	234 tons	W.m Norris	6.	2.	Boston
" 11.	Schr.	Frank	184 66	J. W. Leighton	7.	.	Baltimore
" 12.	Stmr.	Cahawba	1643 tons	Schaffelot	70.	.	New-Orleans
" 12.	Schr.	John Pierce	199 tons	S. S. Nelock	6.	2.	New-Port.
" 13	Schr.	Brothers	142 28	Thos. Phillips	6	2.	Charleston
" 13	Brig	Grand Turk	114 52	Wm. Wing	6	-	Providence
" 13.	Brig	Jose Leg	216 tons	E. W. Spencer	6.	-	Machias.
" 14.	Bark	Peri	265 tons	Jas. J. Westrup	8.	2.	Laimito
" 14.	Brig	Napoleon	143 52	Moses Davis	7.	-	Portland
" 14.	Schr.	Harriet Lewis	113 tons	Thos. King	6.	.	Boston
" 14.	Bark	Sarah B. Tate	225 50	John W. Crowther	7.	2	Portland
" 15	Stmr.	Black Warrior	1556 tons	J. D. Bullock	70.	.	New-York
" 16.	Bark	Lunette	226 80	Elisha A. Hicks	8.	2.	Portland
" 16.	Schr.	Relief	149 92	Chas. H. Shopper	6.	.	Machias.
" 20.	Bark	Leo	299 tons	John West	10.	2.	New-York.
" 20.	Brig	Mary Elizabeth	150 tons	E. B. M.c Connell	6.	2.	New-Orleans.
" 21.	Bark	Louisa	467 53	Cat. P. Lindsey	9.	2.	Philadelphia
" 21.	Brig	Adams Gray	452 tons	John Henry	7.	2.	New-Orleans
" 21.	Schr.	Hephzy	77 tons	Henry Gage	5.	.	Charleston
" 23.	Ship	Monterey	598 tons	J. N. Parenteau	14.	4.	New-York
" 23.	Bark	Muskingum	248 tons	W.m L. Dickey	8	1.	Warren
" 23.	Stmr.	Empire City	1752.	Windle	80.	.	New-Orleans
" 23.	Bark	Mer. Kimball	499 tons	Stephen P. Moody	12.	2.	New-York
" 24.	Schr.	Carthagena	146 tons	Robt. W. Wilson	6.	.	New-Bedford.
" 24.	Stmr.	Philadelphia	1250.	M.c Gowan	37.	-	New-York
" 24.	Stmr.	Falcon	891 tons	A. G. Gray	55.	-	Aspinwall
" 24.	Bark	Saranac	198 57	L. S. Bixley	9.	1.	Newport
" 24.	Schr.	Hendrick	171 69	G. L. Lester	10.	2.	Key West
" 24.	Schr.	Lillia	120 tons	John Low.	6.	2.	Key West
" 25.	Schr.	New Zealand	144 tons	J. M.c Rea.	6	-	Philadelphia
			12817 36		516.	34.	

Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount of c landed.
Bath		Ballast		
Portland		Assorted cargo		
Baltimore		fish, lard &c.		
New-York		Mails &c.		
New-Port		Provisions & hoops		
Charleston		Rice		
Providence		Onions, potatoes & hoops		
Machias		Lumber.		
Portland		Molasses		
Portland		Shooks, hoops & lumber		
Newport		Potatoes & onions		
Portland		Lumber & provisions		
New-York		Mails &c.		
Portland		Lumber & fish		
Machias		Railroadsleepers		
New-York		General cargo		
New-Orleans		Provisions.		
Philadelphia		Assorted Cargo		
New-Orleans		Provisions.		
Charleston		Rice.		
New-York		Ballast.		
Warren		Provisions & copperage		
New-York		Mails &c.		
Belfast		Ballast		
Portland		Assorted cargo		
New-York		Mails pc.		
New-York		Mails pc.		
Newport		Potatoes, onions pc.		
Key West		Ballast		
Key West		Ballast		
Trenton.		General cargo		

— Continued.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
Ballast		11.	3.	18. Octbr.
sugar, segars, tobacco		6	2.	2. Novbr.
Sugar		7.	-	23. Octbr.
Mails pc.		70.	"	12. "
Ballast		6.	2.	16. "
Fruit & tobacco		6.	2.	25. "
Molasses		7.	-	28 "
Ballast		9.	-	26 "
Molasses		6.	2.	14. "
Ballast		7.	"	27. "
Fruit		6.	"	21. "
Sugar		7.	2.	7. Novbr.
Mails &c.		70.	-	15. Octbr
Empty Casks		7.	2.	21. "
Ballast		6.	"	20. "
Sugar, tobacco, segars & fruit		10	2.	16. Novbr.
Wine, segars & garlic		8.	2.	28. Octbr.
Sugar, segars, tobacco pc.		9.	2.	1. Novbr
Segars, tobacco, fruit, wine		7.	2.	31. Octbr.
Molasses.		5.	"	31. "
Ballast		14.	4.	26. "
Sugar		8.	2.	2. Novbr.
Mails &c.		80.	"	23. Octbr.
Ballast		12.	2.	24. "
Sugar & molasses.		6.	"	2. Novbr.
Mails pc.		27.	"	24. Octbr.
Mails pc.		55	-	24. "
Ballast		9.	1.	30. "
Ballast		10.	2.	25 "
Ballast		6.	2.	25 "
Sugar & segers		6.	-	9. Novbr.
		517.	36.	

CONSULAR RETURN — Continued.

GENERAL REMARKS.

New Orleans.	
Boston	
Baltimore	
New York.	
Cabenas.	
Charleston.	
Providence	One man deserted.
Astigese	One man shipped.
Newburyport.	
Santa Cruz	
Mobile.	
Portland.	
New Orleans.	
Bahia Honda.	One man Discharged.
Cardenas.	
New York.	
New Orleans.	
Philadelphia	
New Orleans.	
Charleston.	
Mobile	
Sagua.	One man shipped.
New York.	
New Orleans.	
Baltimore	
New Orleans.	
Aspinwall.	
Sagua.	
Key West.	
Key West	
Philadelphia.	

CONSULAR RETURN

Of American Vessels arriving at and departing from Havana

from the 1st *of* July *to the* 31st *of* December 1854. *inclusive.*

Date of arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from
					Americans.	Foreigners.	
Octbr. 25.	Schr.	Marietta	117 72	Wm L. Rogs	6.		Bristol.
" 25	Bark	Express	261.	Thos L. Bogs	8	2.	New York.
" 25.	Schr.	Abbot Devereux	112 71	Jont. L Mchain	7.	-	Fallriver
25.	Bark	White Sea	577 12	H. Wade	14	3	Portland
25	Bark	Martha Anna	272 72	Hy. Babcock	10.	2	Newport
25.	Brig	S. L. Peters	171 15	John Smith	9.	2.	New-Orleans
26.	Bark	Lucinda	299 6	W. W Tarr	8	2.	Bath
26.	Schr.	Sarah Maria	149 10	Ed. M. Jones	6.	-	New-York
26.	Brig	Jonathan Silley	162 7	W. T. Smith	6.	2.	Mobile
27.	Bark	H Lago	282 5	Geo. W. Fogg	9.	2.	Portland.
28.	Ship	Jane E. Walsh	529 22	Eben B. York	12.	4.	New-York.
28.	Stmr.	Black Warrior	1556 2	J. D. Bullock	78.	-	New-Orleans
28	Bark	Hesper	291 75	Oliver C. Jones	10.	2.	New-York
30.	Brig	Genl. Marshall	199 68	J. A. Colcord	7.	1.	Belfast
30.	Stmr.	Geneva	410 53	Jas. J. Wright	26.	-	New-York
30.	Brig	R. M. Charlton	147 73	J. H. Lighthourn	6.	2.	Savannah
30.	Bark	Genl. Green	242 53	J. E. Davidson	9.	2.	New-York
30.	Stmr	Lahawka	1643 15	Schaffield	70	-	New-York
31.	Ship	American	390	B. H. Searey	10.	2.	Boston.
31	Ship	Cicero	129 56	Richd. Dunsby	6.	-	S. Segetano
Novbr. 1.	Bark	Emma	270 25	P. W. Brown	10	-	Portland.
1.	Bark	Lasco	206 76	C. Collins	11	2.	Portland
2	Schr.	G. H. Montague	167 46	Geo. Butler	6.	2.	New-Orleans
3.	Brig	Napoleon	143 43	Moses Davis	7.	-	Santacruz.
3.	Ship	Wm Moore	169 55	A. L. Eaton	6	1.	Bauson
3	Ship	Pacific	521 2	C. B. Humphrey	13	4.	New-York
3	Brig	Tom	149 20	Hy. Mitchell	7.	-	Bahia Honda
4.	Schr	Brenda	33 15	Jas. C. Clapp.	5.	-	Key West
6.	Bark	Cornelia	306 28	Chas M. Miller	10.	2.	New-York
6.	Schr	Hornet	162 69	Nath. Gordon	7	-	Aspinwall
7.	Bark	Grampus	240 21	Chas Sutton	6.	2.	Mobile
			10519 60		299	43.	

Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount of C landed.
New- Orleans		Provisions & copperage		
New- York		Assorted cargo		
Savannah		Provisions & hoops.		
Portland		Hay		
Newport		Provisions & copperage		
New- Orleans		Provisions		
Bath		Lumber & boxshooks		
New- York		Assorted cargo		
Mobile		Lumber.		
Portland		Assorted cargo		
New- York		Ballast		
New- York		Mails &c.		
Newburyport		Coal		
Belfast		Lumber.		
New- York	Nassau	Ballast		
Savannah		Rice		
Charleston		Shooks, guano &c.		
New- York		Mails &c.		
Wiscasset		Ice, provisions, sleepers, &c		
Baltimore		Copperore		
Portland		Shooks & lumber		
Portland		Shooks & lumber		
New- Orleans		Provisions		
Portland		Molasses.		
Benson		Lumber		
New- York		Assorted cargo		
Portland		Molasses.		
Key West		Ballast		
New- York		Assorted cargo		
Herrington	bound to Baltimore	Cocoa & guano		
Belfast		Lumber		

— Continued.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
Ballast		6.	.	2. Novbr.
Sugar, segars, Tobacco, fruit pr.		8.	2.	24. "
Fruit, coffee, sugars		7.	1.	21. Octbr.
Haz		14.	2.	26. "
Ballast		10.	2.	7. Novbr.
Sugar, segars, Tobacco, Wine		9.	2.	4. "
Sugar, segars & Tobacco		8.	2.	28 "
Oranges		6.	..	3. "
Ballast		6.	2.	7. "
Ballast		9.	1.	11. "
Ballast		12.	4.	28. Octbr.
Mails pr.		70.	.	26 "
Sugar		10.	3	2. Decbr.
Ballast		7.	1.	14. Novbr.
Sugar, segars, scraps, fruit & Tobacco		26.	-	2. "
Fruit		6.	2.	11. "
Ballast		9.	2.	7. "
Mails pr		70.	.	30. Octbr.
Some fruit		10.	3.	17. Novbr.
Copperas		6.	.	31. Octbr.
Shooks & Lumber		10.	.	2. Novbr.
Ballast		11.	2.	21. "
Wines & segars		6.	2.	11 "
Molasses		7.	..	4. "
Ballast		6.	1.	21. "
Sugar, segars, Tobacco, molasses pr.		43.	4.	17. Decbr.
Molapes		7.	-	2. Novbr.
Fruit & segars		5.	..	6. "
Sugar, segars, Tobacco pr.		18	2.	7. Decbr.
Fruit		7.	-	11. "
Ballast		6	2.	2. "
		399	43.	

CONSULAR RETURN — Continued.

	GENERAL REMARKS.
Cabanas.	
New- York.	
Savannah.	One man shipped.
New- Orleans.	
Peniacola	
New- Orleans	
Matanzas.	
New- York.	
Mobile	
Sagua.	One man discharged.
New- Orleans.	
New- York.	
Philadelphia	
Key West	
New- York.	
Savannah	
St Lagetana	
New- Orleans.	
New- Orleans.	
Baltimore	
Cardenas.	
Peniacola	
New- Orleans.	
Boston.	Completed her cargo here
Tabasco	
New- York.	
Boston.	
Key West.	
New- York.	
Mobile	
Mobile.	

CONSULAR RETURN

Of American Vessels arriving at and departing from Havana
from the 1st of July to the 31st of December 1854. inclusive.

Date of arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from
					Americans.	Foreigners.	
Novbr 7	Ship	Erie	458 10/95	P. Carlin	14.	-	New-York
7.	Stmr.	Falcon	891 17/95	Alfred G. Gray	55.	.	Aspinwall.
7.	Brig	Fannie	191 80/95	Ch. Campbell	8	2.	Jacksonville
7.	Ship	Aphrodite	680 0/95	Ch. F. Hardie	17.	.	New-York
8.	Stmr.	Empire City	1754.	Rinde	80.	.	New-York
8.	Stmr.	Philadelphia	1250.	Mc Gowan	37.	.	New-Orleans
8.	Schr.	Ann Maria	142 28/95	Sam. L. Michell	6.	1.	Baltimore
8.	Brig	Ellen Hagden	170 57/95	Sam. Howard	6.	2.	Newport
10.	Bark	Little Lizzie	244 80/95	S. P. Gilpatrick	8	2.	Portland
10.	Schr.	John Paren	193 2/95	Melville	8	1.	Cabanas
10.	Stmr.	Gov. Dudley	408 36/95	D. Crowell	27.	-	Charleston
11.	Schr.	John H. Taylor	70 27/95	George D. Walker	4.	.	Wilmington.
12.	Stmr.	Cahawba	1643 15/95	Shuffeldt	70		New-Orleans
13	Bark	Nancy Hird	299 24/95	D. M. Deshe	10.	.	Francfort.
13.	Bark	Medora	197 50/95	H. Bobg	7.	2.	Sierra Morena
14.	Schr.	Midas	166 13/95	D. W. Simpson	7.	2.	New-Orleans.
14.	Brig	Delaware	189 31/95	H. Dillingham	6.	1.	Jacksonville.
14.	Schr.	Lesoto	125 23/95	W. B. Young	6.	.	Jacksonville.
14.	Brig	S. V. Brown	182 55/95	Chas. J. Freeman	7.	1.	Wilmington
14.	Bark	Caroline	270 2/95	Wm L. Brown	9	2.	New-York.
14.	Brig	Josiah Dey	216 2/95	D. W. Spencer	7.	2.	Artigas
15.	Ship	M. de Embil	499 39/95	A. F. Percy	14.	.	New-York.
15.	Ship	Mary E. Whitlin	495 21/95	Dan. Tate	14	-	New-York
15.	Brig	London	177 57/95	Sal. L. Chace	6.	4.	Philadelphia
15.	Bark	Gov. Parris	275 62/95	Chas. F. Masons	8.	2.	Portland
15.	Bark	Pentucket	295 21/95	Henry Thurston	10.	2.	Boston
15.	Bark	Bertha	516 89/95	John L. Blanchen	12.	2.	Boston
16.	Schr.	Harriet Lewis	113 9/95	Thos King	6.	.	Mobile
17.	Ship	Metropolis	964 4/95	Thos. H. Tag	20	.	New York
17.	Stmr.	Black Warrior	1556 2/95	L. D. Bullock	70	.	New-York
17.	Brig	Lion	179 69/95	Thos. Engle	8.	2.	Portland.
			14,790 12/95		567	28.	

Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount of C… landed.
Harpswell		Boxshooks		
New-York		Mails &c.		
Francfort		Lumber		
Boston		Ballast		
New-York		Mails &c.		
New-York		Mails &c.		
Baltimore		Assorted cargo		
Newport		Provisions & copperage		
Boston		Boxshooks		
Newport		Molasses		
Charleston	Savannah, Key West	Mails &c		
Wilmington		Naval stores		
New-York		Mails &c.		
Francfort		White pine boards		
Portland		Molasses		
New-Orleans		Provisions		
Boston		Lumber		
Ellsworth		Lumber		
Newport		Lumber & naval stores		
New-York		General cargo		
Machias		Molasses		
Bath		Ballast		
Bath		Ballast		
East Machias		General cargo		
Portland		Lumber, shooks, apples, potatoes,		
Portland		General cargo		
Boston		Ballast		
Newport		Lumber		
New-York bound to	Brazos	U. S. troops		
New-York		Mails &c.		
Portland		Shooks & Lumber		

R — Continued.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
Ballast		14.	"	20. Decembre.
Mails &c.		55	"	7. Novbr.
Ballast		8	2.	25. "
Sugar		47.	"	28. "
Mails &c.		80.	—	8. "
Mails &c.		27.	"	6 "
Ballast		6.	1.	15 "
Ballast		6.	2.	16 "
Ballast		7.	1.	6. Decbr.
Molasses		8	1	10. Novbr.
Mails &c		27.	—	10. "
Fruit &c		4.	4.	16 "
Mails &c.		70.	"	12 "
Ballast		10.	"	11 Decbr.
Molasses		7.	2.	14. Novbr.
Fruit, segars, wine, tobacco, raisins		7.	2	24. "
Still in Port		"	"	"
Ballast.		6.	"	30. Novbr.
Ballast		7	1.	2. Dec.
Sugar, segars & tobacco		9.	2.	9. "
Molasses		7.	2.	15. Novbr.
Ballast		14.	"	16. "
Ballast		14.	"	18 "
Sugar, tobacco, segars		6.	1.	6. Decbr.
Ballast		8	2.	7. "
Ballast		9	1.	12. "
Ballast		12.	3.	17. Novbr.
Fruit		6.	—	27. "
U. S. Troops		28.	"	17 "
Mails &c.		70	—	17. "
Sugar, tobacco & segars		8	2.	6. Decbr.
		559	26.	

CONSULAR RETURN — Continued.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Matanzas.	
Aspinwall	
Nuevitas.	
New-York.	
New-Orleans.	
New-York.	
Cardenas.	
Mobile.	
Cabanas	One man discharged, 1 deserted.
New-York.	
Charleston	
Wilmington	One man shipped
New-York.	
Cardenas.	
Boston	
New-Orleans.	
	Idle in Port.
Jacksonville	
Cardenas.	
New-York.	
Portland	
Apalachicola.	
Apalachicola	
Philadelphia.	
San Cagetano.	
Matanzas.	One man Deserted.
New-Orleans.	
Mobile.	
Brazos [Texas]	
Mobile.	
New-York.	

CONSULAR RETURN

Of American Vessels arriving at and departing from Havana
from the 1st *of* July *to the* 31st *of* December 1854. *inclusive.*

Date of arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from
					Americans.	Foreigners.	
Novbr. 20	Schr.	Mariette	117 82	Wm L. Ross	5	1.	Cabañas
" 20	Brig	Adela	114.	John Byers	6	1.	Charleston
" 22.	Stmr.	Falcon	691 17	Alfred L. Gray	55.	"	Aspinwall.
" 23.	Stmr.	Empire City	1754.	Winkle	80.	"	New-Orleans
" 23.	Schr.	Aid	97 26	Geo. P. Adams	5	1.	Charleston
" 23	Bark	Emma Lincoln	297 63	Chs Watts	13.	"	Mobile
" 23.	Stmr	Crescent City	1292.	Mc Gowan	52.	"	New-York
" 24.	Brig	Somers	111 29	Thos Watson	7.	1.	Charleston
" 24.	Brig	St. Andrew	147 52	Wm Kane	7	1.	Charleston
" 24.	Bark	Genl. Greene	242 53	L. E. Davidson	9.	2.	San Sagretana
" 24.	Bark	Chevalier	478 72	Isaac Knight	12.	2	Portland
" 24.	Bark	Lunette	226 80	E. A. Hinks	8.	"	Bahia Honda.
" 24.	Stmr.	Gen. Dudley	488 30	Robertson	27.	"	Charleston.
" 28.	Stmr.	Black Warrior	1556 2	J. D. Bulloch	70.	"	New-Orleans.
" 28.	Brig	Kensington	179 5	J. L. Thomas	7.	"	Jacksonville.
" 29.	Schr.	L. P. Ross	129 6	Geo. L. Collins	7.	"	Pensacola
" 29.	Schr.	Madagascar	140 21	Elis. W. Reed	6.	"	Jacksonville
" 29.	Schr.	Albert Devereux	113 21	Geo. E. Atkins	6.	1.	Savannah
" 29.	Stmr.	Yucatan	521 87	John L. Bryant	33.	"	New-York.
" 29	Sch.	Brothers	142 28	Thos. Phillips	6.	2.	Charleston
Dec. 4.	Schr.	Tiphys	77 84	H. Gage	5.	"	Charleston.
" 4.	Stmr.	Sabanela	1643 15	Shuffeldt	70.	"	New-York.
" 4.	Brig	Frank	169 79	J. B. Richardson	7.	"	Wilmington.
" 7.	Bark	Japonica	245 22	John Power	11.	2.	Philadelphia.
" 4.	Brig	Lett	149 72	O. Pettigrew	6.	1.	Jacksonville
" 4.	Brig	Molembus	211.	N. L. Bosley	6	2.	Nachias
" 4.	Schr.	Wintermoyer	109 6	N. Morrow	5.	1.	New-York.
" 5.	Brig	Demerara	192 76	R. A. Hanson	6.	2.	Cainito
" 5.	Stmr.	Danl. Webster	1000	Lucas	56.	"	New-York.
" 6.	Schr.	Look-out	92 35	L. Waters	6.	"	New-York
" 6.	Schr.	Wm L Arthur	90 68	G. F. Hammons	6.	"	Newport.
			12954 53		605	21.	

Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount of C landed.
New-Orleans		Molasses		
Charleston		Rice		
New-York		Mails &c.		
New-York		Mails &c.		
Charleston		Rice		
New-York		Lumber		
New York		Mails &c		
Charleston		Rice		
Charleston		Rice		
Charleston		Copper ore		
Portland		Shooks & hoops.		
Portland		Molasses		
Charleston	Savannah, Fayt Ville	Mails &c.		
New-York		Mails &c.		
New-York	Cardenas	Lumber.		
New-York		Lumber.		
Ellsworth		Lumber.		
Savannah.		Rice.		
New-York		Ballast.		
Charleston		Rice		
Charleston.		Rice		
New-York.		Mails &c.		
New-York		Polish pine		
Philadelphia		Genl. cargo.		
Machias		Lumber		
Eastport.		Lumber.		
Flushing.		Apples, potatoes, beers, cabbage.		
Boston		Molasses.		
New-York		Mails &c.		
New-York		Lumber		
Newport		Assorted cargo		

R — Continued.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
Molasses		5.	1.	20. Novbr.
Ballast		6	1.	21. "
Mails &c.		55.	"	23 "
Mails &c.		60.	"	23. "
Fruit		5.	1.	2. Decbr.
Mails pc.		52.	"	23. Novbr
Ballast		7	1.	1. Decbr.
Ballast		7.	1.	1. "
Copperore		9.	2.	24. Novbr
Ballast		12.	2	26. Decr.
Molasses		9.	1.	24. Novbr.
Mails pc.		27.	"	25. "
Mails &c.		70.	"	26. Novbr.
Ballast		7.	"	9. Decbr.
Ballast		7.	"	13. "
Ballast		6.	"	9. "
Fruit, segars & Honey		6.	1.	12. "
Ballast		22.	"	4. "
Fruit		6.	2.	6. "
Ballast		5.	"	7. "
Mails pc.		70.	"	1. "
Ballast		7.	"	21. "
Sugar, segars & Tobacco		44.	2.	22. "
Ballast		6.	"	29. "
Oranges.		5.	1.	12. Decbr.
Molasses		6.	2.	5. "
Mails pc.		56.	"	6. "
Sugar, Tobacco & segars		6.	"	12. "
Fruit		6.	"	12 "
		589.	19.	

GENERAL REMARKS.

Boston.	
Charleston.	
Aspinwall.	
New-York.	
Charleston	One discharged & one shipped. Still in Port.
New-Orleans.	
Charleston.	
Charleston.	
Baltimore.	
Mentor	
Portland.	Two men shipped.
Charleston.	
New-York.	
Tobasco.	
Pensacola.	
Tobasco.	
Savannah.	
Tesanisa	
Charleston.	
Charleston.	
New-Orleans.	
Laydenas	
Philadelphia	One man discharged & 1 shipped.
Key West.	Two men shipped & 1 deserted. Still in Port.
New-York.	
Boston.	
New-Orleans.	
New-York.	
Mobile.	

CONSULAR RETURN

Of American Vessels arriving at and departing from Havana
from the 1st *of* July *to the* 31st *of* December 1854. *inclusive.*

Date of arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from
					Americans.	Foreigners.	
Decbr. 6.	Brig	Mary Elizabeth	150 44	John Henry	8	2.	New-Orleans.
" 6.	Brig	Ormas	174 66	A. T. Parker	7.	-	New-Bedford.
" 7.	Stmr.	Falcon	691	Alfred G. Grey	55.	-	Aspinwall.
" 8.	Stmr.	Crescent City	1292.	Mc. Gowan	52.	-	New-Orleans.
" 8.	Brig	Northmen	199 88	Wm Frost	7.	-	Mobile
" 8.	Stmr.	Empire City	1754.	Windle	60.	-	New-York
" 9.	Bark	Archer	405 6	R. Lewis	9	2.	Bath
" 9.	Brig	Hiberania	223 57	Wm H Wattin	7	2.	Pensacola
" 9.	Stmr.	Gov. Dudley	606 32	Robertson	27.	-	Charleston
" 11.	Brig	Xenophon	168 12	Danl. Sweetzer	7.	-	Philadelphia
" 11	Brig	Abbey Taylor	302 16	L. L. Wormborow	9	-	Portland
" 11.	Brig	Emily N. Seaburn	232 86	J. D. Seaburn	11.	-	New-York.
" 11.	Schr.	Sarah Maria	149 10	E. A. Jones	6.	-	New-York.
" 11.	Bark	John Parham	249 55	R. Olmsted	11.	-	New-York
" 11	Schr.	James Rose	114 30	N. Mc. Dougal	7.	-	Charleston.
" 12.	Schr.	Jane A. Baker	229 25	John Somer	6.	2.	Charleston.
" 12.	Schr.	Magdon Lloud	145 13	C. N. Sargent	5.	1.	Baltimore
" 12.	Stmr	Lahaula	1643 15	Shuffeldt	70.	-	New-Orleans.
" 13	Brig	Russian	197 21	Jm. Gary	6.	2.	Boston
" 13	Brig	S. A. Peters	171 25	M. Smith	10	2.	New-Orleans
" 14.	Ship	Archimedes	291 25	Wm Mann	8	2.	New-York.
" 14.	Bark	Cuba	228.	Danl. Pepper	7.	2.	Mobile
" 14.	Brig	Rob. B. London	198 55	Gardner	9.	-	Newport.
" 15.	Stmr.	Black Warrior	1556 9	J. D. Babcock	70.	-	New-York.
" 19.	Ship	Sea Lion	598 48	Jas Davis	17.	-	Mobile.
" 19.	Brig	John Alfred	197 16	L. Ballard	8	-	Boston.
" 19.	Brig	Gen. Kelly	162 7	D. E. Jones	8.	-	Mobile
" 20.	Brig	Confidence	195 70	B. L. Melvill	8	2.	Boston
" 20.	Bark	Martha Anna	272 79	Wm Babcock	8	2.	Pensacola
" 21.	Brig	Benj. Carver	181 72	Ch. F. Sawyer	6.	2.	Portland.
" 21.	Schr.	Wye	76 18	Jas Cunningham	6.	-	Key West
			13173 21		535.	23.	

CONSULAR

Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount of C landed.
New- Orleans		Assorted cargo		
New. Bedford		Lumber & provisions		
New- York		Mails pc		
New- York		Mails &c		
Boston		Lumber		
New- York		Mails &c		
Boothbay		Boxshooks		
Portland		Lumber		
Charleston	Savannah, Key West	Mails pc		
Portland		Assorted cargo		
Kennebunk		Lumber &c.		
Bath		Assorted cargo		
New. York		Provisions		
New- York		Assorted cargo		
Charleston		Rice		
Philadelphia		Lumber		
Sedjwick		Cooperage		
New- York		Mails pc		
Belfast		Assorted cargo		
New- Orleans		Assorted cargo		
Yarmouth		Assorted cargo		
Boston		Lumber		
Newport		Assorted cargo		
New- York		Mails pc		
New- Orleans		Spars		
Gardner m.		Assorted cargo		
Warren		Lumber		
Newport		Assorted cargo		
Newport		Lumber		
Searsport		Boxshooks		
Key West		Saltfish		

— Continued.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
Segars & fruit		8.	4.	16. Dec.
Mails xc.		55.	"	8. Dec.
Mails xc.		52.	"	8. "
Mails xc.		80.	"	8. Dec.
Ballast		9.	2.	22. "
Mails pc		27.	"	11. Dec.
Ballast		7.	"	21. "
Ballast.		11.	"	22. "
Fruit		6.	"	20. "
Sugar, segars, Tobacco xc.		11.	"	20. "
Molasses & fruit.		7.	"	22. "
Mails pc.		70.	"	12. Dec.
Coal, segars, wine.		10.	2.	22. Dec.
Ballast		9.	"	19. Dec.
Mails pc.		70.	"	16. "
Ballast		8	2.	23. Dec.
Ballast		6.	2.	28 Dec.
fruit		6.	"	28 "
		452	9.	

GENERAL REMARKS.

New- Orleans	One man discharged.
	Still in Port.
Aspinwall.	
New- York.	
	Still in port.
New- Orleans.	
Cardenas.	
	Still in port.
Charleston.	
Cardenas.	
	Still in port.
New- Orleans.	
New- York.	
New- York.	One man discharged & 1 shipped.
Charleston.	
	Still in port.
	Still in port.
New- York.	
	Still in port.
New- Orleans.	
	Still in port
	Still in port.
Cardenas.	
New- Orleans	
	Still in port.
	Still in port
	Still in port.
Cardenas.	
	Still in port.
Matanzas.	
Key West.	

CONSULAR RETURN

Of American Vessels arriving at and departing from Havana
from the 1st *of* July *to the* 31st *of* December 1854. *inclusive.*

Date of arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from.
					Americans.	Foreigners.	
Febr. 21.	Brig	Adela	114.	John Byer	7	2	Charleston
22.	Bark	Eliza A. Cochran	326 45	E. Cochran	10.	-	Boston
22.	Stm.	Isabel	1115.	Wm. Rollins	62.	-	Charleston
22.	Brig	Somers	111 29	Thos. Watson	7	1	Charleston
22.	Sloop	Wm. Batty	65 16	B. Burrow	5.	-	Key-West
23.	Schr.	Margaret Ann	51 55	Eliot Smith	6.	-	Key West
23.	Schr.	Mary Wise	125 20	John Crotchett	6	-	Mobile
23.	Brig	Genl. Boyd	147 0	Wm. Clark	6.	2.	Ellsworth.
23.	Schr.	Dart	93 20	L. P. Williams	6	-	Key West.
23.	Stm.	Empire City	1754.	Windle	80.	-	New-Orleans.
23.	Stm.	Falcon	891 17	Gray	26.	-	Aspinwall
25.	Stm.	Philadelphia	1250.	Mc. Gowan	34.	-	New-York.
25.	Bark	L. C. Nickels	323 57	L. C. Nickels	7.	2.	Seaport.
25.	Brig	Lelia Ann	199 83	A. Linn	7.	1.	Gardiner
25.	Ship	Lady Franklin	519 53	D. Smith	15	2.	Bath
25.	Brig	St. Andrews	147 52	Wm. Dean	8	-	Charleston
26.	Brig	Ellen Hayden	170 51	S. Howard	8	4.	Mobile
26.	Brig	Arcadian	199 58	A. Wilson	8	1.	Portland.
26.	Brig	Anna A. Gay	197 18	A. Pierce	8.	-	Bangor
26.	Bark	Louisa	182 53	L. C. Lunt say	11.	-	Philadelphia
26.	Brig	John Hathaway	235 26	S. Smith	11.	1.	Newport
26.	Bark	Henry Buck	591 24	F. Pendleton	15.	-	New-York
27.	Stm.	Black Warrior	1516 9	J. D. Bulloch	70	-	New-Orleans
27.	Bark	Albertina	225.	D. B. Barker	11.	2.	New-York.
27.	Ship	Prescott	427 27	L. D. Stilling	11.	2.	Portland
27.	Bark	Pointer	506 10	Jel. Hardwack	12.	2.	Portland
27.	Bark	R. H. Knight	229 33	Jel. Luscomb	6	2.	Portland.
27.	Brig	Morgana	227 7	D. J. Ames	7	1.	Bangor.
27.	Brig	Yankee	220 30	Joshua Poland	7	2.	Portland
27	Brig	Angola	162 72	S. Morton	6.	-	Boston
27.	Schr.	Republic	249 35	Thos. Snow	7.	-	Bath
			12760 25		486	23.	

Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount of C landed.
Charleston		Rice		
Searsport		Ice and empty bagsheeds		
Charleston	Savannah, Key West	Mails &c.		
Charleston		Rice		
Mystic		Fish		
Philadelphia		Ballast		
Rockland		Lumber		
Bedford		Lumber & boxshooks		
Key West		Ballast		
New-York		Mails &c		
New-York		Mails &c.		
New-York		Mails &c		
Searsport.		Boxshooks		
Backsport		Pine lumber		
Bath		Shooks.		
Charleston		Rice		
Newport		Lumber		
Portsmouth		Shooks		
Bangor		Lumber		
Philadelphia		Assorted cargo		
Newport		Assorted cargo.		
Searsport.		Shooks & guano		
New-York		Mails &c.		
New-York		General cargo		
Bath		Boxshooks & hhdshooks		
Portland		Shooks &c.		
Portland		Shooks, provisions		
Prospect		Brandy & shooks		
Portland		Boxshooks		
Waldoboro'		Assorted cargo		
Boston		Lumber		

— Continued.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
Ballast		7.	–	26. Decbr.
Mails &c		42.	"	22. Dec.
Ballast		7	1.	29. "
Fruit		5.	–	30. "
Fruit		6.	"	27. "
Fruit		5.	"	22. Dec.
Mails &c.		60.	–	22. "
Mails &c.		26.	–	23 "
Mails &c.		27.	"	25 "
Mails &c.		76.	.	9. Dec.
		296	1.	

CONSULAR RETURN — Continued.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Charleston	
	Still in port.
Charleston	
Charleston.	
Key West.	
Apalachicola.	
	Still in port.
	Still in port.
Key West	One man deserted.
New-York.	
Aspinwall.	
New-Orleans.	
	Still in Port.
	Still in Port.
	Still in port.
	Still in port.
	Still in port.
	Still in port.
	Still in port.
	Still in port.
	Still in port.
New-York.	
	Still in port.
	Still in port.
	Still in port.
	Still in port.
	Still in port.
	Still in port.
	Still in port.
	Still in port.

CONSULAR RETURN

Of American Vessels arriving at and departing from Havana

from the 1st *of* July *to the* 31st *of* December 1854. *inclusive.*

Date of arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from
					Americans.	Foreigners.	
27.	Bark	Gov. Parris	275 62	Ch. F. Nusans	10.	-	San Augustine.
27.	Schr.	John Pierce	99 93	L. T. Nesbit	7.	2.	New-York
28	Bark	Watkins	579 35	Thos. Glover	10	2	New-York
29	Brig	Orozimbo	207 69	D. L. Rosebrook	7.	-	Jacksonville
29.	Schr.	Edwin Dorsey	110 57	G. Schmidan	7.	.	New-Orleans
29	Brig	Parthenon	198 21	Wm. Savage	6.	2.	Minatitland
30.	Schr.	Midas	186 13	J. W. Simpson	7	2.	New-Orleans
31.	Stmr.	Lahaneka	1642 15	Shaffelds	70	-	New-York
31.	Brig	Princeton	192 64	C. A. Allen	7.	.	Mobile
			13927 93		524.	16.	
			13447 57		516	33.	
			14158 11		542	26.	
			15744 64		680	36.	
			12280 83		511.	34.	
			12617 24		518	25.	
			10519 60		299	12.	
			14798 19		567	28.	
			12954 13		605	21.	
			13173 31		555	23.	
			12766 25		466	13.	
ived 350 vessels with			150216 72/95	and	6045	340.	

CONSULAR

Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount of landage
Portland		Copper ore		
Newport		Boxshooks		
New-York		Boxshooks		
Goaldsboro		Lumber		
New-Orleans		Assorted cargo		
New-Orleans		Mahogony		
New-Orleans		Staves and provisions		
New-York		Mails &c.		
Brooklin		Lumber		

— Continued.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
Copper ore		10.	..	27. Dec.
Mails &c.		70	.	31. Dec.
		529	25	
		517	31	
		544	28	
		681	36	
		496	30	
		517	26	
		299	12	
		559	26	
		589	19	
		452	9	
		296	4	
	Ø:	5659	296.	

CONSULAR RETURN — Continued.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Baltimore.

Still in port.
Still in port.
Still in port.
Still in port.
Still in port.
Still in port.

New Orleans.

Still in port.

Recapitulation.

350 vessels that arrived within these six months with
: 150216 72/95 tons — : 6045 americs 340. Foreigners.

Departures

305 vessels that arrived and sailed within the half year
with : 138098 72/95 tons : 5645. americ x 292. foreign.

41. vessels that arrived previous to x sailed after the 1st of July.
with : 14148 2/95 tons : 424. americ x 67. foreign.

246 vessels with : 152246 4/95 tons : 6069 americ. x 359 foreign.

There remain in port

44. vessels with : 11207 63/95 tons : 368. americ x 46. foreign.

Out under spanish flag

1 vessel with : 811 7/95 tons : 15. americ. x 4. foreign.

Havana the 31st of December 854.

Wm C Sheridan

Rec'd 3d March
No 166. Copy sent to Mrs. Emery 5th March.

Consulate of the United States
Havana February 24th 1855.

Hon. ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States
Washington.

Sir.

The British Brig Enchantress clears today for Boston, taking the colored man that she brought, supposed to be a slave in Baltimore, and about whom you wrote me some short time since. If this man is a slave, the owners will have the chance to claim him - but I doubt very much that he is the missing slave, as at the same time that he asserts that he is a free man, he expresses his readiness to be sent to Baltimore if required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great respect
Your Obt Servt

Wm G Atherton
actg Consul.

Rec'd 6. March Mr Abbott
No 167 Copy sent ap. 10. /55

Consulate of the United States
Havana February 26th 1855.

Hon.ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State of
the United States.
Washington.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose you herewith a copy of a letter from Estrampes and Feliz, to which I refer.

In conformity to their request I went over to see them yesterday morning and passed an hour with them in their cell.

Mr Feliz has decided to appear in Court on the day of trial, and read his protest as his only defence, having been deprived of the means of preparing any other, as the charges against him have been withheld from him, and he has been deprived of the opportunity to rebut the testimony against him. Estrampes will not appear for the reason given in the letter.

I afterwards visited the other prisoners, all of whom remain

without knowing when their trial will take place, and both for the means provided for them, would be in a very bad position as to any degree of comfort.

The military preparations are still going on all over the Islands.

I have the honor to be
Sir: with great respect
Your Obt Servant

Wm H Johnston
Interpreter

Coll 167-

Whole

Morro Febuary 23d 1855=

Col. William H. Robertson.

Dear Sir.

It was with great regret that we heard through Mr Savage of your indisposition. We have been wishing for a longtime to see you, not only for the pleasure your society affords us, but also for the reason that we think that our case will soon be brought to trial, and we have doubts as to the expediency of our presenting ourselves before the Military Commission.

Mr Estrampes has been advised by many of his friends and also persons intimate in such matters not to appear in the Court. Their reasons are that he would only prejudice the judges, as he might be led by the circumstances into too free an exposition of his sentiments & principles.

Mr Feliz thinks that as he has denied and protested against the competency of this Court his appearance in it would be an acknowledgement of its legality. We are not compelled to appear in person as the defences are read by the officers assigned to

us by the Government, and the decision depends upon those defences. We think that the argument of Mr Feliz applies with equal force to the position of the Estrampes. We would like to have your opinion and advice on the matter either by letter or viva voce as may best suit your convenience. The sentence of death has been demanded by the fiscal for Mr Estrampes, but we are aware that the ultimate fate of both depends upon the action of the United States Government.

An early reply will greatly oblige us as we do not know how soon we may be called upon to act.

We are, dear Sir, very truly & respectfy yours.

(signed) Francis Estrampes

(signed) Jno. H. Felix.

Rec'd 13th March Mr Abbot
No 168.

R

Consulate of the United States.
Havana Feby 28th 1855

Hon.ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington.

Sir.

Early in the morning of the 19th Inst.t a naturalized citizen of the United States named Joachim Merz, who was in this City sent me for safe Keeping, a pocket book containing his papers, a gold watch, and Three hundred dollars in American gold coin. About three hours after information was brought to me that Merz was dead, having committed suicide. The Authorities having been immediately called in, they took possession of the property found in the room of the deceased and upon his person; to wit: something over twenty dollars in money, and a trunk with wearing apparel, but they Know nothing of the property in my possession; as for the other

Butler Franklin Rec'd Consulate Havana 1855

property I will endeavor to induce them to deliver it to me. Having good reason to believe that Merz had his wife in N. Orleans, I have requested the Mayor of that City to aid me in finding the heirs. Merz was admitted to be a citizen of the United States, in the Parish of St James, Louisiana;

I have the honor to be
Sir: with great respect
Your Obedient Servant
Wm H Averett
acting Consul.

Rec'd 13th March Mr Abbott. No 169. Edits

R

Consulate of the United States
Havana March 3d 1855.

Hon.ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States
Washington.

Sir.

In the absence of any communication from you, I have the honor to call your attention to a paragraph in the journal "La Prensa" of the 2nd Inst. which says. "The coasts of our Island are watched "not only by our own fleet, but also "by the English men of war belonging "to the West India Station which "are as vigilant as our own to "prevent the Kinney banditti from "landing on this beautiful soil."

The Diario de la Marina of the 1st Inst. says.

"The naval forces of Her Britannic "Majesty, that were in the waters "of Cuba, share at this moment "with our own fleet the task of "the cruise in watching for the "security of our coasts."

The Official Gazette publishes this

in its issue of the 2nd, as copied from the Diario de la Marina, without comments.

It is to be hoped that, if the above statements contain any truth, the British vessels will avoid, in their zeal to aid the Spanish Authorities, detaining and searching American vessels. As yet none of the vessels bound here have made any complaint.

I am gratified to inform you that the situation of the persons recently arrested, has been within a few days much improved, being in communication with their friends and allowed other indulgences. this may be the prelude to their ultimate release, or it may be directly the contrary. No trial has yet taken place. It has been reported to me this morning by a distinguished lawyer, who had just left ellor Pinto', who is said to be the Chief and against whom the most violent prejudices exist on the part of the Authorities, that there is not a particle of legal evidence against him, the only witness against him being an escaped convict. he also remarked that the

Military Commission could not condemn him without dishonor.

[The condition of Estrampes, Feliz, and the Captain & mate of the Schooner remains the same. The same is to be said of that of Perin & Chauncey. On my return from the United States in October last, the Captain General gave me assurances that he would press the trial of these two persons. Still, no steps seem to be taken.]

I trust that I shall have the pleasure to receive some despatches from you by the steamer Cahawba, which is expected here tomorrow morning from New York, and

remain, Sir,

with great respect

Your Obedient Servant

Wm H Robertson
acting Consul.

#

P.S. The U.S. Ship "San Jacinto" arrived here yesterday from Key West, and the "Princeton" today from Pensacola. all well.

Recd 15th March
No 1711.

Copied April 10 - R

Mr Abbott

Extract

Consulate of the United States.
Havana March 7th 1855.

Hon.ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of the 20th November last, and of your despatch of the 17th February ult.o. I beg leave to thank you sincerely for your approbation of the course I pursued in acknowledging the service rendered by the Spanish Officer Lieut.t Diaz de Herrera to the American Bark "Emma". I shall cheerfully comply with your instructions to make a detailed statement of the circumstances attending such cases where the masters and crews of foreign vessels shall rescue American citizens or vessels from ship-wreck, and specially if the services rendered should be entitled to a substantial acknowledgement.

I feel highly gratified on being assured by you that the

proceedings of the Spanish Authorities in the case of J. H. Foley and others now in confinement in this City, and who are represented to be American citizens, are carefully observed by our Chief Magistrate, and will continue to receive special consideration. The mate of the schr John G. White, seized at Baracoa, Mr James Campbell, has this day been released from Prison, and placed at my disposal. The other prisoners are in the same condition, but I presume that their trial will take place within a few days.)

I regret that it has become my duty to report another case where an American citizen has been placed in confinement, on/supposed to be charged with a political offence. His name is Alejo Isnaga Miranda, a native of Cuba, but a naturalized citizen of our country. I enclose herewith a letter from Mr Isnaga, which is the first notice I had of his being one of the arrested. Immediately upon the receipt of the letter, I addressed the Captain General, notifying him that Mr Isnaga is an American,

and requesting to be informed the cause for his arrest and whether there is any objection to my seeing the prisoner. No reply has been received as yet. I have in my possession the certificate of citizenship issued in favor of Mr Izenaga on the 15th day of September 1854 by the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, and also a passport as such citizen given by you on the same day and year. I do not expect to receive a satisfactory answer from the Captain General to my letter, but whether it be satisfactory or not, I will forward you a copy thereof by the first conveyance.

With great respect
Sir: Your ob't Servant

Wm L Sylvester
act'g Consul

Cott 170

Bay of Havanna, on board
of the Parton 7th March 1855

Wm Robertson Esqr
U States Consul at
Havanna

Dear Sir

I am an ame
rican Citizen - I Came to the Island Sep
tember last, on business - I am noted
on the books of the Consulate - I was
put in prison the 5th of February, in Tri
nidad, and afterwards carried to this place
Without Any motives for this treatment, and
with the assurance of being Strange to
all Proceedings against the goiernment
of the Island, I trouble your attention
on this matter, as the representative of my
Country, and desire that you should ad
vice me, the Conduct that I have to ob-
serve, in the future with regards to my posi-
tion - I write in haste - All letters are examin
by the Captain of the Parton, except this that has
passed as Contraband. - We are not badly treated
I hope Sir that you have improved in health
during the time, that has passed since I had the
pleasure of seeing you last, and with my

Last Consideration I remain respectfully
Your Ob't Serv't
Alejo Ygnacio Hernandez

Wm Robertson Esqr
Consul de los Estados
Unidos en la
Habana

Recd 15th March No 171. Mr Abbott. 2

Consulate of the United States
Havana March 7th 1855=

Sir:

I am gratified to learn by your despatch of the 21st ult.o which reached me on the 4th inst, that the assurances given by me to the Captain General in respect to the disposition of our Government to punish all violations of our neutrality laws, and to put down and arrest any expedition from the United States against this Island, have met your approval, being, in accordance with the foreign policy of our country. Of this the Captain General seems to be satisfied, and he has remarked that he has every confidence in the desire of the American Government to fulfil the obligations enjoined upon it by the relations of friendship subsisting between the United States and Spain. His Excellency was pleased to entertain Senator Fish, Mr Pruyn of New York, Capt Eagle of the U.S. Ship Princeton, and myself at dinner last evening,

and he remarked to Govr: Fish in regard to the abolition of slavery in the Island that Spain had no such intention, and that if he should receive orders to carry such a measure into effect, he would not hold his office one moment. This is the first time that he has made the remark in my presence. I do not know if he made it for effect or not. I certainly could not refer to the Journal "La Prensa" for a confirmation of his words. I presume it was prompted by information received from Mr Cueto, as to the sensitiveness of the American Government on that subject.

The Government here continues in a state of preparation to receive the "invaders" should any come. The excitement not having in my opinion, subsided to any extent, and many American citizens having requested me to endeavor to retain the "Princeton" here for sometime, I have expressed to her Commanding officer, Capt. Eagle, my desire that he should lay in port during the remainder

of this month, unless the state of things should so far be changed as to justify his leaving us without a national vessel to look to for protection in case of need.

I have the honor to be Sir: with great respect Your Obt Servant

Wm H Hurlbert
acty Consul

Hon.ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington.

#

Rec'd 16th March Mr Abbot No 172. R

Consulate of the United States.
Havana March 9th 1855=

Hon.ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington.

Sir.

In my despatch No 170 dated 7th Inst. I had the honor to inform you of the arrest of Mr Alejo Iznaga Miranda, that I had in my possession his Certificate of American citizenship and his passport issued by you, and that I had addressed the Captain General requesting him to let me know the cause for Mr Iznaga's arrest, and whether there would be any objection to my seeing him. Those documents reached me a few minutes after I had sent my letter to the Captain General. I now hasten to send you His Excellency's reply, which will speak for itself; It will be for you to decide whether his assertion that Mr Iznaga is not an American, is correct

or not. This is not the only instance where Spanish subjects that were absent from the Spanish dominions for political causes, and had become American Citizens, have availed themselves of the Amnesty granted by the Queen, and returned here with passports from Spanish Consuls, without having reported themselves to there Officers as American Citizens; at any rate, the passports merely mention the "place of birth."

I have the honor to be
Sir: With great respect
Your Obedient Servant
Wm H Robertson
acting Consul.

Copy

Siempre Fiel Isla de Cuba.
Gobierno y Capitª Grãl.

Muy Sr mio: he recibido la carta de V. de ayer, manifestando sus deseos de saber la causa de las detencion de D. Alejo Iznaga Miranda, y de ver si este sugeto, fundado en que en el Registro del Consulado de que V. está encargado, aparece anotada la certificacion de que el referido Iznaga es ciudadano Americano.

No pongo en duda este hecho del registro; pero aceptandolo, debo considerarlo destruido por el otro hecho de haberse acogido Iznaga a la última Amnistía, haber vuelto a esta isla con pasaporte espedido por el Cónsul español en Nueva York el 12 de Setiembre último. Es esta una manifestacion muy explícita y espontánea de que solo como español quería venir, y venia en efecto a esta isla; y si tal no hubiera sido su ánimo, le fuera forzoso legalizar su situacion empezando por tomar carta de domicilio, y siguiendo uno a uno los pasos

marcados por la ley, para que se establezcan los extrangeros en Cuba. Sto es posible ademas, que en ningun pais del mundo, se permita á nadie conservar dos nacionalidades, para elejir segun las circunstancias la que mejor cuadre á sus intereses; y como que el fundamento de este carácter nacional es principalmente la manifestacion de la voluntad; y la última es la que destruye las anteriores, el cita do pasaporte y las condiciones todas de la última permanencia del Sr Arnaga en la isla, no dejan duda de que, si llegó á perderlo, ha recobrado su carácter de español, y con él se hallaba y continúa cuando la Autoridad ha adoptado respecto del mismo las disposiciones que ha juzgado convenientes.

En este supuesto y desvanecido el fundamento de la comunicacion de V., espero será V. mismo el primero á reconocer que no es posible acceder á los deseos que en la misma se sirve manifestarme.

Dios guarde á V. muchos años. Habana 8 de marzo

de 1855 (signed) José de la Concha.

To D. Guill.o H. Robertson, Agte Cons.l encargado del Consulado de los Estados Unidos en esta ciudad.

Habana. ——— .

Ever Faithful Island of Cuba.

Office of the Governor & Capt. General.

Dear Sir. I have rec.d your letter of yesterday stating your wish to know the cause of the detention of Mr Alejo Iznaga Arriandas, and to see this individual, founded upon there appearing noted on the Record of the Consulate under your charge, the Certificate that the said Iznaga is an American citizen.

I do not doubt the fact of the Record, but accepting it, I must consider it destroyed, by the other fact of Mr Iznaga's having availed himself of the last amnesty, & having returned to this Island with a passport issued by the Spanish Consul in N. York on the 12th of September last. This is a very explicit and spontaneous manifestation that solely as a Spaniard he wished to come, and actually came, to this Island. and had not this been his intention, it would have been necessary for him to legalize his situation commencing by taking out a carta de domicilio, & following one by one the steps required by law for foreigners to establish themselves in Cuba.

Furthermore, it is not possible that any country in the world can permit any one to preserve two nationalities, to select according to circumstances that which suits his interests best; and as the foundation of this national character is chiefly the manifestation of the will, and the last is that which destroys the previous manifestations, the said passport, and all the conditions of the last permanency of Mr Zenaga on the Island, leave no doubt, that, if he ever lost it, he has recovered his character of a Spaniard, and had it, & continues with it, when the authority has adopted respecting him the measures deemed convenient.

In this exposition, and the foundation for your communication being removed, I hope yourself will be the first to acknowledge that it is not possible to accede to the wishes which you are pleased to state to me in the same.

God preserve you many years.

Havana 8th March 1855 =

(signed) José de la Concha.

Wm H Robertson Esq, Cont. Agent in Charge of the Consulate of the United States in this City.

Recd 16th March No 173 Mr Abbot. R

Consulate of the United States.
Havana March 9th 1855.

Hon.ble William L. Marcy.
Secretary of State
of the United States
Washington.

Sir.

The U. S. Mail Steam Ship "El Dorado" which arrived here yesterday morning from Aspinwall, has experienced the effects of the blockade of the coasts and waters of the Island by Her Catholic Majesty's naval forces, to judge from the report made to me by her Commander, a copy of which I have the honor to send you herewith. The report reached me only this morning, and I immediately wrote to the Captain General accompanying a copy of Capt Gray's letter. I am awaiting His Excellency's reply to learn what action he intends to take in the matter. In the meantime I enclose you a copy of my communication, which I hope may not be

deemed any way objectionable.

With great respect, Sir,

Your Obt Servant

Wm H Robertson

Albany Circuit

Copy. No 1

Steam Ship El Dorado

Havana March 8th 1855

W. H. Robertson Esq.

U. S. Consul.

Sir.

I have to report to you that on the night of the 6th Inst., while on my passage from Aspinwall (N. G.) towards this place, with the U. S. mails and California passengers, I was fired at and brought to by the Spanish frigate "Ferrolana", the circumstances of which are these. The night was beautifully clear, with a smooth sea and light breezes from the S. & E. - at 20 minutes past midnight I made Cape Antonio light bearing N. by W. (per compass) steering N by W. 3/4 W., & a few minutes afterwards a ship was seen on our port bow, with her head to S. & W. and courses hauled up - at about 1.15 when she was two points forward of the beam and distant from half to three quarters of a mile, without signal of any description she fired a shot at us which fell about 20 yards from the ship on port side, abreast of fore rigging. I immediately ordered the helm

put a starboard, and ran down towards her, intending to pass under her stern, but when within three hundred yards of her she fired a second shot which passed but a short distance over the port wheel house from forward to aft. The engines having been previously stopped, I stopped them, and ranging up under her stern, asked what he wished; he replied by asking what ship it was and where I was from. I told him the U. S. mail steam ship "El Dorado" from Aspinwall bound to Havana; he then told me to back & wait; after stopping some minutes, I again hailed and asked him what he wanted and to know if he was going to keep me there all night; he answered by saying he would send a boat alongside, which he did; when the officer came on board he requested to see the papers; I showed him the clearance from the U. S. Consulate at Aspinwall, and also the Bill of Health; after reading which he told me I could proceed as soon as the boat got a short distance from the ship. The detention of stopping being about

forty five minutes, besides running out of my course.

I would further remark that during the whole night my signal lights were burning bright and clear, and that I was pursuing my course at a distance of fully eight or ten miles from any land, and without the intention of violating the laws of any country.

I remain with respect
Your Obt Servant.
(signed) Alfred G. Gray.

We, William Brown, second mate, and Joshua H. Walcott, passenger, of the steamer "El Dorado" which arrived yesterday morning at Havana from Aspinwall, do hereby declare that that the statements contained in the foregoing report signed by Alfred G. Gray, Captain of said steamer, are true and correct. Said Brown was when the occurrence took place the officer of the deck, & said Walcott was also on deck part of the time =

(signed) William Brown
(") J. H. Walcott.

Cond

Copy.

Consulate of the United States
Havana March 9th 1855

Most Excellent Sir.

Your Excellency's particular attention is respectfully ~~requested~~ called to the enclosed copy of a report made to me by Alfred G. Gray, Commander of the mail steamer "El Dorado" that arrived in this port yesterday from Aspinwall. I beg leave to request that Your Excellency will, in view of said report, order the proper investigation.

The complainant, Capt Gray, is entitled to consideration, both as a man, whose statements are worthy of credence, and as a Commander of an American ship, who, on his numerous voyages to this port, has invariably respected and conformed to, its laws and regulations.

I have the honor to be
With respect & esteem
Your Excellency's
Very Obt Servt.
The Consul ad int in charge
of the Consulate
(signed) Wm A Robertson.

His Excellency
Dn D. José de la Concha
Governor Capt General
of Cuba
&c. &c. &c.

Mr Abbott,

R

No 174.

Consulate of the United States.
Havana 12th March 1855.

Hon.ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington.

Sir.

The Court of the Military Commission sat on Saturday, 10th inst. from about 8 A.M. till late in the evening for the trial of Don Ramon Pinto, Don Juan Cadalso, and Dr Nicolas Pinelo, accused of being chiefs in the conspiracy against the Government, lately detected.

The prosecuting officer (fiscal) asked the Court to condemn Pinto to death, by the "garrote", Cadalso to ten years of imprisonment, and Pinelo to banishment from the Island; but although they were very ably defended, the Court condemned all three to death. The sensation created here by this result is beyond description; the sympathies of the community, excepting a few, are strongly excited. The case has gone to the Captain General, and by him has been referred to the "Auditor de guerra"

for his legal advice as to the merits thereof, and after this legal officer has given his decision, it comes back to the Captain General, who approves or disapproves, and acts upon it, as he may deem best. This is the usual mode of proceeding in such trials.

The foreign Consuls, myself amongst them, held a meeting this morning at the office of the French Consulate General to deliberate on the best mode of approaching General Concha, to ask his clemency in behalf of the condemned. Mr Crawford, the British Consul General, very wisely before he came to the meeting, went to see the Political Secretary of the Captain General, with whom he is intimate, and informed him that such a meeting was about to take place, and that it was the object to wait upon His Excellency in a body; he made known to the Secretary the unanimity of sentiment amongst the Consuls, and asked him, how it was likely that they would be received. The Secretary replies that he did not think that we should be received at all. At this Mr Crawford requested the Secretary to go and tell

the Captain General that he was there, to state to him the object, and inquire if he would receive the Consuls. The Secretary complied, and returned with the message from General Concha. "No, I will not receive them." It is said that he allows no one to approach him on the subject. It is not known what the Captain General will do; it is to be hoped that the cries of humanity, and a wise policy will induce him to reprieve their lives.

I have the honor to be
Sir: with great respect
Your obt Servt

Wm H Johnson
acting Consul

Mr Abbott
No 175.

Received in Consular Bureau
Mar 2

Consulate of the United States.
Havana March 13th 1855.

Hon.ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington.

Sir.

I have the honor to lay before you a copy of an affidavit given by C. W. Dean, an American citizen, and master machinist of the Havana Rail-road, by which you will perceive that he is deprived of his personal liberty to leave the Island if he chooses. and would have been confined in prison, had he not found a friend to stand bail for him. At the time of the occurrence referred to by Mr Dean and which has brought on, this proceeding against him, there was a great excitement here. the "Prensa" published a series of articles abusing foreigners which brought out a very able article from the Superintendant of the road. this gentleman is now one of those confined in prison accused of being implicated in the conspiracy against

the Government. The report, alluded to by Mr Dean, of the survey effected by eight or nine of the principal engineers and mechanics here, most of whom are English, Scotch, and Irish, was sworn to before me by the parties, and in my opinion fully exculpates the Superintendant and Mr Dean of any blame, and shows that the accident was caused by ignorance or negligence on the part of the engineer who had charge of the engine. Since the discovery of the conspiracy, the Prensa in strong terms recommends that no foreigners should be employed on the railroads or telegraph lines of the Island. as the foreigners on these lines are either British subjects or American citizens, and the former are just now highly considered, and called "our good friends, and powerful, faithful allies", it is clear that foreigners means Americans. I should not be surprised if it is intended to drive Americans from the Island. What action will be taken by the Authorities in respect to Mr Dean's case, I do not know, but I have deemed it my duty to lay

it before you, and will from time to time report the proceedings of the Authorities in this case, as well as in all where Americans are concerned, and where, in my judgement, they are not justly dealt by.

Bcpy

The Captain General yesterday answered my communication in relation to the firing into the Steamer "El Dorado". he merely gives to understand that he has ordered an investigation of the affair.

Encl

The excitement not having subsided here, I have deemed it a duty to urge the Commander of the "Princeton" again, to continue in port until some other national vessel shall arrive to relieve him.

The American prisoners remain in the same condition as when I last wrote in regard to them, and what the Captain General's course towards the three Spanish subjects condemned to death by the Military Commission, will be, is not known.

I have the honor to be
Sir: with great respect
Your Obt. Servant

Wm. J. C. Robertson
acting Consul.

over

14th= I am informed that the "Auditor" legal adviser of the Captain General, yesterday signed his approbation of the sentence against Pinto, and the other two, but reprobating the evidence in such a manner that it is believed the Captain General will hesitate in approving it.

W H C

Consulate of the United States.
Havana.

I, Collins Wood Dean, master machinist of the Havana Rail-road, and an American citizen, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear, that on the 23d. day of September last the morning train of passengers for Guanajay, started at seven o'clock, the engine under the charge of Don Juan Valladares, an engineer in the employ of the company - it was the engine No 1 built in Philadelphia by M. W. Baldwin in 1851. and arrived here in September of that year - on the day aforesaid she left the yard in good working order, but through the carelessness and ignorance of the engineer Valladares in letting his water get down in the boiler, the engine burst, the boiler, causing the loss of his own life and of two negroes - it was reported here at the time that the engineer had refused to go with the engine, and that in consequence of this, he had been seen quarrelling with me - this report had no foundation, and his declaration just before his death, says that he had nothing to state against the engine, that he had not refused to go out with it, and that he had had no words with me, and that he did not know why the boiler exploded. The Authorities instituted proceedings for the in-

vestigation of the case; they appointed a blacksmith & coppersmith named respectively Tomatis and to examine the boiler - but these men I know to be incompetent to give a correct judgement respecting an engine; declarations were also taken of several apprentices of the machine shop, and of several others who had been apprentices as engineers & for want of capacity had never been employed by the Company. Not one of these persons could form a correct opinion about an engine and boiler - the journeymen of the shop and Engineers of the road, were not summoned to express their opinion or give a declaration. — I, on my part, caused the boiler to be examined by eight or nine of the most competent engineers in the City, who after a thorough examination gave me a written report, signed with their respective names, to the effect - the accident was caused by the want of water in the boiler, and not from any deffect of the engine or boiler — after this I petitioned a court for permission to have the privilege to appoint competent men to examine the boiler; the Judge asked me why I wished the examination made - I answered that the City Journals

had included me in the charge made against the Superintendant of the Road - He then said that he paid no attention to newspapers, that when my name was implicated in the occurrence then it would be the time for me to take measures in my defence; and he refused to grant my petition - after this two young men who had declared that they had seen me and the Superintendant quarrelling with Valla's dares about the engine, were called by the Superintendant before a Court for libel - one of them could not be found - the other appeared, and declared that he had been mistaken in the parties - he also at one time said that I was a tall slim man, and at the other said that I was a little small man - he acknowledged his mistake in the public prints of this City - Since then I had heard nothing of the affair till yesterday when a Police officer came to the machine shop, and presented me an order to him to ~~prison~~ convey me to prison unless I gave bail to abide by the decision of the Court, as to payment of fines, costs or damages, or any other sentence of the Court - The President of the Road Mr. Gonzalo Alfonso, was admitted as bail

for me only in his individual capacity — The case now stands so, and I do not know what further steps have been taken by the Authorities.

/signed/ Collins W. Dean.

Sworn to and subscribed at Havana this 12th day of March A. D. 1855 before me

/signed/ Wm. H. Robertson
acting Consul.

L. S.

Recvd 31. March

No 177 Extract

Consulate of the United States
Havana March 20th 1855.

Hon.ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United State.
Washington.

Sir.

I had the honor to receive on the
17th your despatch of the 8th Inst. in relation
to Estrampes and Feliz, whose trial seems
to be suspended for some cause or other.
In my various conversations with
the Captain General respecting these prisoners
I have urged upon him the policy
recommended by you, not in the exact
words of your despatch, but the same
in substance; and at my last interview
I remarked that one of the motives I had
for urging upon him with so much
stress, to change his mode of proceeding
was the anxiety I felt that he should
do nothing to give cause for complaint
either to the Government or the people
of my country, and gave him to
understand that I considered the
course he was pursuing towards the
prisoners injudicious, and such a
one as would, if persisted in, specially

in the present state of things, create bitter feeling that might be loudly expressed. He did not decide the idea, but I thought at the moment that I could read in his countenance that he looks upon the expression of bitter feelings and indignation on the part of the people at meetings as amounting to nothing.

According to Custom I visited Estampes and Felix on Sunday last and passed an hour with them. I found them in good health and spirits, and sustaining themselves under their trouble with great fortitude. They deserve the sympathies of all. Their situation is not changed. No one is allowed to see them without the special permission of the Captain General, and although they are in the midst of the guard of the day, a sentinel is placed at the door and another at the window of their cell. / Eve

As many instances have recently occurred of natives of this Islands who have been to the United States, there admitted as citizens of our country, and returned here not with their passports vised by the Spanish Consul, but with a passport of said Consul making no mention that the party in whose favor it is issued,

is a citizen of the United States, but merely stating that he is a native of the Island of Cuba; and as these parties are not acknowledged by the Government of the Island as any thing but Spanish subjects on the plea that on their application to the Spanish Consul for permission to come to the Island, and for passports as such Spanish subjects, they have, by this act, renounced any other nationality they might have acquired before, and therefore that I cannot be permitted to interfere in their behalf in any way in cases where such parties are subjected to imprisonment, or other molestation from the Government, I would suggest to you the propriety of publishing a notice to the effect that all American citizens coming here should first obtain American passports, and then have these countersigned by the Spanish Consuls. by this all doubt or question as to the nationality of the individual is done away with.

I have the honor
to be, Sir,

With great respect,
Your Obedient Servant
Wm H Saunders
acting Consul.

P.S. Upon reflection I have framed a notice,
which if it meets your approbation, please
have it inserted in the public Journals.
W H S

The Circular

Consulate of the United States.
Havana March 20th 1855=

Whereas several instances have recently occurred of natives of the Island of Cuba who have been to the United States and there become naturalized as citizens of the United States, having returned to the Island not with American passports countersigned by the Spanish Consuls, but with passports issued by the Consuls in which no mention is made that such parties are American citizens, but merely describing them as natives of Cuba, of which parties several have met with difficulties here, and claimed the protection of this Consulate; and whereas on application being made to the Government of the Island for explanation or information as to the cause of the difficulties, by the Consulate, the answer has been returned that such parties are not citizens of the United States but Spanish subjects; their last act having been, on coming here, to acknowledge themselves Spanish subjects by their own declarations to the Spanish Consuls to this effect, and that as such is the fact, and no one can enjoy two nationalities, the Consulate of the United States cannot interfere in their

behalf.

Therefore, this caution to all whom it may or shall concern, is given: That citizens of the United States should before leaving for Cuba have their American passports countersigned by the Spanish Consul at the port of embarkation or at the nearest place where a Consul resides.

Wm H Robertson

Acting Consul

Recd 31. March.

R.

No 179.

Consulate of the United States.
Havana March 22nd 1855=

Hon.ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington.

Sir.

I have the honor to lay before you a copy of a statement given me by Capt. Gray of the Steamer "El Dorado", respecting an interview that he had yesterday with the Admiral of the Spanish Naval forces.

Captain Gray reports that on his return from hence to Alfonso he again saw the Ferrolana which fired two shots at him, but as he was about four miles distant, and it would have been very inconvenient to lose his time, he went on his way. On coming back he again met the frigate, which hailed him, and on learning what vessel it was, requested Captain Gray to bring a letter to Havana, which request he of course acceded to. this letter

is the one alluded to by the Admiral at the conversation between him and Captain Gray.

I have the honn to be
Sir, with great respect
Your Obt. Servant
Wm H Robertson
acting Consul

Capt Gray's statement - 21st March 1855.

I received this morning a polite request from the Admiral to call on him. I did so - he said, "Captain, I have received a communication relating to your statement of the occurrence with the "Ferolana" - the Admiral went on to say, that he was afraid it would not end very pleasantly to me, (or something to this effect); that the Captain of the frigate had written him his version, that on the night he saw the "El Dorado" he was lying becalmed, and had not the control of his ship so far as related to steering of her - that he did not see the Dorado's lights, and he fired a blank cartridge when the steamer kept away from him, and that on her coming near him, seeing that the "El D." had not stopped her engine, and not being certain that she was not an armed vessel trying to get under his stern to take him, he fired a shot over her to bring her to - that at the time they were expecting 6 large steamers with 4000 men to invade the Island, and that under the circumstances he has considered it his duty to take the steps that he had done. The Admiral asked me if I supposed for a moment that the Captain or the officers of that frigate had any intention of insulting me, or that the gun was shotted after his denial of it. I replied that I did not believe that any man holding the position that the Commander of the frigate

did, would tell a falsehood, or do any thing that he believed wrong; that if the gun was not shotted, the wad must have been very hard as it had ricochet on the water. he told me that the wads were made very hard out of very hard rope. he expressed his regret at the occurrence, and said that he had given express orders that no further cause for complaint should occur, as he would not allow any officer under him, of whatever grade, to do any thing that is wrong. He said he felt satisfied from my appearance that I was a gentleman and would not state a falsehood, and therefore that I must have been mistaken; and under the circumstances he trusted he would be able to settle the difficulty between me and the Captain of the frigate, and that he would be glad if I would tell the Consul the result of this conversation, so that the Consul might inform the Governor General that the affair was settled. I promised to see the Consul and relate the conversation. he desired me to inform him what the determination of the Consul would be, as if the Consul determined to say to the Captain General that the affair was settled he would drop all further correspondence on the subject.

Gobierno Militar de la Plaza de la Habana.

Orden de la Plaza del 23 de Marzo de 1855.

Mañana 24 del corriente celebra Consejo de guerra la Comision Militar ejecutiva para ver y fallar la causa sobre un proyecto de rebelion que debia tener efecto en la ciudad de Baracoa, en la cual están comprendidos los reos presos D. Francisco Estrampes, D. Juan Enrique Félix, Mr. Richard M. Culloch, y Mr. James Camplell, y ausentes Mr. George Hankeús, Mr. James Wodhouse y D. José Elías Hernandez. Asistirán como vocales los Sres. Coronel de Artillería D. Juan José García, Coronel graduado Teniente coronel de Lanceros D. Pedro Aguilar, Teniente coronel primer Jefe de la Guardia civil D. Agustin Gimenez Bueno, Coronel graduado primer Jefe de Cazadores D. José Insa, Comandante de Artillería D. Fausto Martinez Eluyar, y el Comandante de Lanceros D. Juan. Nepomuceno Huertas, y como suplentes los Mayores de los Regimientos de Leon y Cuba D. Juan Casaus y D. Anacleto Pardo.

La misa del Espíritu-Santo se dirá en la Capilla de la Real Cárcel á las diez en punto por el Capellan del Regimiento infantería de Cuba; pasando en seguida el Tribunal á celebrar el acto público en la habitacion designada al efecto en el mismo edificio. Los Sres. Jefes y Oficiales francos de servicio se servirán asistir á la lectura del proceso con arreglo á Ordenanza.

El Coronel, Gobernador interino.—*Fructuoso García Muñoz.*

Rec'd 30th March. R

Extract

Extract copies for Sec - Ap. 12 -

Vice Consulate of the United States.
Havana March 24th 1855

Hon.ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington.

Sir.

By the enclosed slip taken from the official "Gaceta" of this date, you will perceive that this day has been appointed for the trial by a Military Commission of the American citizens Francis Betrampes, John H. Felix, Richard McCulloch, and James Campbell, and others, accused of being concerned in a project of rebellion that was to take place at Baracoa. McCulloch was the master of the Schr John G. White on board of which the arms were found. Campbell was the mate, and was released as I informed you in my despatch of the 7th Inst. He was immediately sent to New York.

This morning I received a note from the Governor General's political secretary informing me that the trial of John H. Felix would take

place today at 10 o'clock (Estrampes' name was not mentioned, as he is not recognized as an American Citizen). and that there was a seat prepared for me. Last evening I received a note from Felix Estrampes, of which the following is a true copy. "Elsinore March 23. 1855 =

"Col: Wm H Robertson = Dr Sir = We have just been informed that our trial by the Military Court will take place tomorrow at 10 o'clock A.M. Mr Felix intends to be present, but Estrampes will not present himself. If convenient it would be gratifying to us to have your witness the proceedings = We cannot of course form an opinion of what the result will be, and rely solely upon the protection which the United States Government have promised us, and which we are entitled to as American citizens. = Hoping this will find you in good health, We remain Yours very respectfully (signed) Jno H. Felix = (Signed) Francis Estrampes ="

Accordingly, at 10 o'clock, I repaired to the Royal Gaol; and found the officers of the Court in the Chapel attending mass, which continued about half an hour; when the Court returned from the Chapel, and ascended the great staircase to the Court

room, I entered with the Court, and after standing sometime unnoticed, I stepped to the other side of the room, and, feeling weak from two months suffering, I took a seat on one of the chairs that were around a table. Instantly the eyes of all the officers were directed upon me, and one of them came and told me that it was contrary to the rules for any one to sit there. I immediately apologized, remarking that I had not come to break their rules; that the Captain General had notified me as the American Consul that the Court would meet that day at 10 o'clock, and that a seat would be provided for me, if I wished to occupy it during the trial. The officer then called another who conducted me round back of the Court in a place where there was just room for a chair, a partition of lattice separating the same from the Court, where I could be permitted to look through the lattice and see the Court. I immediately remarked to the officer that such a seat would not do for me. We both then returned to the Court room. When the officer had made his report to the officers of the Court, who were standing laughing

and talking, they at once began to look very grave; the President, whom I had known before, came to me, and remarked, that it was an indulgence that had never been granted to any one to sit in the precincts of the Court, but knowing the great consideration that the Captain General had for me, he would send an officer to His Excellency to know his pleasure. In due time the officer returned with orders to give me a seat in the open space between the Court and the public. I remarked then to the President that I wished to have a seat alongside of the prisoners. He observed that the prisoners would not be present at the trial, and would only come to hear his sentence read. I remarked that, if such was the course of proceeding, my presence would be unnecessary; and requesting the officers to thank the Captain General for his kind indulgence, and offering my thanks to them for the trouble they had been at in providing me accommodation, I retired.

This evening information was brought me that Felix had just

been brought over from the Morro Castle, and was about to be conducted before the Court. I went to the Jail, and found him before the Court; I stood at his side, but he had through the reading of his defence, excepting a few words. afterwards he was conducted out, and I went with him; to the guard room. I wished to converse with him, but the Officer that had charge of him interfered, and would not permit me, alleging that Feliz was a prisoner, and that the concourse of people seeing me there might suppose that I also was a prisoner. I then left them, and Feliz was carried back to the Morro. I told him however that either I or the Savage would go to see him tomorrow. end

Ere this reaches you, the news will have reached you that poor Pinto was executed on the morning of the 22? His few words pronounced on the Scaffold, were that he was innocent of the Charges brought against him - It is said that the Captain General has forbidden that any one should see the papers of the process, but I have been confidentially

informed by a person who has access to them, that one of the declarations made by the denounced Rodriguez, or rather Claudio Gonzalez, is that the place of meeting of the Junta here was the United States Consulate. It is unnecessary for me to say any more than that the charge, if made, is a falsehood. and I mention it that you may judge what the other assertions must have been.

Referring to the affair of the "El Dorado" I beg to call your attention to a letter that I wrote to Mr Dudley Mann, yesterday, the lateness of the hour not having permitted me to write an official letter on the subject. but that letter contains all I had to communicate.

I remain, Sir,
With high respect,
Your Obedient Servant.

Wm H Robertson
acting Consul.

Rec'd 4. April. Begin

No 181.

Consulate of the United States.
Havana March 26th 1853.

Hon.ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington.

Sir.

Referring to my previous despatch forwarded per Steamer Isabel to Charleston, I now have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication this day addressed by me to the Captain General; I have deemed it my duty to send a letter being apprehensive that the Military Court has condemned Estrampes to death, and Felix to imprisonment for ten years. and from information that has reached me since it appears that such was the case; as to the Captain of the Schooner it is said that he will be released. The decision of the Auditor de guerra is not yet known, and some doubts exist that he will decide in conformity to the sentence of the Court; nothing is said as to the course that the Captain General will pursue, and

some hope is entertained that Echampes' life will be spared, from the fact that there does not seem to exist against him that bitter feeling that was shewn by a certain part of the inhabitants against Pinto.

Mr Savage went yesterday morning to see Echampes & Felipe; found them in good health and spirits. Echampes though expecting the worst is calm, there never was a man can better prepared for death than he is. I trust in God that this noble young man will escape that sad fate. For my part, nothing will be left undone to save him. This evening I called at the Punta fort, where they are now, but owing to the stupidity of the soldiers at the gate, I could not get in to see them. Encl. Seven accompaniments

A number of persons, some forty or fifty as I hear, have been arrested since the day that Pinto was put to death. Yesterday two very prominent & respectable persons, named Don Carlos del Castillo, Director of the Savings Bank, and José Joaquin Alcazar, also connected with that

institution were arrested and conveyed to the Morro.

Enclosed you will also find copies of a letter from Captain Eagle of the Princeton, and of my reply thereto. I believe the Captain has concluded to stay here till Monday next, by which time he will probably have received from the Navy Department a reply to his communication wherein he made known my request of some days ago that he should remain in port.

I have the honor to be
Sir, With great respect
Your Obedient Servant
Wm G Norvell
atty Consul

N.B. Since the above was written, I have rec'd a letter from Estampes & Felix, of which I enclose you a copy. it is too late to see them tonight, but I will see them to-morrow morning early.

W N N

The whole

Copy.

Consulate of the United States.
Havana March 26th 1855.

Most Excellent Sir.

The Secretary of State of the United States, to whom I transmitted Your Excellency's communication of the 21st ults in reply to mine of the day before, under date of the 8th Inst. acknowledges the receipt of the copies of both communications, and says that "from "the statements which have been made "the Government of the United States can- "not reasonably doubt that both John "H. Feliz and Francis Estrampes are "American citizens, and as such entitled "to the full benefit of the provisions of "the existing treaties; that "the Govern- "ment of the United States has never ceased "to perform all the duties enjoined upon "it by these treaties, and it will continue "faithfully to discharge them while "the peaceful relations of the countries "shall continue"; and that "in return "the President expects that the rights of "the United States and its citizens will "be strictly observed by the Spanish "Authorities ~~by~~ in Spain and its "dependencies." From these quotations You Excellency will perceive that my

Government looks upon Extrumpes
as an American citizen; that it does
not see the force of Your Excellency's
argument in defence of the course pursued
here in having American citizens subjected
to a Military Commission for trial, and
therefore cannot and will not admit the
correctness of that argument.

The 7th art: of the treaty of 1795 confirm-
-ed by the 12th of that of 1819, between
our respective Governments, was inserted,
and insisted upon by the American negotiator
to protect Americans from Secret trials.
Your Excellency in your letter seems to give
value only to the first part of the article,
setting aside the last part entirely. This
part says, "The citizens and subjects
" of both parties shall be allowed to employ
" such advocates, solicitors, notaries,
" agents, and factors, as they may judge
" proper in all their affairs and in all
" their trials at law in which they may
" be concerned, before the tribunals of
" the other party, and such agents shall
" have free access to be present at the
" proceedings in such causes, and at
" the taking of all examinations and
" evidence which may be exhibited
" in the said trials." I regret to be
under the necessity of asserting that

these rights as expressly guaranties by a solemn treaty - and a treaty, if I am not mistaken, every where consider-ed as the supreme law of the land - have not been allowed to the Americans who on Saturday last were tries by the Military Commission. I must therefore in obedience to a solemn duty state to your Excellency that the mode of proceeding practices in the trial of the American citizens Estramples, Felix, and Mc-Cullock, is in direct opposition to the stipulations of the treaties existing between the United States of America and Her Catholic Majesty the Queen of Spain, and in the name of my Government most solemnly protest against the said proceedings, and against such sentence or sentences as has or have been, or may or shall be, rendered against the American citizens aforesaid by virtue of such trial.

I have the honor to be with great respect

Your Excellency's
Very Obt Servt
The Comt Agt in charge
of the Consulate
(signed) Wm H. Robertson.

His Excellency
Dn D. José de la Concha
Govr, Capt. Genl
of Cuba
&c - &c - &c

Copy.

U. S. Steamer "Princeton"
Havana. Cuba. March 26th 1855.

Sir.

As there appears to be no interruption to our commerce at this port, and the unusual excitement recently existing on this Island having abated considerably I do not consider myself justified in remaining at this port, and respectfully inform you that I purpose proceeding to sea in the course of three or four days in the execution of an order from the Navy Department.

Should you have any despatches for the State Department, I will take charge of them with pleasure.

I am Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Henry Eagle
Commander

Wm. H. Robertson Esq.
Acting Consul of the U. S.
Havana. Cuba

Copy. Consulate of the United States
Havana March 26th 1855.

Sir.

I am in possession of your communication of this day, in which you

consider the excitement in the Island considerably abated, and state that not considering yourself justified in remaining any longer in this port, it is your intention to proceed to sea in the course of three or four days in the execution of an order from the Navy Department.

In answer, I beg leave to state to you that if there was any just cause for your remaining here at all, the presence of your ship is doubly necessary at this moment. So far from the excitement abating in the Island, it is hourly increasing, as well as the danger to American interest and American citizens; and I assure you that if I had the Authority I should unhesitatingly detain You.

I am Sir.

Very respectfully
Your obt Servt
(signed) Wm H Robertson
acting Consul.

Henry Eagle Esq. U.S. Navy
in command of U.S. Ship "Princeton"
Harbor of Havana

The whole

Punta Castle Havana March 26th 1855.

Col. Wm H. Robertson

Dr Sir.

We did not have the pleasure of seeing you yesterday as we expected; you may perhaps be unaware that the "Military Court" have confirmed the sentence asked by the "fiscal"; and today the case has been placed in the hands of the "Auditor de guerra" who will give the final decision. We have every reason to think that it will be settled, and the fate of both decided tomorrow or the day after. We understand from a most reliable source that the Capt. General is decided upon putting in execution the sentences of the "Military Court"; he this morning refused an audience to the family of Mr Estrampes.

Excuse the trouble we give you, and if convenient, let us have the pleasure of seeing you today or tomorrow - awaiting your favors, We remain, Dear Sir,

Respectfy Yours.

(signed) Jno. F. Pelig.

(signed) Francis Estrampes.

Rec'd April 6. Mr Abbott. R

No 182.

Consulate of the United States
Havana March 28th 1855.

Hon.ble William L. Marcy
Secretary of State
of the United States.
Washington.

Sir.

Referring to my despatch No 181 of 26th Inst.: I now have the honor to enclose you a copy (with translation) of the Captain General's reply to my letter respecting the American citizens tried here by the Military Commission. The prisoners remain in the same state; many reports are in circulation about them; one is that the Auditor de guerra has disagreed with the decision of the Military Court; what foundation this report has I know not, it may have no other than the well known fact of Mr Garcia Camba (the Auditor) being opposed in principle to Capital punishment, specially for political offences: another report is that my protest has caused a stay of all proceedings, and that a messenger will

leave today in the Black Warrior for New York on his way to Washington. This seems to be well founded, judging from the last words of the Captain General's letter. At any rate, Estrampes is not in the Chapel, and what is better cannot be put in during the next twelve days unless time-honored & religious customs are utterly disregarded; there is only one way by which he could be executed before Friday, the first feast day, and it is by putting him in the Chapel in the course of today, but this is hardly to be believed, as the custom has ever been to put those condemned to death in Capilla at 6 o'clock A. M. & the execution takes place twenty four hours after. The Captain General will probably complain against me for taking upon myself the right of interfering in his measures, especially by protest. I may have gone beyond what is conceded to the office I hold, but I hope that the President and you will sustain me, in view of the purpose I have had; and you may be sure that Estrampes will not be executed

PARTE OFICIAL.

GOBIERNO. CAPITANIA GENERAL

SUPERINTENDENCIA DELEGADA DE HACIENDA

DE LA SIEMPRE FIEL ISLA DE CUBA.

SECRETARIA MILITAR

Debiendo procederse á la organizacion de seis Compañías de Milicias de color en esta Plaza con las ventajas que el Reglamento de Milicias señala y que con arreglo á las órdenes de S. M. se incorporarán en los batallones de esta guarnicion, cuando aquellas compañías deban ponerse sobre las armas, el Excmo. Sr. Capitan General ha dispuesto que para proceder á su formacion se presenten en los dias de mañana y pasado á filiarse como tales Milicianos los pardos y morenos libres que reunan las condiciones siguientes:

Edad de 20 á 30 años.

Estado soltero.

Los que habitan en el primer distrito se presentarán en el cuartel de la Fuerza: los del 2.° en el de San Ambrosio: los del 3.° y 4.° en el de la Cárcel y los del 5.° en la Comisaría del mismo distrito situada en la Calzada del Monte.

Lo que de órden de S. E. se publica en la Gaceta de este dia para general inteligencia.

Habana y Marzo 27 de 1855.—El Brigadier Jefe de E. M.—*Joaquin Morales de Rada.*

if I can by any means prevent it. But I trust that no efforts on my part will be needed to save his life. It is to be hoped that the Captain General will not be so severe against him; and this hope is founded on the fact that there does not seem to exist that bitter feeling against him that there was against Pinto.

The arrests continue. I hear that some twenty were taken last night, for political offenses of which they are accused.

I enclose you a slip taken from yesterday's official Gaceta, by which you will see that six more Companies of colored men are to be organized immediately. As each Company is composed of 125 men, allowing a deduction for sickness &c. we may set them down at about 750 men.

I have the honor to be Sir, with great respect Your Obedient Servant

Wm. L. Robertson
act'g Consul.

Milicianos nacionales cumplidos años de servicio, ion-
dran de 25 á 50 años de edad, y deberán saber leer,
escribir y contar.

Dado en Palacio á veinte y cuatro de Enero de
mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco.—Está rubricado
de la Real mano.—El ministro de Fomento, Francisco
de Luxán.

Bellas Artes y Escuelas especiales.

Excmo. Sr.: Deseando facilitar á los profesores y
auxiliares de las escuelas especiales el que puedan
concurrir á los ejercicios de oposicion que en Madrid
se verifiquen para la provision de cátedras vacantes,
proporcionándoles de ese modo ocasiones de alegar
méritos y obtener adelantos en sus respectivas carre-
ras, y á la enseñanza la provechosa adquisicion de
profesores ilustrados; S. M. la Reina (Q. D. G.) se ha
servido disponer, como regla general, que en lo suce-
sivo todos aquellos que por conducto de sus Jefes hu-
biesen firmado alguna de dichas oposiciones puedan
venir á Madrid á verificar sus ejercicios sin necesidad

Sea. { Siempre Fiel Isla de Cuba.
Gobierno y Capitanía General.

Muy Señor mio: He recibido la comunicacion de V. de ayer, en la que con referencia á otra de su Gobierno de 8 del actual, manifiesta lo que tiene por conveniente acerca de los procesados Estrampes y Felix, y concluye protestando contra los procedimientos y fallo que respecto de ellos y del Cullock se han dirijido por la Comision Militar.

Para esta protesta yo no puedo reconocer en V. el carácter oficial que es indispensable, no reuniendo mas que el de Agente Comercial encargado del Consulado. Este mismo paso de V. me impide repetir mi anterior condescendencia de hacer observaciones sobre el fundamento de mi meditada conducta en la materia: y me limito por lo tanto á decir á V. que pondré el suceso en conocimiento del Gobierno de S. M. C. y de su Representante en Washington, haciendo á entrambos las observaciones que juzgue de mi deber. Dios guarde á V. muchos años. Habana Marzo 27 de 1853 = (signado) José de la Concha =

Sr D. Guillermo H. Robertson, Agente Comercial encargado del Consulado de los Estados Unidos =

Translation

(Seal) Ever Faithful Island of Cuba

Office of the Governor Captain General.

Dear Sir: I have received your communication of yesterday, wherein referring to another of the 8th Inst. from your Government, you state what you deem proper in regard to the indicted individuals Estradimpes & Felix; and conclude protesting against the proceedings, and decision which respecting them & Mr Cullock has been given by the Military Commission.

For the Protest I cannot recognize in you the indispensable official character, as you have none other than that of Commercial Agent in charge of the Consulate.

This same step of yours prevents me from repeating the condescension I had in making remarks about my well considered conduct in the matter, and I limit myself therefore to saying to you that I will make the event known to Her C. M.'s Government, and to its Representative in Washington; addressing to both such remarks as I may deem to be my duty.

God preserve you many years. Havana 27th of March 1863.

(signed) José de la Concha

Wm. H. Robertson Esq. Commercial Agent in charge of the Consulate of the United States

[Translation.]

(From the "Gaceta de Habana" of March 29th 1855.)

We deem it a seasonable occasion for the publication of the letter which we insert below; one of the many which are connected with the various prosecutions witnessed within the last few days, and which unfolds the progress of the schemes which have undoubtedly been attempted to be carried into execution for some months past.

Sr D. Aurelio Arango. New Orleans.— April 30th, 1854.— My dear friend: I reply to your esteemed favor, commenced on the 1st inst, and concluded on the 18th.— You speak to me of N, for you say, "is he in P. P." I saw some days since, in a Mexico paper, that he had arrived there, and D Gaspar wrote to him at that city. I am anxious lest the Government may have obtained possession of that letter, and delivered it over to the Spanish Minister, for it reveals all the correspondence. I give you the cheering news that the Junta has now sufficient funds to carry on a respectable expedition against Cuba; but as in this world there is no such thing as perfect enjoyment, we are not even making preparations for one, for General 2. wants a conqueror's army, for which

a million of dollars will be required, for the freight of the munitions of war will alone cost seventy thousand dollars, which looks like a fable, but it is so set down in the estimate. Messrs Betancourt and Valiente, or rather the latter, for the former has no mind of his own —, having conferred upon the latter all his powers, hesitates whether firmly to urge General 2. to change his plan or resign his office in conformity with a proposition he made since the 17th inst., and I have worked hard to get Goicouria to come, as also Sanchez and Macias, to stir these fellows up. I believe they will soon arrive, at least the first and the last, and we shall see what will result from our conference. Every moment I have reason to call to mind our D Manuel de Jesus, and to regret his loss, an irreparable one in every point of view. I believe that you and all good Cubans can assist me in this matter, by collecting as great a number of us as possible in council, and then to manage that no one returns to Cuba in consequence of the Amnesty; showing them, after using other arguments, that there are funds enough to carry our plan into execution, without telling them where they have been obtained, and come to an agreement to address a message to the Cuban Junta, begging it to act promptly, with that promptness which the critical situation of Cuba demands, which is ruined if resort is not had, without delay, to the present state

of revolution. I believe it would be judicious to engage Serrano, Tolon, Pancho &c in the affair, and you understand and can arrange the matter as advantageously as possible, but bearing in mind that brevity is of the greatest, of the greatest consequence. I rejoice that your elder brother is to be accompanied by part of his family. You say nothing to me concerning his business there. You know now how important it is he should come back, as, according to the turn which events take, we may perhaps have to retrace our steps. I believe that, notwithstanding what I have referred to, you must be more rejoiced than ever. As to that which concerns B. V. let us offer to let them remain diplomatic agents, that they may not proceed to oppose our further progress, for they feel much anxiety about the expedition, and it is this which induces them to wish it to be great powerful and invincible. General Quitman occupies the same position, although they differ somewhat as to the motives, he is free, rich, intelligent, the father of a numerous family, and occupies a brilliant position; we can therefore let him remain in the same way so that he may bring up the rear when he judges proper, with his army, a squadron &c.; and we the madmen will go ahead. Goicouria is in favor of proceeding immediately, according to a letter which he addressed to the Junta and another to myself, in reply to that in which I informed him

of the state of things, and invited him to come, describing the preparations made by General. I give you below my reply to Goicouria. " New Orleans April 21st 1854. Dear friend and brother in ~~+~~ Domingo, although you informed the Junta that you was to leave for this place on the 20th, yet as from the condition your family is in it would not be strange if you failed to do so, I reply to your esteemed favor of the 13th inst. That letter from Cuba has been very interesting to me. I hope you will keep up your progressive ideas, without wavering a hair's breath when you arrive here, and at all times, notwithstanding the suggestions and entreaties that may be made to you; in fine I believe that no means will be left untried to render you inactive, for you so well know that the fate of Cuba at the present moment depends upon our looking upon men and things as they actually are, and upon our proceeding on with the revolution by the shortest path, without turning aside for considerations of any kind. I have seen in your communication of the 10th inst, that which I copy: " We have always proceeded on harmoniously up to this time, and I trust we shall proceed on to triumph or death, but if we do not take the path of action immediately, and without losing a day, I wish to have it perfectly understood that I have arrived at the following determination. That in con:

…haya lugar el trono, colocándose en él el Regio …sto, bajo de dosel, con su guardia de honor.

Se formará un pórtico en forma de arco delante mismo trono, con siete macetas en forma de con… con cinco luces cada una, haciendo un total de …nta y cinco luces; de forma que haga un aspecto …moso, como para tan alto objeto a que va dedica… y en los claros de dicho pórtico rodeados de luces …ases y de colores.

Un globo de ocho varas de alto y diez y seis de …nferencia, llevando fuegos artificiales en su …yor vuelo ó barriga, ocho globitos con las cuchi… de color: en una cuchilla del globo grande lleva …inscripcion felicitando en sus dias al Excmo. Sr. …itan General Concha, el Sr. General Marqués de …ña. En la otra cuchilla opuesta, otra con el mismo …to, haciéndolo el Sr. brigadier y Gobernador D. …mon Conti. En las cuchillas laterales el escudo de …a de nuestra nacion; y en su correspondencia …l pueblo con la cruz de nuestro patrono Santia… con las inscripciones análogas á la que cada una …simboliza.

Relacion de las personas que gustosamente han …tado sus servicios para la formacion del globo, é …ividuos que han propinado para los gastos del …mo en esta forma: los Sres. oficiales un peso; los …s sargentos y cabos cinco reales; y los demas in… …iduos de la compañía dos reales fuertes; siendo los …ividuos que dieron sus servicios para la construc… …n y pintura del globo los siguientes:

D. Pedro Valverde, D. Diego de Villafañe, D. …perto Iturvide, D. Victoriano Leite Vidal, D. Ma… …l de Hechavarría, D. Juan Siterés y D. Joaquin …rballo.

Para la pintura: D. Juan Rodriguez, D. José Ma… Sierra y D. Cosme Vallejos y un hijo.

La funcion la da la cuarta del segundo batallon á …mbre de este y del primero, segun se verá en los …eros que dicho globo lleva estampados, con moti… de ser los dias de nuestro digno y querido Excmo. Capitan General D. José de la Concha.

Del mismo periódico del 20.

Festejos.—Los anunciados en este periódico y con …rados por la cuarta del segundo batallon á los …s del Excmo. Sr. Capitan General de la isla D. …é de la Concha, quedaron muy lucidos, pues el …bo que estaba muy bien hecho se elevó mages… …amente, tocando entónces la música la mar… …a Real. El retrato de S. M. la Reina Nra. Sra. …D. G.] se veia colocado con buen gusto en la …a de la Sra. Marquesa viuda de las Delicias …Tempu, por no estar todavía concluida la casa …Gobierno, la música fija de contrata tocó exce… …tes piezas en la retreta y serenata cuya concur… …cia fué bastante numerosa, de modo que los ob… …quiantes lograron ver coronados, como era de es… …rarse, sus desinteresadas y expontáneas demos… …aciones de amor y respeto al distinguido jefe …la isla.

Del *Fénix* del 23.

Temperatura.—La fuerza con que se presentaron los …imos frios quisieron como indicarnos que aquellos …rian su despedida del año 55, y en verdad que …á ha resultado, pues un calor parecido al de Ju… …o ha venido á reemplazarle.

Afortunadamente alimentamos la esperanza de …e las nubes apiñándose de nosotros; nos envien …s benéficos y saludables rocíos, pues la carga… …n de la atmósfera y los truenos que se han de… …do sentir así nos lo anuncian.

NOTICIAS NACIONALES.

Madrid 20 de Febrero.

Gruta maravillosa.—A una legua de la villa de …orrecilla de Cameros, provincia de Logroño, y si… …o conocido por Peña de la Miel, se ha descubier… una gruta rica de preciosidades, de caprichosos …dornos y de grandiosas petrificaciones, obra expon… …nea de la naturaleza. Se halla situado á una al… …ra de 70 metros sobre el nivel de un enorme …urallon, construido para la carretera general que …e Madrid á Francia pasa por dicho punto. Esta sor… …rendente mansion, rodeada del misterio, es digna por mas de un concepto de la atencion del geó… …go: pero entre las bellezas que en este suntuoso …cinto se han admirado, debemos ocuparnos muy …specialmente de un sitio que ha dado pábulo á …il comentarios: con efecto, despues de atravesar …na bóveda arqueada, de unos 150 pies de longi… …d y siete de latitud vistosamente abornada con gru… …os rarísimos, se penetra en un círculo cuya su… …erficie será de unos 1,500 pies cuadrados, y su… …elo de una altura inmensa; en su centro apare… …en claramente los restos de una gran hoguera cer… …da de maderos pulverizados, y á su inmediacion …parecidos huesos humanos, que deben existir allí …esde tiempo inmemorial, por el estado en que se …ncuentran. Alrededor de este lúgubre salon se os… …entan várias bocas de formas bellísimas terminan… …o algunas con un caracoleado caprichoso que ocul… …su profundidad; brilla en todo la admirable de… …leza con que el tiempo ha engalanado aque… …los espacios, que no todos han permitido la visi… …ta, por llegar á un sitio en que la respiracion se …ha fatigosa.

Idem 21 *de idem.*

La sociedad formada en Cádiz para la construc… …cion y explotacion de una via ferrea de Jerez á Sevi… …lla se ha decidido por fin á llevar adelante este pro… …yecto, que tantos beneficios debe reportar á aquel …pais.

Reunion.—El domingo por la noche se verificó en …casa de la señora condesa de Montijo, la reunion que …de ordinariamente tiene lugar en sus salones. Excusado …es que ponderemos el buen tono y la elegancia que …en ellos brillaron, porque sabido es de todos que siem… …pre han tales conceptos se han distinguido. Allí vimos …á muchos hombres políticos y notabilidades litera… …rias, llamando sobre todo la atencion, la belleza y ri… …quisimos adornos de nuestras jóvenes aristócratas.

Banco español de San Fernando.—Situacion en 17 de Febrero de 1855.

	Rs. vn.	Mrs.
ACTIVO.		
Existencia en caja:		
En efectivo..	56.537,734 25	56.637,774 25
En billetes...	"	
…comisionados.....		11.702,895 12

ello, ó porque no tuviesen gana, no le honraban siquiera con una mirada. Agotado que hubo todo el vocabulario amatorio, que era problablemente lo único que conocia del de nuestro idioma, se le ocurrió decirle á una moza de rostro alegre y de garboso talle: "¡Adios tocaya!" Esta que al parecer no se mordía la lengua, lejos de guardar silencio como las demás, le miró de hito en hito, y con una risita que casi hizo llorar al galanteador, exclamó: "¡Quién le ha dicho á V. que yo me llamo Bárbara?" A la verdad la pregunta no tuvo mucho de original, pero no falló algien que al oirla encontrase que no tenia poco de oportuna.

Temperatura.—Ayer dijimos que el aspecto del cielo cautivaba las miradas con su transparente azul y hoy nos vemos precisados á mudar de tono agregando que ahora atrae nuestras miradas el azul pero sin cautivarlas, á fin de evitar el fango que lo cubre. Esto quiere decir que antes estaba el tiempo sereno, y que despues se le antojó cubrirse de nubes y regalarnos una llovizna de esas que llaman cala bobos porque á los bobos solamente pueden hacer creer que no mojan cuando caen. Como en este mundo todo varía, nada tiene de particular que varíe el tiempo tambien.

Fecundidad.—Los hijos son una bendicion del cielo, y si en tal concepto por su número se debe graduar el de las que recibe todo matrimonio, muy bendecido debe ser el que ha dado márgen al siguiente párrafo que leemos en el *Diario de la Marina* de ayer:—"En el vecino pueblo de Regla calle Real núm. 106 ha dado á luz la Sra. D.ª Juliana Capaz de Ruiz á las doce del dia del sábado último tres hijos, dos hembras y un varon. El estado de salud en que se encuentran y la viveza natural que en ellos se advierten hacen juzgar que se lograrán esas tres interesantes criaturas, fruto de una fecundidad poco comun."

Ravels.—Tenemos el gusto de poner en conocimiento de nuestros lectores que la compañía Ravel ha resuelto permanecer entre nosotros con el objeto de continuar sus representaciones en la Pascua de Resurreccion. Al tomar esta determinacion ha tomado tambien la de presentar al público algunas novedades en cuyos trabajos preparatorios se ocupa actualmente aprovechando los dias en que seguirá cerrado el teatro. Mucho nos alegramos de esto y con nosotros se alegrarán los infinitos partidarios que en esta ciudad cuenta la compañía Ravel cuyos variados espectáculos tan propios son para divertir á toda clase de personas motivo por el cual gozan de tanta popularidad. La inmensa entrada que últimamente consiguió es una prueba del gusto que el público tiene en aplaudirla.

Toros.—Ya no cabe duda en que el *Salamanquino* efectuará en la próxima páscua de Resurreccion una corrida á beneficio suyo. Esto equivale á decir que la funcion será lucida, pues Julian Casas es un diestro pundonoroso y amigo de quedar bien, y por otra parte como no le ha faltado tiempo para buscar el ganado, habrá tenido ó tendrá muy buen cuidado de escojerlo á su gusto de manera que lo sea tambien del público que desea verle luchar con toros y no con vacas. Bien podemos pues confesar en que disfrutaremos de una verdadera corrida muy distinta, por consiguiente de las que hasta ahora se han efectuado.

Llegada.—En el *Boletin* de Cárdenas del 27 leemos lo siguiente:

"El sábado llegó á esta villa en el vapor *Velos Cayero*, procedente de Sagua, el Sr. Brigadier gefe de Estado Mayor D. Joaquin Morales de Rada, quien acompañado del Sr. Teniente gobernador, D. Teodoro Sanchez Salvador, en cuya casa se hospedó, se sirvió revistar por la noche á los voluntarios de esta villa. Su Señoría quedó muy satisfecho del brillante estado de instruccion de todos ellos, dándoles las gracias á nombre del Excmo. Sr. Capitan general por el honroso comportamiento que están observando y asegurándoles que tendria sumo placer en recomendarlos á S. E. Los voluntarios de Cárdenas deben estar agradecidos y lo están efectivamente á la visita que el Sr. Morales de Rada ha hecho últimamente á esta poblacion, pues ella ha servido para que sean apreciadas en su justo valor las relevantes dotes que los distinguen. Su Señoría partió ayer mañana para la capital."

La Primavera.—Al elegante establecimiento que lleva este nombre le sucede lo que á todos los que se hallan bien surtidos.—Se trata de un baile? en él se encuentran los vestidos mas ricos, los encages mas delicados, los peinados de mas gusto, todos los adornos, en fin, destinados á realzar las naturales gracias del bello sexo. ¿Es un paseo el que se ha proyectado? La *Primavera* ofrece á las señoras que deben tomar parte en él las capotas mas graciosas que ha inventado la moda, las camisitas mas elegantes, los cuellos de mas ingeniosos calados, ¿Cómo podian faltar pues, objetos propios para las solemnidades religiosas de la Semana Mayor? No faltan, como lo demuestran las ricas blondas negras, los vestidos de gró &c. asi como tampoco hermosísimas flores de talco, de papel, de plata y oro; guirnaldas, ramos sueltos y todo lo mas apropósito para adornar los templos con el explendor que las ceremonias de la iglesia exijen. La *Primavera* está siempre preparada para todas las eventualidades, y el que á ella acuda, nunca dejará de encontrar lo que solicita con las condiciones que pueden hacerlo apreciable.

GACETIN RELIGIOSO.

Juéves de Pasion.—En esta vez no evita el Salvador caer en manos de sus enemigos: ántes bien, él mismo les sale animoso al encuentro preguntándoles á quien buscaban y diciéndoles: *Yo soy*. Nadie le habia privado de su poder supremo; aun hubiera podido frustrar los conatos de sus enemigos; iguales, en oyendo yo soy, cayeron en tierra medio muertos. Pero debian cumplirse las Escrituras: su muerte era necesaria para que nosotros viviésemos. mas ¡ay de aquellos que se la dieron! Sin género alguno de piedad, sin los miramientos que se deben á todo inocente desgraciado, se apoderan de su persona, le aseguran como si fuese un malhechor: le maltratan de mil modos, y le arrastraron violentamente á la ciudad, alegres de tenerle á su disposicion para deleitarse con sus padecimientos. ¡Oh paciencia. oh mansedumbre de mi Salvador! ¿Dónde están los que os imitan? Seguramente no soy yo, Dios mio. Esto nace de que en mis tribulaciones me olvido de ejemplo que vos me dais, cuando permitis que vuestros verdugos sacien todo su furor y cólera en un cordero mansísimo como lo sois vos.

Santo del dia.—*San Eustasio abad.*—Nació á …del siglo VI. Desde niño mostró grande aficion …ficada y apénas concluidos

Por la tarde las tres horas.—Predicipian en la Catedral de 2 á 3, predica el R. P. Fray Fernando Izquierdo. En Santa Teresa de 3½ á 4, predica el Pbro. D. Pedro Sanchez. En Santa-Clara á dicha hora, predica el Pbro. D. Juan Galian. En Santa Catalina á la hora referida, predica el Pbro. D. José M. Bergaz y Solórzano. En la T. O. de San Francisco á las 4, predica el Pbro. D. Tomas Sala y Figuerola. En el Espíritu-Santo á las 5, predica el Pbro. D. Juan Bta. de Rivas. En San Isidro á dicha hora, predica el Pbro Br. D. Antero Aquilino Fernandez En la iglesia de la Compañia de Jesus á las 4½, predica un padre de la Compañia. En Santo Domingo á las 5, predica el R. P. Fray Juan Nepomuceno Correa.

Córte de María.—Dia 30 de Marzo.—Corresponde visitar á la Santísima virgen en su imágen de Ntra. Sra. de las Angustias, en San Felipe.

COMUNICADO.

Hemos tenido la curiosidad de dirijirnos al Blanquizar para ser testigos de la prueba y reprueba de veinte y cuatro toros que segun nos han informado deben lidiarse en los tres dias de pascuas de resurreccion y, si hemos de decir verdad son los mejores que hasta hoy han pisado la arena de Belascoain, porque si bien embisten al trapo mejor lo hacen al caballo, y á toda clase de engaño que se le presenta; pero sin embargo de cuanto llevamos dicho bueno fuera aconsejar al Sr. Salamanquino sea conveniente no dar de comer al ganado maloja ni otra clase de yerba cortada, porque les entra el estudiante empiezan á escribir de suelto y héteme aqui flojo al vicho. Todas estas advertencias son hijas del buen deseo.—*Tio-Sarampaña.*

Habana 28 de Marzo.

Afecciones astronomicas.—Sale el Sol á las 5 y 52 m. de la mañana y se pone á las 6 y 8 m. de la tarde.

Parada—El Regimiento de Iberia.—Principal, Voluntarios.

Jefe de dia—El Sr. coronel don Bruno Gayoso.

Facultativo militar de semana—D. Antonio José Romay vive en la Calzada de San Lázaro núm 148

Reales casas de beneficencia y maternidad.—Diputadas de mes.—Excma. Sra. doña Concepcion Cárdenas de Crespo y Sta, doña Catalina Chacon de Calderon.

Diputado de mes.—Sr. D. Juan Espino.

Facultativos en la Habana—Ldos. don José María Sanchez Zunzunegui, calle de Santa Clara núm. 4 y D. Pedro Giralt calle de la Amargura núm. 41.

En jesus maría y chavez—Ldos. D. Estéban Naves, calle del Aguila núm. 234 y D. José María Cuyás, calle de Suarez num. 54.

En guadalupe y peñalver.—Ldos. D. Luis José Marques y D. José Vicente Mederos.

En colon y san lazaro.—Dres. don José Rodriguez, que vive en la calle de San Nicolas núm. 86 y D. Ramon Gonzalez Palacios en la misma calle núm. 314.

Abasto.—Mercado de Cristina—El Sr. regidor D. Santiago Cañura.—Idem del Santo Cristo.—El Sr. Regidor D. Simon de Cárdenas.—Id. de Tacon.—El Sr. Regidor Alférez Real D. Silvestre Manuel de Salas—Id. en Colon.—El Sr. Regidor D. Joaquin Muñoz Izaguirre.—En ambos rastros.—El Sr. Regidor Marques de Aguas Claras.—Inspector de actas.—El Sr. Regidor D. Francisco Calderon y y Kesse.—Junta inspectora de la Real cárcel.—Inspector diputado de mes.—El Sr. don Julian Alfonso.—Inspector de talleres Sr. Síndico Procurador general Don Francisco Javier de la Cruz.

Vacuna.—Hoy se administra el virus de once á doce de la mañana en la sacristia de la iglesia de Guadalupe.

Basuras.—Hoy se recojen por las calles de E á O.

MOVIMIENTO DIARIO DE LOS HOSPITALES

DE CARIDAD DESTA CIUDAD.

San Juan de Dios.—De hombres.

Existencia de enfermos el dia 27 de Marzo por la mañana.....	172	0
Entrados durante dicho dia.....	4	176
Salidos.....	5	0
Muertos.....	2	7
Existencia el dia 28 de Marzo por la mañana.	0	169

Paula.—De mugeres.

Existencia de enfermas el dia 27 de Marzo... por la mañana.....	89	0
Entradas durante dicho dia	2	91
Salidas.....	1	0
Muertas.....	1	2
Existencia el dia 28 de Marzo por la mañana..		89

RASTRO DE GANADO MENOR.

Movimiento de consumo del dia 27 precios, arrobas y existencia.

BENEFICIADOS.	Clase. manteca	Clase. carne	Total	Pesos. arroba	Pesos. libras
Cerdos.....	26	72	98	328	6
Carneros.....			30	37	2
PRECIOS A QUE SE VENDIERON.				Existencia para mañana.	
Cerdos. {manteca á 38, 40 y 42 rs. sc. arb... / carne á 40, 44 y 46 rs. id.....}				445	
Carneros á 30 y 34.....				220	

RASTRO DE GANADO MAYOR.

Consumo de reses mayores y terneros, precios, arrobas y existencia para el 27.

Toros....	93 con 1301 arrob.	17 lib. á	23 rs sc. arrob
Bueyes...	14 con 244 arrob.	16 lib. á 16 y 20	rs. sc. arrob
Terneros.	32 con 233 arrob.	0 lib. á 24 y 24	rs. sc. arrob

Total.. 139 con 1778 21

Sobrante para el 28 de Marzo 16 reses de todas clases.

LIBROS E IMPRESOS.

Las Bellas Artes.— Periódico dedicado á la Real academia de S. Cárlos de Valencia llevar el conocimiento de las bellas artes á la morada del hombre de Sociedad, al artista, y al taller del Artesano, es el objeto de esta publicacion, que contendrá: Articulos sobre cuestiones artísticas, Revistas de academias, biografías de artistas; disertaciones, noticiales relativas á las bellas artes: noticias arqueológicas, descubrimientos en todos los paises y reproduccion de las mas notables artísticas. La importancia de este periódico unico en su clase, y su baratez facilita su adquisicion: precio de suscricion en el establecimiento tipográfico de Monserrate y Fernandez en Valencia, y en Madrid en la librería de Cuesta, Preciados número 28 1 rl. por tres meses se suscribe en la librería de Cuesta, Preciados número 28 y en la Obrapia núm. 114.

Sociedad Anónima de la Plaza de Toros de la Habana.

El sábado 31 del corriente celebra junta general extraordinaria en la morada de su presidente: calle de Neptuno núm. 2. Habana 28 de Marzo de 1855.—El secretario

Ferro-Carril del Júcaro.

Se convoca á los accionistas de esta Empresa para la Junta general ordinaria que tendrá lugar el dia 3 de Abril próximo, á las 5 de la tarde, en casa del Excmo. Sr. Marques de Villalba, calle del Teniente Rey núm. 78, con el objeto de oir el informe de la comision de cuentas. Habana y Marzo 24 de 1855.—Joaquin de Ayertarán, secretario interino.

PARTE ECONOMICA.

VENTAS DE FINCAS.

Se vende una casa situada en uno de los mejores puntos de Guanabacoa, de mampostería y tejas: calle de la Industria núm. 57 impondrán. 20—3

VENTAS DE ESCLAVOS.

Se venden un mulato cocinero, zapatero y buen servicial á la mano, y un negro excelente de campo con su muger todos jóvenes: en la calle de Manrique esquina á la de Dragones núm. 118 tratarán de su ajuste. 27—3

Se vende un mulato criollo de 20 años, de oficio ebanista y bueno para cuanto quieran aplicarlo, sano y sin tachas: en la calle del Sol núm. 121 tratarán de su ajuste. 28—4

Una negra criolla de 17 años de edad regular en cocina, sana y sin tachas por su ajuste: calle de San Rafael núm. 44. 27—4

Se vende una negra como de 25 años, con principios de cocina y batea ajil en la cantidad de 450 ps. libres para el vendedor: en la calle de la Orqueta núm. 52 sin lugar á redivitoria, segun costumbre.

Se vende un negro criollo general calesero sano y sin tachas y humilde, de edad de 24 años; en la calle de Cuba núm. 55 tratarán de su juste.

Se vende una negra criolla, general costurera, criada de mano sabe cuidar niños y asistir un enfermo, coarrada en 535 $ libres para el vendedor: calle de Jesus María núm. 9. 24—3

Se vende una negra general lavandera y planchadora y mas que regular cocinera, sana y sin tachas pero sin lugar á redivitoria: en la calle de la Lamparilla núm. 30 impondrán. 23—3

Se vende una negra general lavandera planchadora, tres negros magníficos cocineros y caleseros, dos negras de 18 años que entienden de todo regular, dos negros zapateros de ambos sexos, ocho negros de campo jóvenes, calzada de Galiano núm. 118 esquina á la Zanja. 22—4

Se vende ó se alquila una negra general criandera, parida de un mes, con su cria ó sin ella, jóven sana y sin tachas calle de la Concordia núm. 41. 23—4

Se vende una negra jóven nacida y criada en el campo, sana y sin tachas buena lavandera y planchadora en 600 ps. libres para el vendedor: darán razon calle de Luz núm. 2. 21—2

Se vende una mulata jóven y de buena presencia, costurera, lavandera y cocinera: calle de la Amargura número 6 tratarán de su ajuste.

DE ANIMALES.

Una pareja de caballos nuevos y sanos en 9 onzas: calle del Rayo núm. 40.

Por no necesitarla su dueño se vende una pareja de caballos de primera, color oscuro: sanos y sin resabio alguno, se pueden ver en la calzada de Galeano frente á la iglesia del Monserrate, casa conocida por Jardin de la Marquesa.

A las personas de gusto.—Se venden todas las fieras pertenecientes al combate que trabajó en la plaza de Belascoain.—Los osos, Los estrepitosos perros, el que mas tiene 3 años de edad y el burro de 4 años, juntos ó separados: en la caldereria del puente de Chavez impondrán los dueños. 22—3

Un hermoso caballo criollo, jóven de mas de siete cuartas de alzada; maestro de carruage y propio para paseo por ser de trote suave: Posada la Campana frente á las puertas de tierra. 18—6

Se vende un potro bayo de cabos negros, sano, sin resabios y buen caminador propio para las Milicias: en la calle de las Virtudes núm. 19. 3—12

DE CARRUAGES.

Un carruage de cuatro ruedas, de medio uso, con dos asientos y pescante: en la calle del Campanario Viejo núm. 112, entre S. Rafael y San José.

Se vende un carruage de cuatro ruedas y una pareja de caballos y los arreos todo bueno y á precio moderado: en la calle del Sol núm. 121 tratarán de su ajuste. 27—5

En el ínfimo precio de 4 onzas de oro, se vende un quitrin usado, muy fuerte: calle de la Industria núm 124; en la misma se alquila una negra buena cocinera, muy humilde y fiel. 23—4

Se vende un quitrin de medio uso bien tratado y de bonita hechura y un piano de calzon, con muy buenas voces: en la calle de San Miguel núm. 66 allí impondrán de sus precios.

Se vende un carruage de cuatro ruedas muy bueno y una pareja de caballos y los arreos todo á precio muy moderado: en la calle del Sol núm. 121 tratarán de su ajuste. 21—4

Se vende una volante de medio uso muy decente se dá en 8 onzas por no necesitarse: calle de San Miguel num. 124 esquina á la de la Lealtad. 15—8

DE ALHAJAS MUEBLES, &c

Una bolega con todos los utensilios necesarios se dá muy barata como para vender, á cualquiera hora darán razon: calle de Gervasio núm. 173 entre Reina y Estrella. 29—2

Campanas Grandes.— Se acaba de recibir procedentes de Barcelona un surtido de campanas y entre las cuales hay una magnífica de cien arrobas: calle de la Obrapia caldereteria entre Mercaderes y Oficios. 27—3

Se vende una docena de sillas de caoba de regilla, una mesa de abanico con sus libros, dos mesas redondas, una silla de montar y otras cosas que estarán á la vista todo en buen estado y en proporcion en la calle de San Rafael núm. 103, ó en la de Neptuno núm. 165 in…

…Voluntarios.—Se hacen chapas

idem alpaca de seda y monterrey 5 y 5½ ps, idem dril blanco y de colores 5½ ps, idem de otros 3 ps, idem alpaca 3 y 4 ps. 2 rs. lutos comunes de merino 16 ps. chalecos de terciopelo 4 ps, idem raso negro español 3 y 3½ ps, idem raso y paño de seda de colores 3½ y 4½ ps, idem alpaca, piqué blanco y de colores 2 y 2½ ps, pantalones de casimir 5, 6 y 7 ps, idem de paño 6 ps, idem dril de colores elegantes 3½ ps, idem 20 rs, idem blanco ruso 3 ps, camisas de cutré lavadas 19 rs, francesas blanca y de colores 18 20 y 22 rs, y id. 5 y 6 rs, idem bordadas 20 28 y 34 rs, corbatas de raso 6 y 7 rs, idem preparadas negras y de colores 6, 7 y 9 rs, medias medias baratas, calzoncillos de peto de cutré 11 rs, idem cilesia 9 rs, idem crea 4 y 6 rs, libreas de paño galoneadas 16 ps, idem de diario 8 ps, mudas de ropas para trabajadores 8 9 y 10 rs, guantes de seda negros 6 rs, idem de otros 2 rs, pañuelos de olan bordados 5 rs, sabanas, colchas, fundas de almohadas, de catre y almaduras, pomadas aceite, tohallas grandes 2½ rs, camisetas de merino 5 rs, capas de paño 13 y 15 ps: sastrería La Elegante calle del Sol núm. 33 entre las del Aguacate y contiguo á la de Compostela junto á la bodega de Miró y casi frente á la tienda de ropas La Holanda. 26—12

¡¡¡Casacas y levitas de paño á 13 y 15$!!!—Idem merino 10 ps., idem de vanpur 12 ps, idem alpaca de seda 5 ps. idem Monterrey 5½ ps., dem dril de hilo 4 y 5 ps. paletó alpaca 3 ps., idem de niño 12 rs. pantalones de casimir 6 ps. idem de paño 5½, idem dril de color 16 20 y 26 rs., idem blanco 3 ps., lutos de merino 16 ps., camisas blancas lavadas 18 rs. Idem francesas bordades 20 y 24 rs., id. bisas 20 rs. corbatas de seda 6 y 8 rs., medias medias baratas, chalecos de paño de seda de color 3½ ps. idem raso negro y de merino 3 ps.. idem alpaca, piqué blanco y de colores 14 y 16 rs.: sastrería calle de la Habana núm. 154 entre las del Sol y Riela frente á la tabaquería. 27—12

COMPRAS.

Se solicitan comprar números sueltos del periódico que se publica en Paris, con el título de *Revue de deux mondes* sean antiguas ó modernas: en el despacho de este periódico.

ALQUILERES.

Se alquilan para la actual temporada de baños, varias casas en los mas saludables puntos de Puentes Grandes y Marianao: tambien se venden con poco contado y á plazos cómodos: calle de S. Ignacio, entresuelo de la casa núm. 78 darán razon de 10 á 2 de la tarde.

Se alquilan 3 cuartos altos muy espaciosos y ventilados: calle de Luz núm. 12 impondrán. 27—4

En el muy bajo alquiler, de 25 pesos mensuales se dá la nueva cómoda y elegante casa situada en la calle de Escobar esquina á la de las Lagunas, construida especialmente para bodega y para lo cual es el punto muy apropósito: Calzada del Monte núm. 121 vive su dueño. 20—3

En la calle de la Habana núm. 112 se alquila un calesero jóven de buena figura y cualidades; y tambien una negra propia para el servicio doméstico por las circunstancias que la recomiendan. 24—3

Se alquila una negra de 14 años para el servicio de mano y aseo interior de una casa, muy servicial advirtiendo que no deberá salir á la calle por no estar acostumbrada á verificarlo: en la misma se alquila un mulato de 9 años, para page ó entretener niños: calle de Dragones núm. 56 al lado de la herreria.

Se alquila una negra buena lavandera planchadora y cocinera de excelente cualidades en 14$ mensual: calle de Dragones 2.ª cuadra núm. 54 darán razon

Para la próxima temporada, se alquila en la villa de Guanabacoa en proporcion y en un punto céntrico é inmejorable, una hermosa casa, muy alta de puntal, fresquisima, toda ella de azotea, con un gran patio, zaguan, espacioso comedor, sala de dos ventanas seis cuartos, tiene ademas traspatio y en él caballeriza para dos bestias, un gran algibe y pozo: está situada en la calle de Cadenas núm 25 frente al costado de la iglesia mayor: en la misma cuadra núm. 21 está la llave y en la Habana calle de Peña-pobre núm. 4 tratarán de su ajuste. 22—3

Se alquila una mulatica de 14 años de edad propia para cuidar niños y servir á la mano, con principios de costura y sabe hablar en inglés un poco: calle de los Corrales núm. 75: en la misma se vende una cómoda en 17$.

Se alquila una linda casa en la calle del Egido con sala y dos cuartos y acabada de fabricar con todo esmero y gusto tiene despensa y cuantas comodidades pueda desear una corta familia: calle de Compostela núm. 113 frente á la panadería de Bonilla impondrán.

Se desean en alquiler por meses 6 negros tabaqueros, dos que trabajen regalia, y cuatro millar comun. Han de ser esclavos y sin vicios, advirtiéndose que la tabaqueria está en el campo. Tambien se compran dos negros tabaqueros generales, bien entendido que importa poco que los que se alquilan sean ó no de un mismo dueño: trataran del ajuste en la calle de Compostela núm. 143. 11—9

Se alquila un negrito de 14 años propio para todo servicio: calle de la Habana núm. 97 darán razon de 8 á 9 de la mañana.

Se alquilan cuatro negros desde 13 años hasta 20: Calzada Real del Monte núm. 24 á la otra puerta de la botica del Peñon impondrán. 20—3

Se alquila una tienda con 3 cuartos muy buenos, gas y llave de agua: en la calle del Obispo núm 42 darán razon.

Se solicita alquilar una general cocinera y ligera, por su ajuste: en la imprenta de Martinez, calle de Villegas núm. 84. 20—6

ARRENDAMIENTOS.

Se arrienda una estancia de labor con sus fabricas de primera con un horno de teja, otro de quemar cal, tendales para dar tejas, pozo con buenas aguas todo el año, le entra el rio de Marianao sus tierras inmejorables para toda clase de labranza y principalmente para maiz: está un cuarto de legua de Marianao y lo mismo del Quemado en vuelta de la plaza de dicho Marianao: en la calle de S. Rafael núm. 103 ó en la de Neptuno núm. 105 informarán. 11—4

Se ha fugado el mulato José María Mena; alto, delgado, pelo corto, muy ladino, calesero y cocinero tiene una cicatriz antigua en la cabeza; al que lo presente ó de razon cierta de su paradero en la calle de San Ignacio esquina á la Obrapia establecimiento correo de Ultramar recibirá una onza de oro.

PERDIDAS

Se suplica á la persona que se hubiese encontrado una instancia firmada por Doña Luisa Alfonso, y dos certificaciones adjuntas, las entregue en la Alcaldía mayor segunda: calle de los Oficios núm. 48 ó en la del Aguila núm. 137 pues á su dueño interesa mucho. 28—3

El domingo 24 del corriente al tiempo de embarcarse en los carros con direccion al Limonar fué entregada al pardo Pio criollo, una caja cerrada de media vara en cuadro con el rótulo de "Casanova" y no pareciendo ni el mulato ni la caja, se suplica á la persona que capture á Pio y á la que sepa de la referida caja, la entregue en la calle del Inquisidor núm. 61 donde se gratificará. 28—3

Se ha perdido un rosario de nácar engar… …en oro, su cruz y un corazon, el viérnes por la tarde …de Belen: el que lo haya en…

llos espectos, que no
ta, por llegar á un sitio en que la respiracion se hacia fatigosa.

Idem 21 de idem.

La sociedad formada en Cádiz para la construccion y explotacion de una via férrea de Jerez á Sevilla se ha decidido por fin á llevar adelante este proyecto, que tantos beneficios debe reportar á aquel pais.

Reunion.—El domingo por la noche se verificó en casa de la señora condesa de Montijo, la reunion que periódicamente tiene lugar en sus salones. Excusado es que ponderemos el buen tono y la elegancia que en ellos brillaron, porque sabido es de todos que siempre bajo tales conceptos se han distinguido. Allí vimos á muchos hombres políticos y notabilidades literarias, llamando sobre todo la atencion, la belleza y riquísimos adornos de nuestras jóvenes aristócratas.

Banco español de San Fernando.—Situacion en 17 de Febrero de 1855.

	Rs. vn.	Mrs.
ACTIVO.		
Existencia en caja:		
En efectivo.. { 56.537,734 25 }		
En billetes... { „ }	56.537,774	25
En poder de comisionados.....	11.702,895	12
Obligaciones de bienes nacionales, vencimientos de 1854 y 1855....	13.617,350	3
Cartera: efectos corrientes.....	190 474,139	1
Efectos de la deuda del Estado....	32.333,600	4
Propiedades del Banco.....	8.263,080	11
Créditos vencidos y diversos, valuados en.....	28.616,282	75
	341.545,082	13
PASIVO.		
Capital.....	120.000,000	
Billetes en circulacion.....	120.000,000	
Depósitos de todas clases.....	29.901,095	11
Cuentas corrientes.....	68.223,362	17
Dividendos.....	1.502,641	4
Ganancias y pérdidas.....	1.917,983	21
	341.545,082	13

Madrid 17 de Febrero de 1855.—El interventor general, Juan Storr.—V.° B.°—El gobernador, Santillan. (P. N.)

GACETIN LOCAL.

SALUD PUBLICA.—Dice la *Aurora* del martes con el membrete que antecede.—"Es excelente en lo jeneral segun los partes que se reciben de los partidos de esta jurisdiccion; solo de bronquitis catarral y de tos ferina, se han presentado algunos casos mas frecuentes."

DONDE MENOS SE PIENSA SALTA LA LIEBRE.—Reinos hizo y no poco dias pasados un lancecito que si se considera por el lado que pica puede servir de leccion, para el que la necesite se entiende, aunque como en este pícaro mundo la vida es corta, siempre está el hombre en situacion de aprender mas bien que de enseñar. Sucedió que uno de esos jovencitos, amigos de hacer el amor al aire libre, conocidos entre nosotros con el nombre de *pollitos*, se colocó en uno de los ángulos de la Plaza del Vapor con el objeto de requebrar á las señoras que por las noches embellecen con su presencia la galeria exterior convirtiéndola en un concurrido paseo. Estirando su afeminada persona, y atuzándose el naciente vigote (no recordamos si llevaba espejuelos) dirijia toda clase de cumplimientos á las jóvenes que pasaban las cuales por modestia, ó porque no lo considerasen digno de

GACETIN RELIGIOSO.

Juéves de Pasion.—En esta vez no evita el Salvador caer en manos de sus enemigos: ántes bien, él mismo les sale animoso al encuentro preguntándoles á quien buscaban y diciéndoles: *Yo soy.* Nadie le habia privado de su poder supremo; aun hubiera podido frustrar los conatos de sus enemigos; los cuales, en oyendo yo soy, cayeron en tierra medio muertos. Pero debian cumplirse las Escrituras: su muerte era necesaria para que nosotros viviésemos. mas ¡ay de aquellos que se la dieron! Sin género alguno de piedad, sin los miramientos que se deben á todo inocente desgraciado, se apoderan de su persona, le aseguran como si fuese un malhechor: le maltratan de mil modos, y le arrastraron violentamente á la ciudad, alegres de tenerle á su disposicion para deleitarse con sus padecimientos. ¡Oh paciencia. oh mansedumbre de mi Salvador! ¿Dónde están los que os imitan? Seguramente no soy yo, Dios mio. Esto nace de que en mis tribulaciones me olvido del ejemplo que vos me dais, cuando permitis que vuestros verdugos sacien todo su furor y cólera en un cordero mansísimo como lo sois vos.

SANTO DEL DIA.—*San Eustasio abad.*—Nació á fines del siglo VI. Desde niño mostró grande aficion á la vida solitaria y mortificada, y apénas concluidos sus estudios, dejó sus padres y su casa, y se fué á reunirse con San Columbano en los desiertos del Franco-Condado. El amor á la oracion, la inclinacion á la penitencia, y el celo por la observancia hicieron desde luego mirar á Eustasio como el mas acabado modelo de la perfeccion religiosa. Su ejemplo inspiraba fervor, y en poco tiempo se admiró vivamente copiada en el nuevo monasterio la santidad de los monjes de Oriente. Pero el vasto y apostólico celo de Eustasio no podia limitarse dentro de las paredes de su monasterio. El cielo le habia dotado de singular elocuencia y de extraordinario talento para la predicacion: movido, pues, de divina inspiracion, salió á anunciar la palabra evangélica á los varascos, y llevó la luz de la religion hasta los bárbaros, haciendo en todas partes portentosas conversiones. Concluido su apostolado, volvió al monasterio de Luxen, y tuvo la dicha de tener bajo de su direccion mas de 600 monjes, que se ocupaban dia y noche en cantar las divinas alabanzas, y en fin favorecido con el don de milagros murió el año 625, cerca de los 60 años de su edad.

Ademas se mencionan los santos Jonás y Baraquiso, hermanos, Cirilo, diácono, Armogasto, Másculo, Saturo, Pastor Segundo, Victorino y otros 7 compañeros mártires, Gundleo, Márcos, obispo y confesores.

FIESTAS DE IGLESIA EL VIERNES.

Misas solemnes.—En Paula al Sacramento á las 7. En la Catedral la de Tercia á las 8½. En Santo Domingo y en el Santo-Angel á las 8. En Santa Catalina á las 6½. En Santa Teresa, Santo-Cristo y Espíritu-Santo á las 7. En la Merced y Guadalupe de 7 á 8. En la iglesia de la Compañía de Jesus á las 8. En San Juan de Dios á las 7½, todas á los Dolores. En este último templo á continuacion se canta la de San Francisco de Paula.

A Nuestra Señora de los Dolores.—En la Catedral de 8 á 9, predica el Pbro. D. Juan Galian. En la T. O. de San Francisco á las 8, predica el Pbro. D Juan Bautista de Rivas. En Santa-Clara á las 9, predica el Pbro. D. José Bringas de Trevilla. En San Felipe de 9 á 9½, predica el Pbro. D. Rafael Medina. En San Nicolas, predica el Pbro. D. Pedro Alburu á las 8.

Cerdos. { manteca á 38, 40 y 42 rs.
Carneros { carne á 40, 44 y 46 rs.
Carneros á 30 y 34.....

RASTRO DE GANADO
Consumo de reses mayores y terneros, y tencia para el 27.

Toros....	93 con	1301 arrob.	17
Bueyes...	14 con	244 arrob.	6
Terneros.	32 con	233 arrob.	0
Total..	139 con	1778	21
Sobrante para el 28 de Marzo			16

LIBROS E IMP

Las Bellas Artes.— Per
la Real academia de S. Cárlos de Va
miento de las bellas artes á la morad
lad, al artista, y al taller del Artesa
publicacion, que contendrá: Articulo
isticas: Revistas de academias, biog
osiciones oficiales relativas á las be
isticas, adelantos y descubrimientos
roduccion de las mejores otras artisti
este periódico unico en su clase es no
lita su adquisicion: precio 4$ por un
neses se suscribe en la libreria de Ch
le de la Obrapía núm. 114.

Reglamento que han de
cargados y vecinos de las ciudadelas
Sr. Gobernador Capitan General en
Hállase de venta en el despacho de

Historia de la Turquía p
frances, se ha recibido el 1.° 2.° y
be en la libroria de Charlain y Fern
núm. 114.

Historia de Mejico, —
movimientos que prepararon la in
hasta la epoca presente, por D. Luc
ido un pequeño número de ejempla
Charlain y Fernandez calle del Obis

Carta de Creto Gangá al
sas, (El Salamanquino). sobre el aum
orridas de toros y demas. Hállase
rreria la Cruz Verde: calle de Mer
incipal plaza del Vapor.

Libros impresos y encua
Madrid y Barcelona: Láminas de Sa
Mapas y Atlas, se hallan de venta á
en la calle de Cuba núm. 36½ tambi
quina para taladar é imprimir met
rueso de mas de media pulgada

Ferro-carril de Cá
No habiendo tenido efecto la ju
convocada para el 15 del corriente á
n los anuncios, por inasistencia de
se les cita nuevamente para la que h
9 del actual á las 4 y media de la ta
Sr. Presidente don Ramon Medina y
llegas núm. 95. cualquiera sea el núm
urrentes. Habana y Marzo 19 de 1
lo, secretario.

Compañía de Tiradores
Habiendo dispuesto el Excmo.
que ingresen en la compañía de Tira
Sres. que se presentaron en 23 de F
lo segun const de la lista publicada
del mismo mes. se les previene, para
res como los demas aficionados á la
gresar en dicha compañía pasen á
tal de Alfaro núm. 21 tienda de Pied
bir sus nombres &c. Habana 26 de
tolomé Gonzalez Ancco.

43 rs. oc. arb... } 445
16 rs. id..... } 220

NADO MAYOR.

ueros, precios, arrobas y exis

b. 17 lib. á 23 rs sc. arrob
b. 6 lib. á 16 y 20 rs. sc. arrob
b. 0 lib. á 24 y 24 rs. sc. arrob

21

zo 16 reses de todas clases.

IMPRESOS.

— Periódico dedicado á

s de Valencia llevar el conoci- morada del hombre de Socie- Artesano, es el objeto de este rticulos sobre cuestiones ar- s, biografias de artistas; dis- á las bellas artes: noticias ar- ientos en todos los paises y re artisticas. La importancia de se es notorio y su baratez faci- por un año y 28 1 rl. por seis a de Charlain y Fernandez ca- 6—4

an de observar los en-

adelas aprobado por el Excmo eral en 27 de Febrero de 1855. ho de esta imprenta.

quia por Lamartine.-- En

2.° y 3.° tomo y se suscri- y Fernandez calle del Obis o

co, — Desde los primeros

n la independencia en 1808 D. Lucas Alaman se ha reci ejemplares en la libreria de el Obispo núm. 114.

agá al diestro Julian Ca-

e el aumento de precios en las lállase de venta á real en la de Mercaderes núm. 16 y en 4—8

encuadernados en Paris

s de Santos y pasos históricos enta á los precios de factura, tambien se vende una ma- nir metales aunque sean del ada

de Cárdenas.

o la junta general ordinaria riente á los fectos expresados cia de los Sres. accionistas a que habrá de celebrarse el de la tarde en la morada del ledina y Rodrigo, calle de Vi a el número de los Sres. con- 19 de 1855.—A. E. Franganí. 21—8

adores Escopeteros.

Excmo. Sr. Capitan General de Tiradores Escopeteros los 23 de Febrero próximo pasa- ublicada en la Gaceta el 24 ne, para que tanto esos señores dos á la caza que deseen in- passen á la plaza Vieja por- de Piedra y Elguero á inscri- na 26 de Marzo de 1855—Bar-

núm 124; en la misma se alquila una [illegible] ra, muy humilde y fiel. 23—4

Se vende un quitrin de medio uso bien tra- tado y de bonita hechura y un piano de calzon, con muy buenas voces: en la calle de San Miguel núm. 66 allí impondrán de sus precios.

Se vende un carruage de cuatro ruedas muy bueno y una pareja de caballos y los arreos todo á precio muy moderado: en la calle del Sol núm. 121 tratarán de su ajuste. 21—4

Se vende una volante de medio uso muy decente se dá en 8 onzas por no necesitarse: calle de San Miguel num. 124 esquina á la de la Lealtad. 15—8

DE ALHAJAS MUEBLES, &c

Una bolega con todos los utensilios nece- sarios se dá muy barata como para vender, á cualquiera hora darán razon: calle de Gervasio núm. 173 entre Reina y Estrella. 29—2

Campanas Grandes.— Se acaba de recibir procedentes de Barcelona un surtido de campanas y entre las cuales hay una magnífica de cien arrobas: calle de la Obrapia caldereteria entre Mercaderes y Oficios. 27—3

Se vende una docena de sillas de caoba de regilla, una mesa de abogado con sus libros, dos mesas redondas, una silla de montar y otras cosas que estarán á la vista todo en buen estado y en proporcion en la calle de San Rafael núm. 103, ó en la de Neptuno núm. 165 informarán.

A los Sres. Voluntarios. —Se hacen chapas de cinturon doradas y sin dorar, se reforman las que tienen que sea susceptible de ello, en particular las de oficiales dorándolas á fuego, se hacen golas y cuanto concierna á adornos y armamentos.

A las compañias de caballería que quieran lanzas se ofrece á construirlas, pues tiene la satisfaccion de ser el autor de ellas, cuando se establecieron los lanceros del Rey en el mando del Excmo. Sr. D. Francisco Dionisio Vives: calle del Sol núm 6.

Tinta indeleble para marcar ropa con plu- ma, por don José Luis Casaseca.—Sabedor de que rotulada como la mia se vendia *una tinta falsificada* en varios establecimientos de la Habana, con perjuicio del público y del crédito de la verdadera tinta de mi composicion, he adoptado para la venta de esta un solo establecimiento de toda mi confianza, *como único depósito en toda la Isla* he cambiado los rótulos, que son azules en vez de blancos y llevan tres columnitas de impreso en vez de dos, sin rúbrica alguna; y he practicado por mi mismo y con el mayor esmero todas las diversas operaciones de esta preparacion, sin dejar ninguna de ellas al cuidado de manos subalternas. Por último, la tinta que hoy se anuncia al público ha sido ensayada antes repetidas veces, y se han comprobado hasta la evidencia tanto su buen color negro como su indelibilidad sin que padezca el tejido que con ella se marca.

En tal concepto se expende desde hoy esta tinta, *verdaderamente indeleble y de superior calidad*, á seis reales fuertes cada pomo, en la litografia del Gobierno, calle de Ricla ó de la Muralla número 70, *único deposito en toda la Isla.*

La que se vendiere con mi nombre en cualquier otro establecimiento *deberá considerarse como falsificada.*

Modo de usarla.—Se marca con toda especie de plumas, escribiendo con ella en un lienzo almidonado y planchado.

Modo de conservarla siempre en buen estado.—Tener el pomo de tinta en un sitio oscuro ó metido en una cajita con tapa.

Habana 17 de Febrero de 1855.—José Luis Casaseca.

Maquinaria.---Ross y Beanes participan á los Sres. hacendados que el que guste hacer algun pedido de maquinaria puede acercarse á su escritorio calle del Baratillo núm. 5 donde siguen haciendo contratos como antes, en la misma se vende una paila de vapor y un aparato de gas para ingenio, ladrillos y barro refractario.

!!!!Para Semana Santa!!!! —Ropa hecha de moda y otros articulos.—Levitas y casacas de paño francés 14 16 ps, idem de vanpur 12 ps, idem de merino 10 ps.

cal, tendales para las tejas, potro con [illegible] año, le entra el rio de Marianao sus tierras inmejorables para toda clase de labranza y principalmente para malja está un cuarto de legua de Marianao y lo mismo del Quemado en vuelta de la plaza de dicho Marianao: en la calle de S. Rafael núm. 103 ó en la de Neptuno núm. 105 informarán. 11—4

Se ha fugado el mulato José María Mena; alto, delgado, pelo corto, muy ladino, calesero y cocinero tiene una cicatriz antigua en la cabeza; al que lo presente ó de razon cierta de su paradero en la calle de San Ignacio esquina á la Obrapia establecimiento correo de Ultramar recibirá una onza de oro.

PERDIDAS

Se suplica á la persona que se hubiese en- contrado una instancia firmada por Doña Luisa Alfonso, y dos certificaciones adjuntas, las entregue en la Alcaldia mayor segunda: calle de los Oficios núm. 48 ó en la del Aguila núm. 137 pues á su dueño interesa mucho. 28—3

El domingo 24 del corriente al tiempo de embarcarse en los carros con direccion al Limonar fué entregada al pardo Pio criollo, una caja cerrada de media vara en cuadro con el rótulo de "Casanova" y no pareciendo ni el mulato ni la caja, se suplica á la persona que capture á Pio y á la que sepa de la referida caja, la entregue en la calle del Inquisidor núm. 61 donde se gratificará. 28—3

Se ha perdido un rosario de nácar engar- zado en plata, su cruz y un corazon, el viérnes por la tarde cuando el sermon en la iglesia de Belen: el que lo haya encontrado se suplica lo entregue en la sacristia de dicha iglesia. 22—3

El domingo 25 del corriente de 11 á 12 de la mañana se han extraviado 15 billetes enteros del próximo sorteo, se infiere quedaron olvidados en uno de los ómnibus de Jesus del Monte en uno de los vapores de Regla ó en una berlina de las que conduce á Guanabacoa, á cuyo punto se dirigia el individuo que los llevaba en el bolsillo, la persona que los entregue la calzada del Monte num. 121 será bien gratificada, advirtiéndose que se han tomado las medidas necesarias para que no se abonen caso de salir premiado alguno, siendo sus números los siguientes: 234, 5594, 16105, 16105, 24012, 29044, 29045, 29046, 29047, 29048, 10605, 10606, 10619, 17571, 17572. 28—3

Se ha extraviado el medio billete núm. 14365 del sorteo extraordinario verificado el 24 del corriente, yéndolo a cobrar del patio de la Intendencia á la Tesorerias, advirtiendo que están tomadas las precauciones necesaria para que no se pague sino á su legitimo dueño: se gratificará al que lo entregue á su dueño callejon de la Sigua ó de las Recogidas núm. 3, de 4 á 5 de la tarde ó 9 del dia. 28—3

ESCLAVOS PROFUGOS.

Ha desaparecido de la villa de Guanabacoa la morena Rosario, como de 40 años de edad, delgada y estatura baja, llevando consigo la cédula de seguridad y ademas un papel para buscar amo que se le cumplió el 24 del corriente; la persona que la entregue á su dueño don Rafael Ramos en dicha villa será gratificada con la captura siendo responsable el que la ocultare de los daños y perjuicios. 29—3

Se ha huido de su casa el negro Pablo como de 45 años de edad, estatura regular y que pinta en canas bastantes, lleva licencia en cuya licencia lleva especificado que está marcado en la papeleta de seguridad con el fólio 14 del libro 7.° en la comisaria del 5.° distrito y en la firma dice Habana barrio del Pilar calle de la Orqueta número 8, por Da. Luisa Antonia Delgado, Domingo S. Alvarez: á la persona que lo entregue ó diere noticia cierta de su paradero despues de aprehendido será gratificado con un doblon de á 4 á mas de su captura, y el que lo oculte será responsables á daños y perjuicios. 23—4

NOTICIAS SUELTAS

Los señores sacerdotes que quieran aplicar el santo sacrificio de la misa con responso en sufragio del alma de la Sra. Da. Agustina Bazan de Alvarez podrán verificarlo el lúnes 2 de Abril del presente, en la Tercera Orden de San Francisco, y se le gratificará con doce reales fuertes. 29—3

Con aprobacion del Excmo. Sr. Capitan General se ha prorogado para el 22 de Mayo la rifa de la casa de Güines que estaba anunciada para el 24 del corriente Marzo.

D. Pedro B. y Guzman corredor de número de esta Plaza, tiene por dependiente esclusivo a D. Rafael Teijeiro, el cual cobrará personalmente los derechos de corretage que practique; esto se avisa al público para evitar el fraude como sucedió con recibo falso cobrarle a los Sres. Ed Meret y cp. de este comercio. 23—3

D. Juan Beltran Montané participa al público que habiendo disuelto la sociedad que tenia en la Albeiteria de Zayas y Montané, situada en la calle del Consulado, ha celebrado otra nueva con don Joaquin Ramirez, Mariscal Mayor de la Brigada de Montaña del Real Cuerpo de Artillería, y Subdelegado de la facultad de Viterinaria de la Isla de Cuba, y se ofrece á sus amigos y favorecedores en su nuevo establecimiento, sito en la calle de Dragones, frente a la plaza del Vapor núm. 38 donde prestará sus servicios con el esmero eficacia y exactitud que tiene acreditados, advirtiendo que la nueva sociedad gira bajo la razon de Montané y Ramirez. 23—15

Un individuo de buena letra inglesa é instruido en toda clase de cuentas de comercio desea una colocacion con arreglo á sus conocimientos: en esta imprenta informarán.

Don José Bordoy participa á todas las personas que tuvieran algun asunto pendiente con él, que pueden pasar cuando gusten para su arreglo: en la calzada de Jesus del Monte núm. 76 donde se halla para restablecer su salud. 27—4

D, José Gabriel Almeida tasador público de fincas rulares de la Real Hacienda, Superitendencia general y otros juzgados especiales, ha obtenido en el presente año correspondiente titulo del Excmo. Ayuntamiento de esta Capital. 23—3

Da. Quirina García revoca cuantos poderes ha conferido dejando á las personas que les obtenian en su buena opinion y fama, desde la fecha se entenderán para cualquier asunto directamente con ella. 21—3

D. Juan Beltran Montané hace presente por medio de este aviso para general inteligencia, que ha disuelto la Sociedad en la albeitería conocida en esta plaza bajo la donominacion de Zayas y Montané, habiendo liquidado definitivamente sus cuentas, y quedado libre de toda responsabilidad.

Se solicitan tres individuos de buena moralidad y suficiencia para desempeñar la clase de instruccion primar a en un colegio de esta Isla, darán razon en la calle de Mercaderes almacen de ropa de los Sres. Troncoso y compañia contiguo al café de Taberna. 21—6

Se solicita una muger casada sin hijos, sea blanca ó de color, que quiera cuidar á un hombre solo septuagenario; pero sano, á cuyo matrimonio se dará una buena habitacion con toda independencia, podrá ocurrir al depósito de tabaco, frente á la cochera de la capitanía general donde darán razon del que solicita.

La Hereditaria.—Compañía Cubana de Seguros mútuos sobre la vida, aprobada por el Gobierno Superior de esta Isla en decreto de 26 de Enero último.

Las negociaciones todas de esta gran caja de ahorros, serán de acuerdo y con la aprobacion de un consejo de vijilancia, compuesto de 12 socios, elegidos entre los mayores imponentes, y del Subdelegado del Gobierno.

Admitirá diariamente suscripciones pequeñas y grandes en cabeza de personas que, segun edad, habrán de reunirse entre si en asociaciones diferentes.—En los periodos de liquidacion, las recibirán aumentadas, no solamente con todo lo que obtuvieran en las Empresas mas productivas, porque una de sus principales inversiones será en acciones de las mismas, si no lo que es mas y solo de esta manera y á esta sociedad es posible: con el otro aumento extraordinario y acumulacion considerable, de los capitales que pierden los que fallecen y heredan en proporcion los supervivientes.—Siendo estos positivamente los que únicamente necesitarán un dote ó capital, para establcerse, ó formarlo ó aumentarlo para edad mas adelantada, ó una renta vitalicia, se proponen los fundadores lograr la mejor base de dicha, tra quilidad y progreso que un pueblo puede alcanzar: que en un periodo ó periodos dados, todos los habitantes de esta Isla tengan un capital mayor ó menor de que vivir, que hayan querido entrar en la asocion, con cantidades relativa mente tas cuotas.

La direccion general á cargo de don Miguel de Embil núm. 42 calle de los Oficios, facilitará prospectos y estatutos gratis á quienes los soliciten. 20—60

Profesor Alejandro C. Barry.—"El Tricófero," ó medicamento compuesto por él.—La eficacia de esta justamente celebrada embrocacion para vigorizar, hermosear da una brillante y sedosa suavidad al cabello, es ahora tan sabido y conocido por todas partes, que por su mérito ha ganado una reputacion que no es por un dia, sino para toda la vida. Corresponde á la ciencia dominar y restringuir aquellos males físicos, hijos de la refinada civilizacion. Por mucho tiempo con el calor, los apretados sombreros y la agencia de otros influjos han encalvecido y encanecido multitud de personas, fuera de otras enfermedades de la piel de la cabeza. Para evitar estos males el profesor Barry ha inventado su especifico, adquiriendo la palma entre suo competidores, con su "Tricófero," sustentado y favorecido universalmente por sus propiedades para impedir la caida y encanecimiento del cabello. 24—19

Hotel español en Lóndres.—Don J. Bastidas na tural de Córdoba en Andalucía, ofrece á los viageros españoles su hotel titulado del Comercio n. 25, Percy Street, Tottemham Court Road, donde hallarán la mayor comodidad y aseo, a precios moderados, y todas las noticias y direcciones necesarias para despachar sus negocios y visitar curiosidades. 74

Baños de San Diego.

El que necesite una casa de mampostería y teja, espaciosa y cómoda, amueblada de un todo y en buen punto de la poblacion, para la próxima temporada de los baños, ocurra á la calle del Aguacate núm. 68 donde tratarán del ajuste é informarán mas pormenor. 15—10

Cuentas.—El que necesite quien le lleve sus cuentas, abrir ó cerrar los libros de ellas, hacer un balance general de sus negocios ó liquidar cualquiera cuenta extrajudicialmente. puede ocurrir en la calle de Aguiar núm. 55 ó en la botica calle de Mercaderes núm. 874. 50

Un jóven que se ha dedicado á la enseñanza desea encontrar una familia con quien pasar á Isla de Pino para dar lecciones á algunos niños, sin mas estipendio que la comida: calle de las Damas núm. 4. 15—4

PROFESSOR WATERLAND
NATURAL DE LONDRES,

pone en conocimiento de los padres de familia y de la ju-

para el objeto á que está destinado se presta cual ninguno otro de la Isla para un colegio de pupilage. Su estenso dormitorio está dividido en cien alcobas construidas de manera que vigiladas disfrutan de aire libre sin ningun hacinamiento. Su hermoso gimnasio sus baños de agua corriente, oratorio, gabinete de Fisica, Quimica é Historia Natural, llenan completamente al objeto á que están destinados.

En él se enseña todos los ramos que abraza una educacion esmerada y adecuada á las carreras del comercio, ingenieros y literaria. Incorpora sus cursos de Filosofia en la Real Universidad, dirigidos por catedráticos de conocida reputacion teniendo la satisfaccion de contar entre ellos á algunos de esta misma corporacion.

Las personas á quienes interesen mas pormenores pueden acercarse al mismo colegio donde gustosamente se les facilitarán. 26—12

PARTE MERCANTIL.

PUERTO DE LA HABANA.

ENTRADAS DE BUQUES.

De New-Orleans en 3 dias vapor amer. Black Warrior cap. Bullock, ton. 1556, con efectos á D. C. Tyng.—Pasg. 22.

De New-York en 18 dias frag. amer. D. C. Yeaton, cap. Stephens, ton. 480, con cortes al Cap.

De Sierra-Morena en 2 dias frag. amer. Robert Pennell cap. Stanton, on. 179, con mieles á I rake y cp.

De Cardiff en 58 dias berg. franc. Hermine, cap. Dartois, ton. 149, con carbon á Zangroniz hermanos y cp.

Del Havre en 43 dias frrg. franc. Creis-guear cap. Nicholas, ton. 192, con mercancías a Fesser y cp.

De New-Orleans en 3 dias berg. amer. S. J. Peters, cap. Smith, ton. 145, con víveres á Drake y cp.

PASAGEROS.

Del vapor amer. Black Warrior.—Don A. M. Segovia, don C. D. Tolmé, don G. Rochi. don P. Tamaglio, don L. Despoigne, don E. Despoigne é hijo, don José Leiude, don A. Buhlen. don E. Erculou, don A. Eventt, don E. Dearin, don M. Richardson.

De la frag. esp. Ana Teresa.—Capitan de caballería don José Morales Rufoni esposa y dos hijos, Teniente de navio don José Fernandez Caro, Teniente don Juan Antonio Castro, don Francisco D. y Cuervo esposa tres hijos y una criada, don Jaime Reyues y Alart, don Andrés R Moran, don Enrique S. Izquierdo, don Manuel Serna, don Manuel C. y Perez, don José J. Muesa, don Eduardo M. Alcántara, don José de la Cabareda. don Francisco P. Garcia, don José Argote, don Luis Solano, don Juan A. Labat, don Félix Camara.

SALIDAS DE BUQUES.

Para Barcelona y Matanzas frag. esp. Josefa, cap. Jaureos, por Puig Hermano y cp.

Para Barcelona berg. esp Arrogante Emilio, cap. Costa, por D. J. J. Carrera.

Para Santander berg. esp. Sebastian, cap. Mercurio, por San Pelayo Pardo y cp.

Para Bilbao y la Coruña berg. esp. Alejandro, cap. Recalde, por D. F. Alvarez y cp.

Para Bilbao berg. esp. Nicolasa, cap. Anduisa, por D. J. Escauriza.

Para San Sebastian berg. esp. Nueva Carmencita, cap. Aldsy. por Gutierrez y Casals.

A puesta del sol quedaba por sotav. frag. amer.

EXPORTACION.

Para Copenhague frag. amer. Ocean Home, cap. Merryman, por Balbiani y cp.
3940 cajas de azúc.
80 millares de tabacos.

Para Santander berg. esp. Anunciacion, cap. Santi por D. M. Santelices.
544 cajas de azúcar
6 arrobas de café.
20 pipas aguardiente.
5 millares tabacos.

Para Amberes barca mecklemb. Deutschland, cap. Zephien, por Balbiani y cp.
1505 cajas de azúcar.

Para Cadiz frag. esp. Emilia, cap. Cuadrado, por Alcisneiles Hermano,
462 cajas de azúcar.
6 arrobas de café.
60 pipas aguardiente.

Para New-York frag. amer. Expresa, cap. Boss, por Drake y cp.
863 cajas de azúcar.
2557 millares de tabacos
9253 libras de tabacos.

Para Mallorca y el extrangero berg. esp. Rosita, cap. Gamundi, por Fontanills Llanusa y cp.
970 cajas de azúcar.
16 tercerolas de miel de abejas.
497½ arrobas de cera
1 millar de tabacos.

Para Amberes frag. amer. Harriett, cap. Peters, por Morison y cp.
1697½ cajas de azúcar.
106 tercerolas miel de abejas.
48 millar de tabacos.
221 libras de tabaco.

Para Nantes pol. franc. Courrier de la mer Noire, cap. Mocaul, por Ed Meert y cp.
874 cajas de azúcar.

Para Portland berg. amer. Napoleon, cap. Marví, por Drake y cp.
320 bocoyes miel purga.

Para Boston frag. amer. Robert Pennell, cap. Stauton, por Drake y cp.
350 bocoyes miel de purga

Para Ansterdam berg. hol. Activo, cap. Wries, por D. H. Rottman.
907 cajas de azúcar.
60 tercerolas miel de abejas.
138 millares tabacos.

Para Falmouth frag. mecklemb. Adam von Koss, cap. Wilh. por D. L. A. Gogel y cp.
2409 cajas de azúcar.
6 arrobas de café
5 millares tabacos.

Para Filadelfia berg. amer. Mary Cobb, cap. Filliz, por D. S. C. Burnham y cp.
150 cajas de azúcar.

Para Matanzas y Cowes frag. prus. William, cap. Simmons, por D. A. Kobbe y cp.
300 cajas de azúcar.

EXTRACCION.	Del 1º de Enero al 27 Mrzo.	Aumento al dia 27.	Extraccion del dia 28.	Total general del año.
Cajas de azúcar.....	192603	1284	3517	196404

Para la Ortigosa g. Bonifacia, p. Paula, con id.
Para Cabañas g. Antonica, p. Company, con id.
Para el Rio de la Palma g. Tres Hermanos, p. Romaguera, con id.
Para Matanzas g. Esperanza, p. Santos, con id.
Para el Canal de San Mateo g. Segunda Anita, p. Barahona, con id.

PRECIOS CORRIENTES

DE VARIOS ARTICULOS DE IMPORTACION.

VIVERES.	DE $	DE rs.	A $	A rs
Aceitunas gordales brles. de una @...barril	..	7½	1	1
Idem idem de 4 @.....idem	..	..	..	..
Idem manzanilla cuñetes de @...cuñete	..	5	..	6
Almendra en grano de Esperanza...quintal	19	..	20	..
Id. de Cádiz, Málaga y Mallorca...idem	19	..	20	..
Anis de España.....idem	8	..	8	4½
Arenques ahumados.....caja	..	..	..	3½
Arroz de los E. U. de América.....arroba	1	5	1	5½
Idem de Valencia.....idem	1	1	1	1
Atun en aceite en cuñetes.....idem	1	3½	1	4½
Idem en salmuera cuñetes.....idem	2	4	3	..
Azafran puro de España.....libra	6	..	8	..
Idem comprado con alazor.....idem	4	..	6	..
Bacalao del Norte-América.....quintal	3	4	4	..
Idem de Terranova.....idem	..	..	..	..
Idem de Escocia en latas.....idem	..	..	..	..
Caballas ó macarelas n. 3.....barril	5	4	8	..
Cacao de Caracas.....quintal	17	..	23	..
Idem de Guayaquil.....idem	8	2	11	..
Canela fina.....libra	..	5	..	6
Idem entrefina.....idem	..	4	..	4
Idem ordinaria.....idem	..	3	..	4
Carne vaca en salmuera n. 1 2 prime...barril	12	..	15	..
Idem de idem en idem mess.....idem	15	..	17	..
Carne puerco en barriles clear pork....idem	17	..	19	..
Idem idem mess.....idem	18	..	20	..
Idem idem prime.....idem	12	..	15	..
Id. id. en cajas de N. Orleans....quintal	12	4	13	..
Id. id. en id. de Filadelfia.....idem	13	..	14	..
Cebollas, ristras.....ciento	12	..	14	..
Chorizos en cuñetes de 4½ á 5½ docs..docena	..	4½	..	6½
Ciruelas pasas de España, cajas de @....caja	1	..	2	..
Id. id. de Burdeos en pomos &...quintal	22	..	..	..
Clavos de especia.....libra	..	2½	..	3
Comunos.....quintal	6	..	8	4
Encurtidos de Francia cs. de 12 pomos...caja	1	4	1	..
Frutas en almibar cajas de 12 id.....idem	2	6	3	2
Id. en aguardiente cajas de 12 id...idem	3	2	3	7
Garbanzos.....arroba	..	7	1	1
Habichuelas.....idem	..	6	1	5
Harina de España.....barril	16	..	16	4
Id. de Filadelfia y Baltimore.....idem	..	..	..	..
Id. de New-Orleans.....idem	..	..	..	..
Id. de maiz.....idem	5	..	5	2
Higos de Smirna.....quintal	12	..	16	..
Id. de España en cajas.....caja	6	..	1	5½
Jamon de Westfalia.....quintal	28	2	30	..
Id. del Norte-América forrados.....idem	13	..	15	4
Id. id. sin forrar.....idem	9	6	11	..
Maiz.....arroba	..	4½	..	4½
Manteca puerco de N. Orleans y Boston...ql	15	2	15	4
Mantequilla de Holanda.....idem	..	..	24	..
Id. del Norte-América á Goshen...idem	28	..	31	..
Masas de todas clases para sopas.....idem	9	..	9	4
Nueces de España.....idem	..	..	1	3
Orégano flor.....idem	5	..	6	6
Papas.....idem	..	..	4	4
Pasas cajas de una @.....barril	1	7	2	..
Pimienta de Castilla [negra].....caja	14	..	16	..
Quesos de Flandes ó redondos.....quintal	24	..	25	..
Id. de patagrás.....idem	24	..	25	..
Id. del Norte-América.....idem	12	..	16	..
Tasajo de la América del Sur.....arroba	1	5	1	6
Id. del Norte-América.....idem	1	2½	..	..
Id de Campeche y Tampico.....idem	1	1	..	..
Id. de Nueva Barcelona.....idem	..	..	1	4½
Sardinas saladas cuñetes de un. @...cuñete	1	3	..	..
Id. prensadas.....millar	3	..	3	6
Idem en aceite en latas de Nantes.lata	..	4½	..	6
Té perla imperial.....libra	..	5	..	6½

CALDOS.

Aceite de España en botijas.....arroba	4	1	4	3
Id. de Mallorca en cs. de 12 botellas..caja	2	2	2	4
Id. de Francia cs. ó canastos de 12 id..uno	4	2	5	..
Id. de Florencia cs. de 12 pomos....caja	8	..	9	4
Id. de almendras latas de 8 b.....lata	3	1	3	1½
Aguardiente de España de 35 grados....pipa	..	..	..	..
Id. en garrafones ó anisado ó España...uno	3	..	..	..
Id. de Islas en garrafones.....uno	3	6	3	2
Id. cognac ó brandy en cascos.....galon	..	7	4	4
Id. id. en cajas de 12 botellas.....galon	..	7	4	4
Anisete frances en pomos.....caja	3	6	4	7
Cerveza en canastos de 12 botellas.....uno	..	4	1	..
Ginebrablanca en pipas.....docena	2	6	3	6
Id. id. frasqueras de 12 frascos.....galon	..	4	..	6
Id. id. en garrafones de 5 galones....uno	3	4	3	6
Id. id. en tarros.....uno	5	..	5	6
Licores surtidos Mallorca caj. de 12 bot..docena	..	..	2	4
Id. id. de Francia id. id.....caja	1	4	1	6
Poter en botellas.....idem	3	..	3	..
Sidra en cajas de 12 botellas.....docena	3	4	4	4
Vinagre en pipas.....caja	3	2	3	6
Vino tinto catalan.....pipa	16	..	18	..
Id. id. de Marsella.....idem	57	..	67	..
Id. id. de Burdeos.....barrica	..	..	..	..
Id. id. en cajas de 12 botellas.....idem	..	..	..	..
Id. seco y dulce en barriles.....caja	..	..	..	..
Id. moscatel en caj. de 12 botellas...barril	6	..	8	6
Id. Champagne canastos de 12 id..caja	2	6	3	4
	7	..	10	6

MADERAS.

Arcos de madera para bocoyes.....millar	45	..	..	..
Bocoyes vacios.....uno	3	..	3	..
Cortes de cajas para azucar.....idem	..	..	..	6
Duelas en paq. con cabezas para bcs..paquete	..	..	22	..
Id. sueltas.....millar	..	..	22	..
Tablas de Portland W. P. por pies....idem	..	..	24	..
Id. de otros puntos.....idem	..	..	27	..
Id. de pino de tea.....idem	24	..	26	..
Tejamani.....idem	no hay.			

FERRETERIA.

Aceite de linaza.....quinta	14	..	15	4
Acero en barras aleman.....idem	13	..	15	..
Aguarrás (espiritu de trementina).....idem	..	..	9	..
Albayalde en aceite cuñetes de una @...uno	1	6	2	..
Alquitran.....barril	2	4½	2	6
Amarillo crown.....libra	..	3	..	4
Azudas y azadones.....docena	23	..	24	..
Barniz firo.....idem	..	..	..	..
Id. entrefino.....idem	3	4	4	4
Brea.....barril	3	4	4	4
Clavos cortados de 4 á 12 pulgadas..quintal	6	6	6	7
Id. de hierro de 4 á 10 id.....idem	6	6	6	7
Id. de cobre.....idem	35	..	36	..
Cobre en planchas.....idem	39	4	40	..
Curricanes surtidos.....idem	18	..	21	..
Estaño en barrillas.....idem	26	..	28	4
Hachas vizcainas.....docena	7	..	7	..
Hierro en flejes para piperia.....quintal	4	4	..	..
Id. planchuela y cabilla.....idem	2	6	3	..
Hilo acerado.....idem	22	..	26	..

COMPAÑIA DE ALMACENES DE DEPÓSITO DE LA HABANA.

Frutos del pais y efectos ultramarinos que han entrado y salido desde el 19 al 24 de Marzo de 1854.

	Exist. anter.	entra.	salida.	existe.
Cajas de azucar.....	1133 0	26417	23228	116499
Cortes de envases.....	3161	.....	670	30941
Pailas.....	3	.....	.....	3
Tachos.....	10	.....	.....	10
Bocoyes de azucar.....	64	36	.....	100
Cascos de carbon animal.....	92	.....	.....	92
Barriles de harina.....	1673	.....	.....	1673
Medios barriles de idem.....	21	.....	.....	21
Sacos de id.....	102	.....	.....	102
Piezas de maquinaria.....	69	.....	.....	69
Cajas de idem.....	24	.....	.....	24
Cascos de idem.....	1	.....	.....	1
Piezas de madera.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tercos de caoba.....	9	.....	.....	9
Estuches de idem.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bocoyes vacios.....	381	.....	.....	381

FRUTOS PRINCIPALES REGISTRADOS EN LA ADUANA.

	Del 17 al 23 de Mrzo.	Total gral. del año.
Cajas de azúcar.....	34939	174548
Arrobas de café.....	957	9597
Millares de tabacos.....	3603	56847
Libras de tabaco en rama.....	6 095	1090102
Bocoyes miel de purga.....	535	11125
Tercerol s miel de abeja.....	162	1370
Arrobas de cera.....	500	10350
Pipas de aguardiente.....	1085	7109

IDEM IDEM QUE HAN SALIDO EN IGUAL ÉPOCA.

Cajas de azúcar.....	22591	139067
Arrobas de café.....	517	8729
Mi lares de tabacos.....	1365	47508
Libras de tabaco en rama.....	43930	1352582
Bocoyes miel de purga.....	817	11957
Tercerolas miel de abeja.....	180	857
Arrobas de cera.....	1209	9482
Pipas de aguardiente.....	505	1523

IMPORTACION

—De la frag. amer. Comoro, proc. de Boston, consignada Burnham y cp.
A os consignatarios.—735 bocoyes y 49 tercerolas vacios, 100 cascos bacalao.

— De la barca sarda Libertad, proc. de Génova, consignada á D. R. Morison y cp.
A Rebuelta D. y cp —Un paquete.
A D. J. Fraschieri.—5700 losas de mármol.
A D. J. Biasce —59 losas de mármol, 2 topes, 2 cajas, 10 pzas.
A D. M. Carbajal.—17 cajas de mármoles.
A D. C. Ruges.—15 piedras marmoies, 2 cajas libros, un bulto cachuchas.
A D. J. Mussa.—8 bultos queso, 60 cajas aceite, 150 cajas de fideos, 144 sillas regillas. 45 arrobas de salchichon 15 cajas vino blanco, 2 cajas de vinagre.
A D. A. Ferran.—1996 morteros mármol, 7 sacos manos de moler.
Al consignatario.—20 cajas de vino, 4 cajas de 12 pomos frutas.
A Rebuelta D. y cp.—241 cajas de aceite.
A D. J. Mussa.—54948 losas de marmol, 950 morteros hierro, 64 piñas de hierro, 64 puntos.
A Rebuelta D. y cp.—369 balas con 9948 resmas papel estrasilla, 50 id. con 1000 medio florete.
A la órden.—121 balas papel.

—Del berg. amer. Philip Larrabee, proc. de Baltimore, consignado á D. R. Morison y cp.
A los consignatarios.—286 toneladas carbon de piedra.

—De la go . amer. Golden Rood, proc. de Savannah, consignada á D. S. C. Burnham y cp.
A los consignatarios.—238 bocoyes arroz, 33 barriles vacios.

—De la frag. amer. Loch Lamar, proc. de Boston, consignada á Drake y cp.
A D. C. Tyng. —250 barriles vacios.
A D. J. Blanco.—200 paquetes de duelas, 11 bocoyes con fondos.
Al consignatario.—889 bocoyes y 93 tercerolas vacías.
A Ulrice Playle y cp.—190 barriles papas.
A Adot Spalding y cp.—500 cuñetes clavos.
A la compañía del camino de hierro.—11 cascos manteca de corojo.

—De la gol. amer. Marcia Tribow, proc. de Georgesten, consignada á Mauger y cp.
A los consignatarios.—111009 pies tablas pino, 44 barriles alquitran.

—D l berg. hol. Zuiderzee, proc. de Harlinge, consignados Drake y cp.
A los consignatarios.—46750 lozas de barro, 350 cajas y 1196 cajitas de quesos, 105 cuñetes de mantequilla.

—Del berg. amer. G J. Williams, proc. de Portland, consignado á Pereda Machado.
Al consignatario.—5384 cortes cajas para azúcar.

REGISTRO MARITIMO

MATANZAS.—Entradas.

Marzo 28.—Berg. esp. Feliz, Alvarez, de Cárdenas.
Idem 26.—Berg esp. Luis, Cortina, de Nuevitas.

SALIDAS.

Berg. amer. Stephen Joy, Rydel, para San Juan.
Berg. amer. Crimea. Hichborn, para New-York.

CARDENAS.—Entradas.

Idem 25.—Gol. amer. Philip Gilkey, Hatch, de Portland.

CIENFUEGOS.—Entradas.

Idem 21.—Barca amer. Charm. Sleeper, de New-York.
Berg. ing. Persuet. Healy. de Curazzo.
idem 22.—Berg. ing. B. J. Nevina, Habbard, de San John.

SALIDAS.

Idem 22.—Barca amer. M. B. Stetson, Barford, para Boston.

BUQUES QUE COMIENZAN SU DESCARGA.

Gól. amer. Zephir. de Charleston.
Frag. esp. Anna Teresa, de Cádiz.

BUQUES A LA CARGA

PARA CADIZ.

Saldrá sin falta el 12 del próximo Abril la hermosa y velera fragata española ANA TERESA (antes correo núm. 4) admite solo pasageros á quienes su capitan Siñigo ofrece un esmerado trato, impondrán.

B NORIEGA OLMO Y COMP.

PARA SANTANDER.

Saldrá del 20 al 25 de Abril la fragata española FAMA HABANERA y admite carga á flete y pasageros

pues no serán recibidos los que no se hallen comprendidos en la lista que se pase al Sr. Comandante de este puerto.—Tambien recibirá carga á flete y en particular efectos ligeros y tabaco en rama y labrado, poniéndose de acuerdo los cargadores con los consignatarios para la remision á bordo.—Sobre otros detalles impondrán sus conoignatarios los Sres.

DRAKE Y COMP.

VAPORES.

EL VELOZ CAYERO,
Capitan don Anacleto Marty.

Saldrá de Cardenas los domingos despues de la llegada del Habanero y del tren de pasageros del camino de hierro de la Habana para la Teja, Sierra-Morena, las Pozos y llegará á Sagua la Grande subiendo el Rio hasta el muelle del pueblo de donde regresará los miércoles tocando en los mismos puntos y llegara á Cardenas los juéves á mediodia: lo despacha en la calle de la Habana núm. 167, don Jose Gaytan.

ISLA DE PINOS.

VAPOR CUBANO, su capitan D. José María Perez.

Saldrá de Batabanó todos los domingos despues de la llegada del tren de pasageros del camino de hierro y llegará á Nueva Gerona el mismo dia.

RETORNO.

Todos los miércoles por la tarde saldrá de Nueva Gerona y llegará á Batabano á la madrugada de los juéves.

PASAGES DE POPA.

Cada persona mayor de diez años 7 ps.—Id. niño hasta la edad de diez años 4 ps. 2 rs.

PASAGES Á PROA.

Cada persona mayor de diez años 4 ps. 2 rs.—Id. niño hasta la edad de diez años 3 rs.—Id. criado esclavo 3 ps.

EFECTOS.

Por cada carga regulada á razon de 3 rs. de ferro-carril, segun conocimiento 6 rs.

Los efectos deben remitirse al camino de hierro dos dias de la salida del vapor entregando al consignatario en el mismo dia las guias y conocimientos. Lo despacha en la confiteria de la Dominica D. Juan Costa.

VAPOR CAROLINA,
Capitan Calvo.

Saldrá de la Habana para Cárdenas á las 8 de la noche los mártes y viérnes y regresará saliendo de Cárdenas para la Habana los miércoles y domingos á las 8 de la noche. Precios. —Pasageros de popa 4$ 2 rs. y los de proa 2$ 1 rl. advirtiendo que no se dara cambio de ninguna clase.—Las cargas se llevarán á precios moderados y no se admitirán sin que los cargadores manden notas que especifiquen los bultos que desean remitir á fin de evitar estravios. Los pasagéros que se dirijan á la Agüica y Macagua hallarán el tren de pasageros del camino de Cárdenas que sale para dicho ramal á las 7 de la mañana. Para mas pormenores impondrán en el escritorio de D. Pedro Lacoste: calle de San Pedro núm. 9.

EMPRESAS DE NAVEGACION DE LA COSTA DEL SUR.

Vapor GENERAL CONCHA—Capitan Carcaño.

Los domingos despues de la llegada del tren de pasageros, saldrá de Batabanó para Dayaniguas, Coloma, Colon, Punta de Cartas y Bailen.

RETORNO.—Los mártes á las 9 de la mañana saldrá de Bailen, á las 10 de Punta de Cartas, á la 1 de la tarde de Colon, á las 2 de la Coloma y á las 6 de Dayaniguas para Batabanó.

Los Sres. pasageros que gusten tomar asientos de carruage para los baños de San Diego pueden ocurrir al escritorio de las empresas que se les facilitará.

Goleta CONSTANCIA, su patron Roig.

Los lúnes saldrá de Batabanó, conduciendo la carga para Coloma y Colon.

Goleta JOSEFA, su patron Mendez.

Los lúnes saldrá de Batabanó conduciendo la carga de Dayaniguas y Punta de Cartas.

OBSERVACIONES.

Las cargas para Bailen y la Catalina que son las que conducirá el vapor General Concha se remitiran á Batabanó los miércoles, juéves y viérnes.

Las cargas para la Coloma, Colon, Dayaniguas y Punta de Cartas que son las que embarcaran las goletas Constancia y Josefa se remitiran á Batabanó los juéves viérnes y sábados.

La compañía no responderá sino de los bultos que sean entregados y despachados por el dependiente encargado que tiene en el almacen de retorno del ferro-carril.

Los fletes de las cargas de efectos que se remitan á Batabanó para embarcarlas en los buques de la compañía destinadas á Dayaniguas, Coloma, Colon, Punta de Cartas y Bailen, se pagara en esta capital, en el escritorio de dichas empresas ó al dependiente que tienen en el ferro-carril, al tiempo de entregar los conocimientos: exceptuando de esta medida á los cargadores que con establecimientos abiertos en Vuelta Abajo tienen cuenta corriente con la compañia y efectúan sus pagos por vimestres.

Por cada carga de efectos para cualquiera de los puntos de Vuelta Abajo se cobrará 6 rs. ftes.

Por cada carga de tabaco desde Dayaniguas á Batabanó se cobrará 6 rs. ftes. y en los demas puntos de Vuelta Abajo, 8 rs. siendo por cuenta de los dueños los costos de ferro-carril y conducion á sus casas.

Los Sres. que remitan cargas de tabaco desde Vuelta Abajo para los puntos intermedios de la linea entre Batabano y esta ciudad abonarán el flete, ántes de embarcarlas á los respectivos Guarda Almacenes, de las Empresas ó bien con anticipacion se pondrán de acuerdo con el Administrador de la compañia para saber quien ha de satisfacer los referidos fletes en esta capital, sin cuyo requisito no serán embarcadas. Todo lo que se avisa al público para su conocimiento

Se despachan en la calle de la Cuna núm. 99. El Administrador Ramon Quadreñy

ALMONEDA PUBLICA MERCANTIL

Continúa el remate de 11 á 2 de la tarde y de 7 á 9 de la noche de toda la exsistencia de prendas, oro, plata y brillantes &c. &c. de la platería titulada: La Palma de Oro, situada en la calle de San Rafael.

Por disposicion del Sr Alcalde mayor 3.° se rematará el sábado 21 á las 4 y media de la tarde un armatoste, mostrador vidriera y una bañadera tasado en 29$: en la Calzada de Vives núm. 84 se efectuará dicha subasta.

El viérnes 30 del corriente á las 4½ de la tarde se rematará el armatoste, efectos y enseres de una bodega sita en la calle del Palomar num. 23 por cuenta de quien corresponda.

Por disposicion del Excmo. Sr. Capitan General se rematará el viérnes 30 del corriente á las 11 de la mañana varias herramientas de carpinteria, muebles, libros. papeles y ropa usada, al mejor postor.

Por disposicion del Sr. Alcalde mayor 3.° se rematará el viérnes 30 á las 4 y media de la tarde los enseres, efectos y armatostes de la bodega situada en la calle del Teniente Rey esquina á la de Aguiar tasado en 346$ 3 rs.

El juéves 29 el corriente á las 11 de la mañana se rematará á uso de féria, una negra como de 38 años de edad, buena lavandera, planchadora y cocinera coartada en 30 $

AVISOS.

Vino pajarete y manzanilla de una de las mas acreditadas bodegas de Vives

...natural de Córdoba en Andalucía, ofrece á los viageros españoles su hotel titulado del Comercio n. 25, Percy Street, Tottenham Court Road, donde hallarán la mayor comodidad y aseo, a precios moderados, y todas las noticias y direcciones necesarias para despachar sus negocios y visitar curiosidades. 74

Baños de San Diego.

El que necesite una casa de mampostería y teja, espaciosa y cómoda, amueblada de un todo y en buen punto de la poblacion, para la próxima temporada de los baños, ocurra á la calle del Aguacate núm. 68 donde tratarán del ajuste é informarán mas pormenor. 15—10

Cuentas.--El que necesite quien le lleve sus

cuentas, abrir ó cerrar los libros de ellas, hacer un balance general de sus negocios ó liquidar cualquiera cuenta extrajudicialmente. puede ocurrir en la calle de Aguiar núm. 55 ó en la botica calle de Mercaderes núm. 874. 50

Un jóven que se ha dedicado á la enseñanza

desea encontrar una familia con quien pasar á Isla de Pino para dar lecciones á algunos niños, sin mas estipendio que la comida: calle de las Damas núm. 4. 15—4

PROFESSOR WATERLAND

NATURAL DE LONDRES,

pone en conocimiento de los padres de familia y de la juventud estudiosa que abrirá, á principios del año 1855, otra curso fonético-lógico del idioma inglés; creyendo al mismo tiempo que ha llegado la época en que le incumbe advertir sin rodeos, á la parte inteligente del público que toda persona que ofrece enseñar dicho idioma en 6 ó 7 meses indistintamente á todos, ó solo tiene de él un conocimiento superficial y mecánico ó bien su objeto es atraer discípulos, conformándose en el *hecho* [á causa de su compromiso] con la mitad ó la tercera parte de la cuota señalada. Es tiempo ya de decirlo de una vez. El Inglés requiere de la raza latina casi tanto tiempo y estudio como el idioma del Lacio de los pueblos modernos. Aquí por supuesto solo se trata del *hablar* y *entender* y de ninguna manera de las dificultades que presentan ciertos autores. Ahora, es hecho notorio que por medio de la filología comparativa (vg. Burnouf &c.) la generalidad de los adultos educados pueden, segun su idoneidad, aprender el Latin ó el Griego en un año ó dos Este sistema, á mas de no poderse emplear en la enseñanza de los niños, apénas se conoce ó se emplea sino en algunas partes, con aplicacion al Latin; los idiomas francés ó Italjano no requieren, para la raza latina, semejante auxilio y en cuanto al inglés, el método de él que anuncia es el único que existe; por extraño que parezca este hecho á aquellos que ignoran la naturaleza excepcional del ingles y extrañan que pueda haber cosa alguna original que no venga de Paris ó Lóndres. Treinta años cuenta de existencia la filología comparativa y quince ha empleado el que escribe estos renglones en perfeccionar su sistema. Por esta razon es que el anunciante se halla en estado de poder conseguir que un discípulo, sin salir de su patria, adquiera el idioma de que se trata con la misma correccion que lo posea el natural de un pais inglés; con tal que no exista en él defecto orgánico vocal, auditivo, ó intelectual. Finalmente á aquellos que desconozcan los recursos que brinda la filología comparativa aplicada por primera vez á la enseñanza de un idioma teutónico, dirá el autor, como ántesto ha anunciado, que filólogo [y por tal se entiende quien posea gramaticalmente tres idiomas al menos] ha habido en la Habana que, bajo la direccion del profesor ha aprendido el inglés en cuatro meses. Este es el résúmen de lo que puede *hacerse*; de lo que puede *esperarse* á cada uno le toca juzgar de por sí. A los padres de familia se advierte que, para no brindar mas que *realidades* se admitirán á sus hijos mayores de 14 años a razon de 4$ 2 rs. al mes, con la condicion de que de ellos se reunan *doce* y pague adelantado, cada uno el importe de un año de enseñanza. En cuanto a los jóvenes cuyo estado es independiente ú otros se les advierte que el costo del curso es el usual y la condicion única, que se presenten en los primeros dias del año entrante en la casa morada calle de Villegas núm. 123 de 7 á 8 de la mañana ó despues de las 5 de la tarde en esta ó la del núm. 40 calle de la Habana. 12

Colegio de San Cristóbal ó de Carraguao.

Este antiguo y conocido establecimiento, situado al extremo del Paseo de Tacon separado de toda poblacion, en un lugar elevado, siendo uno de los puntos mas sanos y vistosos de las inmediaciones de esta capital, continúa en sus tareas literarias con la misma constancia é interés que tiene acreditado.

Los padres de familia hallan reunidos en él todas las circunstancias que puedan apetecer de salubridad é instruccion porque por su distribucion interior, hecha de intento

...Napoleon, cap. Marvi, por Drake y cp.
320 bocoyes miel purga.

Para Boston frag. amer. Robert Pennell, cap. Stanton, por Drake y cp.
350 bocoyos miel de purga

Para Anterdam berg. hol. Activo, cap. Wries, por D. H. Rottman.
907 cajas de azúcar.
60 tercerolas miel de abejas.
138 millares tabacos.

Para Falmouth frag. mecklemb. Adam von Koss, cap. Wilh. por D. L. A. Gogel y cp.
2409 cajas de azúcar.
6 arrobas de café
5 millares tabacos.

Para Filadelfia berg. amer. Mary Cobb, cap. Filliz, por D. S. C. Burnham y cp.
150 cajas de azúcar.

Para Matanzas y Cowes frag. prus. William, cap. Simons, por D. A. Kobbe y cp.
500 cajas de azúcar.

EXTRACCION.	Del 1º de Enero al 27 Mrzo.	Aumento al dia 27.	Extraccion del dia 28.	Total general del año.
Cajas de azúcar.....	191603	1284	3517	196404
Arrobas de café.....	10045	.....	3	10048
Millares de tabacos..	58858	219	1937	61014
Libras tabaco en rama	1107010	3144	7126	1117280
Bocoyes miel de purga	11126	250	330	11686
Tercerolas miel abejas	1370	.....	.....	1370
Arrobas de cera.....	10636	.....	115	10751
Pipas de aguardiente.	7325	100	4	7429

CABOTAGE

ENTRADAS.

De Cabañas g. Segunda Amistad, p. Guas, con 190 cajas de azúcar y 8 pipas de aguardiente.

De Jaruco g. Cuatro Hijos, p. Gonzalez, con 80 cajas de azúcar y 70 bocoyes miel de purga.

Del Mariel g. Quintina, p. Perez, con 300 cajas de azúcar y 20600 tabacos.

De Sierra-Morena g. Seis Manuelas. p. Gonzalez, con 700 cajas de azúcar y 30 pipas de aguardiente.

De Bahía Honda g. Clarita, p. Ferrer, con 250 cajas de azúcar 10 pipas de aguardiente y 10 arrobas de cera.

De la Dominica g. Leonarda, p. Filiú, con 170 cajas de azúcar.

De Cárdenas g. Rayo. p. Basilio, con 526 id. id.

De Sierra-Morena g. Maria, p. Vidal, con 500 id. id. y 10 bocoyes de id.

Del Mariel g. Justica p. Serra, con 180 cajas de azúcar y 18 pipas de aguardiente.

De Cabañas g. Dolores [3] Veloz. p. Menalla, con 150 cajas de azúcar 30 sacos de café y 40 pipas de aguardiente

De Cárdenas g. Juanita, p. García, con 600 cajas de azúcar.

De Cárdenas berg. Pirineo, p. Alonso, con 850 cajas de azucar y 18 pipas de aguardiente.

De Sagua la Chica g. Magdalena, p. Martinez, con 10 cueros al pelo.

De Cabañas g. Teresita, p. García, con 300 cajas de azúcar 60 sacos de id. y 12 pipas de aguardiente.

De Bahía-Honda g. Mercedita, p. García, con 225 cajas de azúcar.

De Remedios g. Veracruzana, p. Gonzalez, con 50 cueros al pelo 200 arrobas de cera, 300 cajas de id. y 160 tercios de tabaco.

De Sagua la Grande g. Eugenia, p. Concepcion, con 300 cajas de id. y 12 pipas de aguardiente.

De Matanzas g. Antonia, p. Belfat, con 400 cajas de idem y 2 sacos de café.

De Sagua la Grande g. Palmerita, p. Basilio, con 315 cajas de id. 10 pipas de aguardiente 30 arrobas de cera y 5 cueros.

De Banes g. Paquete de Banes, p. Barcía, con 130 cajas de id. 50 sacos de id. y 18 pipas de aguardiente.

De Baracoa g. Manuelita, p. Gonzalez, con 180 cajas de id. 10 tercerolas miel de abejas y 4 pipas de aguardiente.

DESPACHADOS.

Para Cárdenas g. Leonor, p. Llorens, con efectos.
Para id. g. Regla, p. Silva, con id.

Bocoyes vacios.....
Cortes de cajas para azúcar...
Duelas en paq. con cabezas para
Id. sueltas.....
Tablas de Fortland W. P. por
Id. de otros puntos.....
Id. de pino de tea.....
Tejamani.....

FERRETI

Aceite de linaza.....
Acero en barras aleman.....
Aguarrás (espiritu de trementi
Albayalde en aceite cañetes de
Alquitran.....
Amarillo crown.....
Azadas y azadones.....
Barniz fino.....
Id. entrefino.....
Brea.....
Clavos cortados de 4 á 12 pulg
Id. de hierro de 4 á 10 id.
Id. de cobre.....
Cobre en planchas.....
Curricanes surtidos.....
Estaño en barrillas.....
Hachas vizcainas.....
Hierro en flejes para piperia...
Id. planchuela y cabilla...
Hilo acarreto.....
Hoja de lata en cajas de 225 h
Jarcia de España.....
Id. de Rusia.....
Machetes de Vizcaya para cha
Negro humo.....
Pinturas en aceite.....
Pez ó resina.....
Plomo en planchas.....
Id. en salmones.....
Verdegris ó cardenillo superio

MISCELANEA

Algodon en depósito.....
Becerros.....
Botellas de vidrio.....
Garrafones vacios.....
Grasa fina.....
Id. entrefina.....
Id. ordinaria.....
Hilo de heniquen.....
Jabon de Castilla.....
Id. amarillo.....
Ladrillos de Hamburgo.....
Losetas de mármol.....
Id. de barro.....
Papel blanco florete.....
Id. id. de medio florete...
Id. de cartas.....
Id. de estracilla.....
Id. de estraza.....
Sacos de heniquen.....
Sebo derretido.....
Suela.....
Tabaco en rama de New-Orl
Id. de breva ó de mascar..
Velas de esperma.....
Id. de sebo duras.....
Id. de composicion.....
Zarzaparrilla de Honduras...
Id. de Veracruz.....

SEGUROS

Seno mejicano y costa de Gu
Puerto Rico y Costa-firme...
Estados-Unidos.....
Costa de España.....
Francia.....
Inglaterra y Canal de la Ma
Mediterráneo.....
Alemania.....

FLE

Cowes y un mercado en el m
Para un puerto en el Báltico
Para un puerto en a Gran Br
Para un puerto en el Mediterr
ta Trieste.....
Para Francia.....
Para España por caja.....
Para los Estados-Unidos por
Para idem por bocoyes de azu
Para idem por idem de miel.

.....	uno	3	..	3	..
úcar.....	idem	..	..	..	6
as para bcs..	paquete	..	..	22	..
.....	millar	..	..	22	..
P. por pies....	idem	..	..	24	..
.....	idem	..	..	27	..
.....	idem	24	..	26	..
.....	idem	no hay.			

RRETERIA.

.....	quinta	14	..	15	4
.....	idem	13	..	15	..
ementina).....	idem	..	..	9	..
etes de una @...	uno	1	6	2	..
.....	barril	2	4	2	6
.....	libra	..	3	..	4
.....	docena	22	..	24	..
.....	libra	..	..	..	..
.....	idem	3	4	4	4
.....	barril	3	4	4	..
12 pulgadas..	quintal	6	6	6	7
10 id.....	idem	6	6	6	7
.....	idem	35	..	36	..
.....	idem	39	4	40	..
.....	idem	18	..	21	..
.....	idem	26	..	28	4
.....	docena	7	..	7	..
perla.....	quintal	4	4	..	..
illa.....	idem	2	6	3	..
.....	idem	22	..	26	..
e 225 hojas.....	caja	13	..	13	3
.....	quintal	..	..	..	..
.....	idem	..	..	..	..
para chapeo...	docena	2	6	3	..
.....	quintal	8	..	9	..
.....	idem	7	..	7	..
.....	barril	3	..	3	4
.....	quintal	5	..	5	2
.....	idem	4	4	5	..
superior.....	idem	18	..	20	4

ANEA.

.....	quintal	..	..	..	..
.....	docena	18	..	19	4
.....	idem	3½	4	..	..
.....	uno	..	..	..	3½
.....	arroba	4	..	4	6
.....	idem	3	2½	3	5
.....	idem	2	2	2	4
.....	quintal	16	..	18	2
.....	idem	10	4	11	..
.....	idem	7	..	7	..
.....	millar	..	..	34	..
.....	ciento	..	..	34	..
.....	millar	..	..	22	..
.....	resma	..	..	22	..
rete.....	idem	2	4	..	..
.....	idem	1	6	2	..
.....	idem	..	5	..	7
.....	idem	..	2	..	4
.....	docena	3	..	3	3
.....	quintal	16	..	16	4
.....	cabeza	2	4	3	..
w-Orleans...	quintal	8	2	9	..
ascar.....	idem	15	..	16	..
.....	idem	39	..	42	..
.....	idem	19	4	20	..
.....	idem	30	..	37	..
luras.....	idem	21	..	21	4
.....	idem	6	..	..	..

ROS MARITIMOS.

de Guatemala..	1½	á 2½	p§ premio.	
firme.....	2	á 2½	idem	idem.
.....	2	á 2½	idem	idem.
.....	2	á 2½	idem	idem.
.....	2½	á 3	idem	idem.
la Mancha.....	3½	á 4	idem	idem.
.....		á 4½	idem	idem
.....	3	á 5	idem	idem

FLETES.

en el mar del N.	£	2	7 6	á 3	..
Báltico.....	£	2	5	á 2	15
ran Bretaña....	£	2	10	á 3	5
editerráneo has-					
.....	£	2	15	á 3	10
.....	frs.	120	..	125	..
.....	$	..	3	á 3½	..
os por caja....	rs.	..	6	a ..	8
de azucar.....	$	4	..	á 6	..
miel.....	$	3	á ..	2½	..

Idem 25.—Gol. amer. Philip Gilkey, Hatch, de Portland.

CIENFUEGOS.—Entradas.

Idem 21.—Barca amer. Charm. Sleeper, de New-York.

Berg. ing. Persuet, Healy, de Curazao.

idem 22.—Berg. ing. B. J. Nevins, Habbard, de San John.

SALIDAS.

Idem 22.—Barca amer. M. B. Stetson, Barford, para Boston.

BUQUES QUE COMIENZAN SU DESCARGA.

Gól. amer. Zephir, de Charleston.
Frag. esp. Anna Teresa, de Cádiz.

BUQUES A LA CARGA

PARA CADIZ.

Saldrá sin falta el 19 del próximo Abril la hermosa y velera fragata española ANA TERESA (antes correo núm. 4) admite solo pasageros á quienes su capitan Siñigo ofrece un esmerado trato, impondrán.

B NORIEGA OLMO Y COMP.

PARA SANTANDER.

Saldrá del 20 al 25 de Abril la fragata española FAMA HABANERA y admite carga á flete y pasageros á quienes su capitan don Luciano Vial ofrece el acreditado buen tratrato de costumbre y las comodidades de su espaciosa cámara: impondrá en la calle de la Lamparilla núm. 17 su consignatario.

DON JOSÈ DE SOLANO ALVEAR.

PARA STA. CRUZ DE TENERIFE.

La fragata española MARIA JULIA, su capitan D. Pablo Arvelo Iniescar, se aguarda procedente de dicho pue to y regresará para el mismo del 10 al 15 del entrante admite carga á flete y tambien pasageros, para los cuales tiene buenas comodidades, ofreciéndoles un buen trato por parte de su capitan: la despachan en la calle del Obispo núm 7 los Sres.

D. FRANCISCO ALVAREZ Y CP.

PARA LA OROTAVA Y STA CRUZ DE TENERIFE.

El bi n conocido bergantin español VICTORIA, su capitan D. José Arocena, que se aguarda por momentos saldrá á los pocos dias de su llegada: admite carga á flete y pasageros á quienes su capitan dará el buen trato de costumbre lo despachan en la calle del Obispo núm. 7 los Sres.

D. FRANCISCO ALVAREZ Y CP.

PARA SANTANDER.

Admitirá carga á flete el bergantin español VIDA NUEVA, capitan Larrachea, y saldrá á mediados de Abril impondrá en los altos del café de la Marina frente al muelle de Villalta.

B DON. AGUSTIN VILA Y FERRER.

PARA EL HAVRE.

Saldrá el 28 al 30 del corriente la fragata francesa MATHURIN COR, capitan Jeanne, admite solamente pasageros: impondrán sus consignatarios los Sres.

ZANGRONIZ HERMANOS Y CP.

PARA AMBERES EN DERECHURA.

Saldrá á la mayor brevedad el bergantin goleta belga FANNY, su capitan Ockot, admitiendo á flete un resto de carga y tabacos torcidos: impondrán sus consignatarios los señores

DON ED MEERT Y COMP.

PARA CADIZ.

Saldrá probablemente del 10 al 15 del próximo Abril la muy hermosa y velera fragata española AMALIA (A número 1), antes paquete correo núm. 5 admite carga á flete y pasageros á quienes su acreditado capitan D. Antonio Gomez ofrece un elegante cámara y un trato esmerado, la despachan en la calle de Cuba núm. 120 sus consignatarios.

PEÑASCO MARZAN Y COMP.

PARA CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH Y CAYO-HUESO.

Llegara á este puerto los dias 7 y 22 y saldrá los 10 y 25 de cada mes la hermosa y andadora fragata americana, paquete de vapor y correo de los E. U. ISABEL II, de 1115 toneladas, su capitan Williams Rollins: admite pasageros para Savannah y Charleston á 40$, y para Cayo Hueso á 10$ y en la segunda cámara por los dos primeros puntos á 25$, que se pagarán en la Habana haciendo entrega los interesados de sus pasaportes y tomando un recibo para su admision bor á do, la noche de toda la exsistencia de prendas, oro, plata y brillantes &c. &c. de la platería titulada: La Palma de Oro, situada en la calle de San Rafael.

Por disposicion del Sr Alcalde mayor 3.° se rematará el sábado 21 á las 4 y media de la tarde un armatoste, mostrador vidriera y una bañadera tasado en 2?$: en la Calzada de Vives núm. 84 se efectuará dicha subasta.

El viérnes 30 del corriente á las 4½ de la tarde se rematará el armatoste, efectos y enseres de una bodega sita en la calle del Palomar num. 23 por cuenta de quien corresponda.

Por disposicion del Excmo. Sr. Capitan General se rematará el viérnes 30 del corriente á las 11 de la mañana varias herramientas de carpinteria, muebles, libros, papeles y ropa usada, al mejor postor.

Por disposicion del Sr. Alcalde mayor 3.° se rematará el viérnes 30 á las 4 y media de la tarde los enseres, efectos y armatostes de la bodega situada en la calle del Teniente Rey esquina á la de Aguiar tasado en 3468 3 rs.

El juéves 29 el corriente á las 11 de la mañana se rematará á uso de féria, una negra como de 38 años de edad, buena lavandera, planchadora y cocinera cortada en 30?$

AVISOS.

Vino pajarete y manzanilla de una de las mas acreditadas bodegas de Jeréz de la Frontera en cajas de á 12 botellas se vende á 8½$ en la calle de Cuba núm. 120 esquina á la de la Obrapía. 7

Cobre en planchas para forro, lonas de algodon de todos números, lonas y lonetas de Rusia de superior calidad, zarza-parrilla de Townsend; y un surtido de piedras de amolar torneadas y de la mejor clase conocida, en la calle de mercaderes n. 85 casa de los señores S. C. Burnham y cp. 29

Importante á los Sres. hacendados.—En la casa de los Sres. Mangoaga Ducatel y comp. calle de San Ignacio núm. 100 se ofrece un surtido general de hormas de hierro pintadas y estañadas para purgar azúcar, trabajadas con toda solidéz y á precios sumamente equitativos. 8

Frazadas de merino cameras, id. de lana blanca para ingenios, id. de lana aplomada para id., de la fábrica tan acreditada de Z. Granier y compañia, de Montpellier: calle de San Ignacio n. 100, escritorio de Mangoaga Ducatel y compñia. 44

A los Sres. Hacendados.--Hormas para purgar azúcar, de todas clases y dimensiones, gavetas de todos tamaños: ferretería de Ferran calle del baratillo.

Préstamo á la gruesa.—El capitan D. Ignacio de Sarria del bergantin goleta español "Dolores" próximo á salir para San Sebastian, solicita sobre un mil quinientos pesos á la gruesa ventura. Las proposiciones por escrito se recibirán en casa de sus consignatarios los Sres. Aqueche hermanos y cp. 28—16

GIRO DE LETRAS.

Sobre Madrid, Barcelona, Cádiz, Sevilla, Santander Coruña, Vigo, Ferrol, Padron, Rivadeo, Vivero, Santiago, Bilbao, San Sebastian, Gijon y Llanes; sobre Cienfuegos, Cuba, Trinidad y Puerto-Principe en esta Isla, sobre Veracruz y Méjico, las giran en todas cantidades y á corto término en la calle de Ena número 128 entre la plaza de Armas y el muelle de Caballería

NORIEGA, OLMO Y COMP.

Sobre Cadiz, Sevilla, Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Málaga, Granada, la Coruña, Vigo, Ferrol, Rivadeo, Santiago, Santander, Bilbao, San Sebastian, Padron y Gijon, á la vista y en todas cantidades en la calle de Cuba número 120, esquina á la de la Obrapia los señores

PEÑASCO MARZAN Y CP.

Sobre Madrid, Cádiz, Sevilla, Coruna, y pagaderas en las demás plazas de Galicia: sobre Málaga, Valencia, Cartagena, Barcelona, Santander, Bilbao y San Sebastian; sobre Paris, Havre, Burdeos, Marsella y Génova; sobre Veracruz y Méjico en todas cantidades á corta vista, calle de los Oficios número 42

M. DE EMBIL Y COMP.

Sobre Madrid, Cádiz, Malaga, Alicante, Barcelona, Santander, Bilbao, Coruña, Vigo y Ferrol, á corta vista y en todas cantidades en la calle del Baratillo número 3, los señores

DEAKE Y COMP.

IMPRENTA DEL GOBIERNO POR S. M.